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EDUCATION IN REVIEW

All Citizens Are Urged to Join in Taking Stock Of Their Local Schools This Week

By BENJAMIN FINE

This is American Education Week and throughout the nation an estimated 20,000,000 parents and other interested citizens—an all-time record—are expected to attend "open school" sessions.

Established by joint action of the American Legion and the National Education Association, American Education Week is designed to inform the public of the accomplishments and needs of the schools, and at the same time to win the cooperation and support of the public in meeting these needs. Besides the Legion and the N. E. A., the sponsors of the project include the United States Office of Education and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

This year interest in the public schools is especially great, partly because of the "growing pains" the schools now suffer and partly as a result of the "grass roots" movement sponsored by the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools. Eight thousand citizens' committees for the public schools are now active. Fifty committees a week are being formed, all concerned with the needs of the schools and their problems.

According to James F. O'Neil, director of publications for the American Legion and editor of the Legion magazine, the program developed because of a desire to alert veterans and the American public generally to the important role our schools assume in the building of citizenship. However, Mr. O'Neil said, the schools should be the concern of all citizens, veterans and non-veterans alike, every day in the year, not merely during one week."

Questions for Parents

The National Education Association suggests that parents themselves should analyze their own attitudes toward the schools. The question then becomes, "What am I doing to help make better schools?" rather than, "What are the schools doing to help my child?" This ten-point checklist for parents is suggested by the N. E. A.:

(1) Are you an active member of a Parent-Teachers Association, or citizens' committee?

(2) Are you acquainted with your children's teachers?

(3) Have you visited school within the past six months?

(4) Do you know the average class size in your local schools?

(5) Do you know the approximate range and average salary of teachers in your community?

(6) Do you know the per-pupil cost of your schools?

(7) Can you name a major improvement about to be introduced into your schools?

(8) Can you name at least one problem for which no solution is in sight?

(9) Are you a member of the education committee of any organization?

(10) Do you read regularly at least one magazine that deals with schools and school programs?

As the N. E. A. observes, the public school is an investment in free democratic government. This fall an estimated 32,000,000 children are enrolled in our public, private and parochial schools. One million teachers meet in 200,000 school buildings. We spend $220,000,000 a year for instructional tools and books, while the total operating cost for the public schools has soared above $6,000,000,000. We are spending close to $1,500,000,000 a year for new buildings.

Promise to the Future

But over and above the material value, the schools are of inestimable importance because within them are molded the attitudes, desires, loyalties and goals of our future voters and potential leaders.

Thus the influential groups sponsoring American Education Week hope that all citizens, whether or not they have children in the classroom at the present time, protect their stake by visiting schools. Their own interests are involved in the questions of whether the school is bringing out the greatest potentialities of each student, whether the school teaches the student to get along with others, to be economically self-sufficient and to be zealous in performing his civic duties.

According to Dr. William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, the 20,000,000 men and women who will visit the schools this week should give attention to five factors that go to make a sound school system—teachers, teaching materials, school health program, buildings and administration.

Dr. Carr lists the values to be found in the good school as follows:

The Teachers—Able and devoted teachers can make up for many other lacks of any school system. Poor teaching is encouraged by overcrowded classrooms and excessive teaching loads. Any class that exceeds thirty in size is unlikely to receive instruction as good as can be provided. A good teacher is one who stimulates every student to do the best work he is capable of, whose teaching methods are adapted to the maturity and ability of his students. He not only is equipped for teaching by good professional preparation but keeps in touch with new developments in his field. When competent teachers with professional salaries are at work under good conditions, the first and basic test of a good school has been met.

Teaching Materials—The quality and variety of teaching materials should be noted. The poorest schools will use only textbooks, often published many years ago. But in the good school, besides textbooks that are plentiful and up to date, there will be a supply of suitable films and records. There will be art supplies, musical equipment, carpentry tools—materials to develop the skills and talents of all the pupils.

School Health Program—Of concern to every parent are the health services of the school his child attends. Some schools actually endanger the health of children. Parents should ask these questions as they visit the schools this week, and any week of the year: Are the health examinations thorough and regularly scheduled? Are the services of a school nurse available? Is the school's cafeteria well supervised, well lighted, quiet and attractive? Is there physical education not just for the "team" but for all the children? Are teachers and pupils encouraged to remain at home when they are sick, without overemphasis on "perfect" attendance records?

Quality of the Building—A good building does not assure a good school, but it helps to produce one. Any school that has not been designed for that purpose is almost certain to be a poor school. Little better are those which are nothing but a series of uniform rectangular boxes joined together by dismal corridors. Many communities have let school buildings deteriorate year after year or have tried to get by with fewer buildings than were really needed. The school should provide adequate lighting, proper ventilation and a pleasant atmosphere.

Good Administration—In most American communities the schools are the responsibility of a local board of education, chosen by the citizens of the community. Most of these boards render magnificent public service, often with little evidence of gratitude from either the public or the teachers. Parents should find out the attitudes and policies of the board directing their school. A good school board lays down the general policy for the schools and holds the superintendent and his staff responsible for carrying out its policies. It finds out the kind of school program the community needs and wants. It employs teachers on the basis of their professional qualifications. Such responsible administration provides a firm foundation for effective public schools.

* * *

If the citizens of each community would evaluate their schools on a sound, professional basis, many educational leaders are convinced, the necessary changes would take place soon enough. They might discover, too, that the difference in cost between a good school and a poor one is relatively small. As Dr. Carr observes, a dollar a year per pupil for additional teaching materials will add little to the school budget, but it may make a tremendous difference in the quality of classroom instruction. A community that really believes in the value of good schools in a democracy, he feels, will find the necessary funds to establish and maintain a good system of education.

TRUSTEE—Dr. Lee M. Owen, physician of Vicksburg, Miss., is the first Negro to be appointed on the Trustee Board of Education in this city. Dr. Owen is chairman of the local YMCA board.

EXPECTS NEGRO COLLEGES TO BECOME MIXED SAYS CLEMENTS

Should Supreme Court Ruling Hit Schools In Southern States

NEW YORK—Should the United States Supreme Court declare racial segregation in education unconstitutional, only the top-ranking private Negro colleges may expect to survive as inter-racial institutions, it was predicted here by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University.

"Within the next 10 to 15 years we expect most of the really good colleges which now, because of the laws of the states in which they operate, limit their students to persons of the Negro group, to become inter-racial institutions," Dr. Clement said, "but I do not anticipate that more than 5 to 10 per cent of enrollment in these colleges will be white students."

During this same period, Dr Clement added that he did not expect the Negro enrollment in the previously "white" colleges should be greater than 5 per cent.

Dr. Clement spoke at the second session of the United Negro College Forum, "The Changing Pattern", held recently at the Cospmopolitan Club. With Ambrose D. Caliver, assistant to the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Clement sought to analyze the place of the private Negro college in the changing educa-

COLLEGES TEACH CULTURE

Do the students in our colored colleges wish to be branded as revolutionary Communists and as learning at college ways and means for destroying their country's form of government "by force and violence?"

Also, do the students of any of our colored colleges wish to hazard their eyes, ears, noses and throats in farcases with minions of the law?

If the students in our colored colleges want either or both of these things to happen to them, they need only to emulate the students of a Georgia university who recently "played heck" in their town, celebrating before a football game. They trampled patrons of a theater, causing some to be sent to a hospital. They finally showed their contempt for law and order by staging a sit-down-strike in the middle of the town's street, thus snarling traffic for a considerably long time.

What we contend is that if any of the students in our colored colleges get it into their heads that they have got as much "right" as the white folk to have the kind of "fun" these Georgia boys had a few weeks ago, they can be assured in advance they are going to be branded as Communists and get plenty head-whippings besides.

There are ever so many "joys" of college life in white colleges that should be shunned by students of colored colleges if they would enhance the reputation of their race for being an orderly and polite people.

We note that President Gore of Florida A&M University recently delivered a lecture on the timely subject "Colleges Teach Culture." Certainly the behavior of the white students in Georgia did not indicate the participants had acquired any culture. What it showed was that the group are revolutionaries and very probably could easily be taken in by the "Reds."

Students in our colored colleges, we trust and believe, are made of sterner stuff. But even so, many of them need to ponder all of the implications of an address delivered by a university president on the subject: "Colleges Teach Cluture."

Yes, colleges should teach culture. And come to think about it, that is exactly what some did, in former generations, even more than they do at present.

tion pattern of the South.

The first Negro educator to be elected to the Board of Education in Atlanta, Georgia since 1871, Dr. Clement said that "those who fear that removal of racial barriers in the public schools will result in an immediate over-running of hitherto white schools by Negro students, should remember that urban patterns of residence and the school districting which follows this pattern will operate against any immediate large inter-mixture of the races."

The private Negro colleges will be called upon to serve members of this racial group for a good many years to come, Dr. Clement concluded, because of geographical accessibility, church affiliations, and family tradition and ties.

Mr. Caliver, a government specialist in the field of higher education for Negroes, held that Negroes in the states maintaining separate schools lag far behind the national norm and behind white students in these states.

He predicted that it will take many years to close the "wide gap between the education of Negroes and that of whites in the South. However, said Mr. Caliver, to attempt to do so on a separate but equal basis will cost many more billions of dollars a year than are now being spent.

The Forum was sponsored by the New York City clubs of 11 Eastern women's colleges, the New York City branch of the American Association of University Women and the United Negro College Fund. The final session, "The Community Faces Itself"—a discussion of the efforts of anti-tension teams to eliminate racial pejudice and patterns of segregation—will be held November 18, also at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Interrogators at the Forum were:

Mildred McAfee Horton, president of the National Social Welfare Assembly and former head of the WAVES.

Mark A. McCloskey, director of the Bureau of Community Education of the New York City Board of Higher Education.

Margaret Lewisohn, chairman of the board of trustees of the Public Education Association.

Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of Psychology at City College, New York and co-founder of the Northside Center for Child Development.

CONGRESSMAN COACHES HIS PROTEGE.—Congressman Jeffrey P. Hillelson, right, of Missouri's fourth district announced this week that he has obtained employment at the nation's capitol for Charles P. Carter, left, 20-year-old Independence, Mo., boy. Carter is the son of Charles J. Carter, 222 East Lexington, Independence, Young Carter started work at the capitol on July 1. He went to Washington to attend Howard university, where he has enrolled as a sophomore in the engineering school. He is pursuing a career in civil engineering and hopes to remain in Washington long enough to receive his bachelor's degree which will take approximately two and a half years. Carter attends the university during the morning and reports at the capitol at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for three or four hours' work a day. Congressman Hillelson and his young protege are shown here in front of the new House Office building with the capitol in the background.

Dr. Myers Predicts End Of Segregation In Colleges

BY GEORGE M. COLEMAN

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

A New York University professor ..... who openly predicts the approaching end to segregation in schools of higher learning — hypothetically surmised yesterday that many presidents and professors of Negro colleges have abandoned fights for race equality in order to hold their jobs and have placed themselves at a great social distance from their students.

Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, professor of Education and chairman of the Department of Higher Education at New York University, held a Morehouse College audience spellbound for nearly an hour while he drew a picture of what he felt was the situation existing in most Negro colleges, based on personal visits and statistics.

PRAISES, CONDEMNS

Myers, blunt in his theories, and readily offering examples to be challenged by opposing forces, praised certain elements in Negro institutions and openly condemned others. He attempted to draw logical motivating pictures of reasons for unhappy situations, and declared:

"We are approaching the end of segregation in schools of higher learning. Presently this school (Morehouse) will not be a college for Negroes, but just a college."

Lauding the trend which he said would lead the way to abolishing situations which hindered progressive education for Negroes in general, Myers asserted, "It's high time we stopped having a dual system" in education.

He set up the following theories, which he said were developed after visiting many colleges, and which might not be completely true:

1. That colleges for Negroes are faced with a problem of educating students who have not been given the opportunity of first class studies. These students, who he said have been "short changed in their basic studies" were fruits of an uneven situation.

2. That enrollment in Negro colleges, in most cases is on the increase while it has fallen off in white institutions. Myers based this on the expanse of Negro business and the present economic ability of Negro parents to send their children to college.

MORE OPPORTUNITY

He asserted that increased Negro business gave the graduate far more opportunities than was possible before, even opening up new courses in Negro institutions.

The professor said he believed that "Negro parents as a whole will sacrifice, more for their children's education than white parents."

This pattern is slowly making it possible for a Negro to be judged by his ability rather than by color, Myers said, "which is all I think Negroes have ever asked for."

However, Myers's speech was not all praise for Negroes. He said there was a trend in Negro colleges for teachers to be more authoritative than in white schools.

However, he said this was found mainly in public colleges where there was an administrative feeling "to please white people."

He gave as an example an unnamed religiously benefitted college which required the faculty and students to assembly every Sunday afternoon, "not to worship normally, but to worship on display."

Myers said the apparent idea was to show white people passing by a display of Negro students singing hymns, which he felt was good for religion, but was done to catch the eye of a rich white possible donor, who might say to himself, "If they are that Godly they certainly deserve some of my dough."

"There is always the awareness of what the white group will think," Myers declared, and asserted that often presidents and professors in state schools found themselves involved in a situation where the college must be run in a way that "the white group will approve."

"Too often," Myers said a Negro professor has to ask himself, "Will I keep this job and sell my own people down the river, or will I keep my self respect and lose my job?"

In most such cases, he said, the school board consists of white people, with the president simply a figure head, and some "white politician," who never comes near the campus actually running things. In these cases teachers cannot teach much about segregation or the NAACP, he said.

Myers related instances of situations on colleges he said he had visited. He did not name the schools, other than Arkansas State College which he declared "has one of the finest student unions I have seen anywhere."

"SOCIAL DISTANCE"

He had observed he felt there was greater "social distance between a Negro professor and his student" than other colleges. Myers described a meeting at a public college he attended in which a chaplain, directing student affairs explained the school's policy in which "every teacher was expected to be a detective."

Students breaking school rules were to be punished severely, and the idea met the approval of all but one teacher whose thought to help, rather than completely condemn was turned down.

"No voice was raised in sympathy," Myers declared. He later declared he did not know that this was typical of all Negro schools, but that he had seen it in practice in many instances.

MAYS PRAISED

Myers praised President Benjamin Mays for breaking up a 30-year old "shabby thing" in which he said the Southern Association had crippled Negro schools by accrediting them without even bothering to inspect their facilities. Mays' action along with others including himself had brought a new era in which all Negro colleges were to be revaluated, Myers declared.

A dark point in the picture, he declared was this "shabby thing" had been done with the "full agreement of presidents of many Negro colleges."

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Problems of the Public Schools Out Where The Little Red Schoolhouse Still Exists

By BENJAMIN FINE

DEADWOOD-LEAD, S. D., Oct. 31—The little red school house, on the way out in most places in the country, is very much alive here. And it is a major issue in the vigorous campaign now under way to improve the schooling received by the children in this state.

South Dakota's 7,500 teachers, principals, superintendents and supervisors had a busman's holiday this week. They took a vacation from their classrooms to attend a series of stock-taking meetings held in the three major districts of the state.

In speaking with scores of teachers and administrators in various parts of the state, from Aberdeen to the twin communities of Deadwood and Lead, in the heart of the Black Hills gold-mining region, this writer found evidence that the plight of the public schools is still hard. Here, as elsewhere, citizens give fine moral support to their schools—but when it comes to financial assistance, the "let George do it" philosophy all too often prevails.

Search for Solutions

At regional meetings in Aberdeen, Mitchell and Deadwood-Lead, the 7,000 members of the South Dakota Education Association thrashed out their problems in general sessions, panel discussions and round-table programs. The teachers were serious in their deliberations; they wanted to find ways of assuring the 122,000 elementary and high school children a decent education.

The major problems as presented here are these:

(1) *School District Reorganization.* Unquestionably, the issue of school reorganization is one of the most controversial and important problems now confronting the state. The little red school house is the center of the controversy. Wide-open spaces, sparsely populated, make the problem acute. Local pride and a desire to keep farm taxes to a minimum complicate the issue.

In an address to the teachers at each of the three district meetings, Dr. D. W. Thieszen, president of the South Dakota Education Association, hammered away at the importance of school district reorganization. The public school structure of the state, he pointed out, consists of a vast and cumbersome number of school districts.

Although this form of organization was well adapted to the early period of the state's settlement, the rapidly changing economic scheme has left it far behind. Attempts to change the structure, he said, are meeting with passive resistance on the part of many citizens, and at least unconcern on the part of many teachers.

"Tax Hideouts"

South Dakota today has 3,390 school districts, each manned by its own school board. Yet one of every four of these school districts operates no school. Dr. Thieszen explained that these non-school districts were "tax hideouts." By maintaining the fiction of a going school district, the school board can exist at little or no expense. The few children in the district may be sent to neighboring communities.

Thus, if the school board sends five children to the neighboring district, and pays $125 a year tuition for each, it gets away with a total of $625 a year in school taxes—while the neighboring town, with more children and poorer taxable property, may have to pay $6,000 or more in school taxes. Attempts to remedy this situation have met with continuous opposition.

The South Dakota schools are not only small but altogether inefficient in terms of modern educational concepts, the educators held. Of the 276 four-year high schools in the state, 108 have fifty or fewer pupils, while another 127 have no more than 100. Thus, 235 of the 276 high schools in the state have 100 or fewer students. The United States Office of Education and other educational groups maintain that an efficient high school cannot be operated with fewer than 300 pupils.

Moreover, the educators here pointed out, about 3,000 elementary schools are in the one- or two-teacher little red school house class.

(2) *State Aid.* Among the states, South Dakota ranks forty-sixth from the standpoint of the amount of state aid to local school districts. The educators warned that this was already having an adverse effect on the quality of the schools and would continue to do so until the situation was corrected.

At the recent biennial session of the State Legislature the South Dakota Education Association sought $10,000,000 in state aid for the schools over the two-year period 1953-55. Since the total public school budget in the state is estimated at $66,000,000 for the next two years, this would amount to state support of less than 10 per cent. Educators generally urge that the state provide up to 40 per cent for school aid. Some states, such as Delaware, give nearly 100 per cent support; New York State provides about 35 per cent.

However, the Legislature slashed the request to $2,000,000 a year. With this amount, and with the existing inequalities in school districting, the quality of education in the state will remain low for some time to come, unless the situation is drastically changed, the educators warned.

(3) *Real Estate Assessment.* Nearly 75 per cent of all school tax money comes from real estate in South Dakota. The educators insist that this tax base must be changed, that it be broadened so that the schools can receive more funds from general taxes.

This week the Legislative Research Council is meeting in the capital city of Pierre. The school groups of the state have joined together to present their case for a better deal for the schools.

Dr. Dwight D. Miller, Superintendent of Schools in Watertown, presented the problem dealing with educational aspects of assessment and taxation. He represented the South Dakota Education Association, the Associated School Boards of South Dakota, the South Dakota Committee for Education and the State Department of Public Instruction.

(4) *Teacher Qualifications.* South Dakota still permits teachers to enter the classroom with only one year of college training. Many teachers, it was brought out, have no more than a high school education, and have been frozen into the school system. They received their positions right after World War II, when any kind of teacher was accepted.

Practice Restricted

Dr. Harold S. Freeman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, told the teachers that he was clamping down on the issuance of further emergency certificates. He said too many of these certificates are already in existence in the state, and he promised to do everything within the power of his office to help raise teaching standards.

But, realistically, the educators recognize that there is a definite shortage of qualified teachers for classrooms. Many teachers desert the state to get higher salaries or better working conditions elsewhere. As a result, the teacher shortage is growing worse instead of better. Standards cannot be raised until an adequate supply of competent teachers is available. This is a problem that is causing furrowed brows on the part of the educators responsible for the administration of the state school program.

(5) *Low Teachers' Salaries.* The salary schedule for teachers is generally conceded to be far too low if properly trained teachers are to be induced to enter the classroom. The average rural teacher gets $2,000 a year, while the elementary teacher in the urban areas gets from $2,000 to $3,000. The high school teacher is not much better paid, getting from $3,000 to $4,000 a year, with a select few getting as high as $5,000.

Students Shun Teaching

As a result, the bright high school students turn away from teaching. They are not interested in joining a profession that pays such inferior salaries. Many of the teachers in this state fall into the category recently mentioned by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., when he expressed "shock" that messenger boys in his department received more than some teachers were getting in various parts of the country.

What is the answer? South Dakota is not unique in its school problem. This writer, in recent visits to other Midwestern states, has noted that the problems faced by South Dakota are to a large extent duplicated elsewhere. The reliance on property taxes has hurt the schools in many communities. Low teachers' salaries have kept out the superior student. Unwillingness to scrap outmoded school districts has brought about an antiquated, outmoded classroom unit.

In the South Dakota rural areas the elementary teacher has an average of eleven pupils, the high school teacher twelve. These are far from efficient or effective conditions. What is needed, the educators recognize, is a new financial program for this, and indeed for other states, for the support of the public schools.

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Negro Educators Stand Out At NYU Leader Workshop

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Negro educators, academicians and other professionals made outstanding contributions at the New York University 1953 Summer Workshop in Educational Leadership recently held at the New Lincoln School. Some 300 students were registered from 22 states.

Noted in attendance were eight tan teachers from Baltimore, Md. They were: S. W. Beasley, Mazie E. Johnson, Inez Johnson, Jeeannette Johnson, H. Jordan, Sarah Mason, Lillian Reid and Louise Wing.

Other parts of the country also were represented.

Julia Davis, St. Louis; Manuel Brown, Washington and Estella Evans, Columbia, S. C.

From Virginia came Hollis Williams, Chatam, and Marion E. Snyder, elementary supervisor of Pittsylvania county, were the registrants.

William H. Creecy, principal of White Oak school, Chowan County, N. C.; James W. McKay, teacher in Fayetteville, N. C., City schools; Frances Smith of Miami, Fla.; Richard Robinson, teacher, Volusia county, Fla. system; Andrew E. Johnson, Thomaston, Ga. public schools;

Director of Public Relations Wilton C. Scott of Savannah State college, and Vernon A. Daniel, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Arthur Hartmuller, supervising principal of Stony Point, N. Y. Schools and Welliard Smith, elementary principal in Tenafly, N. J. were among Eastern registrants in the workshop.

Jesse O. Thomas Plans Program to Aid College Students Choose Careers

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) —A number of southern colleges have this year planned to initiate a program whereby students might be briefed on job opportunities available in various fields, and on how these jobs might be obtained.

The idea originated with Jesse O. Thomas, a retired government employe and an authority in social work. During the 42 years of his working life, Thomas has observed many new job opportunities now being opened to Negroes to which students are not always aware. To alert them on these new opportunities, instruct them on type of qualifications needed, and to inform them how to go about obtaining such employment, Thomas will visit a number of colleges holding thee-day job clinics for those interested in new adventures.

His first step will be to address the entire student body in the main auditorium of the institution, giving an over-all outlook on the employment situation.

Then he will speak to groups of students who may be iterested in the program objectives of some of the organizations which afford job opportunities, and to relate skills that would qualify them for favorable consideration.

On the third day he will hold conferences with individual students with respect to their vocational choices and methods of obtaining employment in these specialized fields.

Thomas claims that he is familiar with approximately 40,000 different job classifications in both government and private industry, and has at least 1,000 titles and job descriptions.

Such "career clinics," will not only give students an over-all picture of employment demands and trends of Negroes into private industry, he said, but they will encourage students of sociology, economics and political science to exploit job opportunitities in fields other than the traditional ones.

Thomas claims that he is not going into this new venture because of any financial need. Declaring that he has been gainfully and continuously employed every hour for 42 years without one day sick leave, he said:

"I have been sufficently judicious in the allocation of my buying power that unless some misfortune should over-take me I can maintain my present standard of living for, the remainder of my life if I never work again".

The only reason for this plan, he said, is "to continue an active participating existence, and to be helpful to young people.

Thomas was educated at Tuskegee Institute.

He served for five years as field secretary of Tuskegee with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y.

During World War I, he was employed with the U. S. Department of Labor, Lates he became southern field director of the National Urban league and established headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

He became the first colored person employed by the American Red Cross in an administrative position on the policy-making level. Some 560 colored people were sent overseas during World War II as a part of the Red Cross' recreational personnel in different theatres of military operation, upon Thomas' recommendation.

From 1941 to 1943 he was employed as senior promotional specialist in the war bond division of the U. S. Treasury.

When he approached the automatic retirement age of the American Red Cross, he resigned to accept a position with the Office of Price Stabilization as information specialist. He stayed with this organization until it was terminated this year.

Dr. Milligan new director of the DAD

NEWARK

Dr. John P. Milligan, superintendent of schools in Atlantic City, was appointed last week to succeed the late Joseph L. Bustard as assistant state education commissioner in charge of the Division Against Discrimination.

The announcement was made in Trenton by State Education Commissioner Raubinger on Friday.

Several civil rights, intercultural, human relations, and labor organizations had recommended Harold A. Hatt, deputy director of the DAD and acting director since Bustard's death, for the post.

Raubinger said that Dr. Milligan, both as a teacher and school administrator, has demonstrated a special interest in civil rights.

He accepted an invitation last July to advise school officials in St. Louis on problems of segregation in their public schools.

Dr. Milligan is a former chairman of the education division of the National Conference of Christian and Jews, while he was superintendent of schools in Glen Ridge from 1946 to 1950.

A native of Cape Charles, Va., he is a graduate of Dickinson college and holds the master's and doctor's degrees from Rutgers university.

Colleges and Universities In U. S. Beset by Financial Difficulties

Tuition Rates At Record High

By BENJAMIN FINE
Special From The New York Times to The Courier-Journal

New York, June 23.—Nearly half of all the independent institutions of higher education in the United States are in financial difficulty, unable to balance their budgets. Financial problems beset the colleges and universities to a greater extent than ever before.

Although tuition rates have risen to a record high for both public and private colleges, inflationary costs and slackening enrollment have put higher education through an academic wringer.

Unfortunately, the student is the one who will suffer most. The cost of going—including room and board—has increased by 70 per cent in the past 10 years. Worthy students, educators fear, are being frozen out of college by the high cost.

Study Is Made

A study of 810 American colleges and universities of all types in every state, conducted by The New York Times, shows deep concern over their financial situation, which is expected to get worse before it starts getting better.

To meet growing deficits, colleges are now engaged in extensive fund-raising campaigns for an aggregate of $1,150,000,000. In some instances the money is sought to build much-needed dormitories or laboratories; in others the funds are earmarked for instructional deficits or increases in faculty salaries.

But the public is not responding as readily as it did in past years. Eighty-two per cent of the college heads report that it is harder to raise money now than it was a year ago—or 10 years ago. Sources of major contributions are listed as alumni, general subscriptions, business and industry, and foundations.

The question of increased tuition fees weighs upon college officials. In 1942-43 the average annual fee in the public colleges was $91. In 1952-53 it is $128 and in 1953-54 it will be $134—a 46 per cent increase in 11 years.

Tuition rates in private colleges have risen even higher. In 1942-43 the fee was $266, in 1952-53 it is $446, and in 1953-54 it is estimated it will be $461—a 71 per cent increase.

Reasons Are Listed

The averages do not tell the whole story. Many of the better-name institutions now charge $700 to $900 for tuition. It is not unusual for the leading women's colleges to charge $1,800 to $2,200, their figures including board and room, as well as tuition.

Four reasons are listed for the higher tuition fees: higher operating expenses, faculty- and administrative-salary increases, decrease in enrollment, and capital improvements.

The average rate for room and board has increased, too. In September students attending a private college or university can expect to pay $170 for his room and $375 for board—about a 60 per cent increase in 10 years. Those going to public institutions will pay an average of $125 for room and $344 for board.

Moreover, the total annual cost has gone up in both public and private institutions.

In 1942-43 the student could attend a public college for about $450 a year. In September it will be nearer $700. During the same period, the cost of attending a private college has mounted from $715 to $1,132.

The study indicates that there are still places in the United States where students can get a college education at the relatively low cost range of $500 to $1,000.

Fund Drives Organized

In answer to the question, "Do you think that an increase in tuition fees will keep out worthy students?" 64 per cent of the public and 60 per cent of the private colleges answered "Yes."

One hopeful sign cited by educators is the increased interest in college support that comes from business and industry. Corporations are now giving more money.

In several states independent liberal-arts colleges have organized co-operative-fund campaigns. With the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation, a central agency, headed by a group of business leaders, has been formed to focus attention on the pressing needs of the liberal-arts institutions. For the most part these colleges have been hardest hit.

A danger exists that the services and standards of the colleges may be curtailed under financial pressures. Some institutions report that insufficient operating income has forced academic retrenchments. Twelve per cent of the public and 18 per cent of the independent colleges told The Times that they had curtailed facilities for students.

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Morris Appointed To Chicago Library Board

O. O. Morris, executive secretary of Chicago's Washington Park YMCA, was confirmed by the city council to fill a term on the Library board vacated by the resignation of Joseph D. Gibbs, state director of public safety.

Shortage of Teachers Alarming, N.E.A. Told

By BENJAMIN FINE
Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Miami Beach, July 1.—With the nation's public-school attendance growing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, the country faces a severe teacher shortage that has already reached alarming proportions, 7,000 educators attending the National Education Association's 91st annual convention heard here today.

In the major address delivered before the N.E.A.'s general assembly tonight, Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell, president of the N.E.A., said that teachers are now leaving the profession at the rate of 100,000 a year. She estimated that 10,000 teachers are needed at once to eliminate overcrowding, another 10,000 to modernize the school program, and 20,000 to meet the needs of additional children entering classrooms.

Fears Shortage Will Continue

Of the 140,000 teachers needed this September, fewer than 40,000 are trained for teaching. When schools reopen after the summer holiday, there will be a shortage of 100,000 teachers. Mrs. Caldwell predicted that this shortage will continue, unless steps are taken at once to increase the number attending teacher-training institutions. Within five years the nation will have a shortage of 500,000 adequately trained teachers.

Both Mrs. Caldwell and Dr. William G. Carr, executive secretary of the N.E.A. warned that if the nation permits this teacher shortage to continue, the public school system in the United States is threatened with deterioration if not ultimate collapse.

Although classrooms will not close—inadequately prepared teachers will be employed—the long-range results will be extremely harmful, the educators pointed out. The damage will be felt a generation from now, in the form of children with a lower level of preparation.

These immediate steps, designed to maintain the quality of the schools and lessen the dangers of the teacher shortage, were outlined by Mrs. Caldwell and Dr. Carr:

1. Improve the quality of teacher preparation and training.
2. Increase the efforts to get more teachers through a sustained teacher-recruitment program.
3. Higher salaries for teachers.
4. Better working conditions for teachers.
5. Better public relations between schools and the community.

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NEW FINANCE PLAN URGED FOR SCHOOLS

Federal Giving of 10 Per Cent and 40 Per Cent From States to Communities Is Proposed

By BENJAMIN FINE
Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI BEACH, July 2—To meet the urgent school needs of today, the Federal Government should contribute 10 per cent of the school operating expenses, or a minimum of $600,000,000 annually, key educators declared today.

More than 7,000 teachers, superintendents and other educators are attending the ninety-first annual convention of the National Education Association, at which major issues facing education in the United States are under consideration. The association, with an affiliated membership of 950,000 teachers, will close its week-long sessions tomorrow evening when Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., addresses the general assembly.

In calling for Federal aid for education, Prof. Eugene S. Lawler of Florida State University and Dr. Francis G. Cornell of the University of Illinois, reported that the country was spending less proportionately for public schools now than in 1940. At present they brought out, the schools spend $5,500,000,000 a year for the operating expenses of the elementary and high schools, or about 1.8 per cent of the national income. In 1940, the country spent about 2.5 per cent of its income for the public schools.

Financing Formula Proposed

To provide the schools with the type of program essential in an atomic age, it will be necessary to spend a minimum of $7,500,000,000 annually, an immediate increase of $2,000,000,000, Dr. Cornell declared. The proposal was made that the expense of operating the public schools be based on this formula: 50 per cent of the funds to come from the local communities, 40 per cent from the states and 10 per cent from the Federal Government.

Many communities still oppose teaching about the United Nations and UNESCO, a panel discussion, held by the association in connection with its Committee on International Relations and the Educational Policies Commission, brought out. Although UNESCO is a controversial subject in some school systems, teachers were urged to present a factual, unbiased picture of this unit in the classrooms.

One of the speakers, Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, secretary general of the National Catholic Educational Association, said a constructive discussion of the place that the United Nations and UNESCO had in the life of this nation was valuable.

Another speaker, Dr. Howard E. Wilson, executive associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, proposed that Unesco be taken out of the State Department and transferred to the new Health, Education and Welfare Department. This might tend to lessen the "politics" surrounding Unesco and permit freer discussion in the schools, he said.

Thirty resolutions were presented to the delegates this afternoon by the association's Committee on Resolutions. The teachers will vote upon these resolutions tomorrow morning.

Dr. Dowell Still Honored In Retirement

By C. M. Stanley
Editor, The Alabama Journal

Montgomery Advertiser

DR. SPRIGHT DOWELL on August 31 will retire from the presidency of Mercer University at Macon, Georgia, after serving in that office for 25 years. He was 75 years old last Jan. 2, and at that time tendered his resignation. The trustees immediately named him president emeritus, voted him a salary for life of $5,000 a year and a home on the University campus as long as he lives. P. 3B

Stanley

The School of Education building on the Mercer campus is named in honor of Dr. Dowell, and a community banquet was recently given with Dr. Dowell and Mrs. Dowell, the former Camille Early, as the guests of honor. Sun. 6-28-53

DR. DOWELL made a great reputation at Mercer. When he took charge in 1928 groceries were delivered to the dining hall C.O.D. When he leaves he will have added $3,000,000 to the endowment fund, about a million dollars worth of new buildings and enormously increased enrollment and prestige for the Baptist institution.

While he has made such a success in Georgia, Dr. Dowell got his start as a teacher in Alabama and his contacts with education and school service in this state are far reaching. They culminated in his election as president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn in 1920 where he served for eight years until called to Mercer. He has doctor's degrees from the University of Alabama, from Howard College, and from Baylor University in Texas.

Montgomery, Ala.

PROBABLY NO EDUCATOR in Alabama ever served more widely or knew personally more people than Spright Dowell. Here is a chronology showing the positions he held before leaving the state:

In 1898 shortly after his graduation from Wake Forest in his native North Carolina he became principal of the elementary school at Shelby, Alabama, serving two years. In 1900 he became principal of the Columbiana high school in Shelby county were he served for six years.

Next we find him in 1906 as superintendent of schools at East Lake, then a Birmingham suburb, for three years; then principal of the Barrett school in Birmingham from 1909 to 1913.

From that school he moved to Montgomery as chief clerk in the state Department of Education from 1913 to 1915. Then for two years he became director of teacher training in the state Department of Education.

In 1917 his work was recognized by Governor Charles Henderson by appointment as state superintendent of education to fill a vacancy, and in 1919 was elected to a full term in this office. The term was broken, however, by his election in 1920 to the presidency of Auburn where he served until 1928, the year of his removal to Macon.

MANY STORIES are told of Dr. Dowell, for he had ups and downs through most of his life. The friendships he formed were always warm and lasting. His autobiography bearing the title "Columbus Roberts" was published some time ago and is a revealing account of his experiences. All of his years and months at Auburn were not entirely happy, but all who came in contact with him admired his sincerity, learning and traits of frugality.

As he severs the ties that have so long bound him to Mercer much personal material is being printed about him, all of which indicates the high regard in which he is held in Georgia. The current issue of "The Mercerian," official school publication, tells some stories about him.

WHEN HE WAS FOURTEEN in 1892 his Baptist preacher father took him to Raleigh and bought him an overcoat and suit with short pants and put him on the train for college, telling him from that time on he had to stand on his own feet. Sophomores met the train to greet freshmen, and they had a lot of fun with "mama's little boy in short pants."

A senior took him in tow, however, became "Kitty's" friend and had the satisfaction of seeing his protege win the freshman oratorical medal when the time came. Years later that senior student friend became Dr. Dowell's predecessor as President of Mercer. His name was Rufus Washington Weaver.

DR. DOWELL WAS ALWAYS tireless physically and mentally. While at Columbiana, Alabama, he played shorstop on a semi-pro baseball team. In a notable game between Columbiana and Sylacauga the score was 4 to 3 in favor of Columbiana in the last half of the ninth inning. Sylacauga got three men on base with two out. We read in the Mercerian:

"The clean-up batter knocked a high one right into the wind and into the sun. When Spright the shortstop scampered back and somehow managed to hold on to the ball, they gave him the keys to the city."

THERE IS ALSO A STORY that he wanted to study law but was too young to be admitted to the bar in his home state, and came over to Birmingham where he read law for a year in a lawyer's office, took the examination and was admitted to the bar in Alabama.

One time, we are told, Spright's father caught him and his brother smoking cigarettes behind the barn. They expected a "whaling," but the father called them before him and surprised them by saying:

"Boys, I have called you in to apologize to you. I have been setting the wrong example before you. I will never smoke again if you will promise me not to smoke until you are grown men." In his later years Dr. Dowell used to take a few puffs on an after-dinner cigar at the meeting of his club once a month.

HERE IS A PARAGRAPH from the Mercerian account that should be of special interest to Dr. Dowell's Alabama friends:

"When Dr. Dowell was president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute he was hurrying, by bus as usual, to a commencement engagement. When the conveyance was in a frightful wreck, passersby hustled the other passengers off to a hospital, but they left the 'dead man' lying by the roadside. A compassionate farmer and his wife came down and carried the 'dead man' to the morgue. But when they examined him his heart was still beating! You can never count Spright Dowell out! He holds to his purposes as tenaciously as he held to life when they thought he was dead. He just won't quit!"

14 1953

Dr. Bryant To Advisory Committee On Education

HOUSTON — Dr. I. B. Bryant, principal of the Booker T. Washington High school of Houston has just been appointed a member of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes. The appointment was made by thee Honorable Earl J. McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education. It was announced by Mr. McGrath from the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency Washington D. C.

The appointment was made in the recommendation of officers of the American Teachers Association. Members of this Comitter are sought because of outstanding ability, experience, and educational statesmanship.

The Committee is interracial and has been operating for over 20 years with a rotating membership.

It's purposes have been therefold:

1. To give the office of Education advice and counsel with respect to special problems of Negroes.

2. To serve as liason representatives in interpreting the neds of Negroes to the office.

3. To communicate the plans and programs of the office to those especially concerned with education of Negroes.

IT IS UITE likely though that in view of changing conditions, the Committee may now consider the need to broaden the scope of its interests, Mr. MCrath has announced.

FRIENDS OF EDUCATION are pleased that his honor and distinction have come to Dr. Bryant who is making such splendid contributions to education and education research.

Protest Patterson's Blast At West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO—A group o prominent California citizens last week protested a statement by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee university, that few Negro students attend West Coast colleges.

Patterson, who also heads the United Negro College Fund, made his charge during a meeting of a group here last week. More than 30 presidents of Negro colleges attended the session.

The Californians challenged a printed report of Patterson's remarks which appeared in the Call-Bulletin, a Hearst daily.

According to the paper, Patterson said:

"Here in California where a good secondary education is almost forced on a child, too, few Negroes go to public supported colleges and universities.

"There are two reasons for this. First, most of California Negroes are recent migrants from the South. Their children do not think in terms of college because the parents are oftimes almost illiterate.

"Secondly, employment opportunities for college trained Negroes, even here, are limited. A Negro child feels a college education will not be much help to him after he takes a janitor's job."

In a signed letter sent to the Call-Bulletin, the protesting citizens asserted that Patterson's statement "is in utter contradiction of the facts." They added:

"The junior college and state college enrollment throughout the state of California have, in all probability, a higher ratio of Negro students than could be found in any other state in the Union.

"As regards the job situation it is conceded that California is no 'Utopia,' but the opportunities for employment in California today are far superior in every way than Dr. Patterson's conclusions.

"Aside from the semi-skilled and skilled positions open to Negroes industry, state, county and municipal civil service are sufficient incentives to more Negro youth today to aspire for a college education."

San Franciscoans signing the letter were Dr. William McKinley Thomas, a member of the housing authority; Atty. Terry A. Francois, Dr. B. Henderson, former member of the re-development agency; Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, co-publisher of the Sun-Reporter; the Rev. William Turner, minister of the Community Baptist church: Jefferson A. Beaver, vice-president of Trans-Bay Federal Savings and Loan association; Dr. Zuretti Goosby, dentist, Rev. F. D. Haynes, pastor of Third Baptist church, and Atty. R. J. Reynolds, president of the San Francisco NAACP.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY board member-Herbert T. Miller (left) associate secretary of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, is sworn into office by Mayor Vincent Impelliteri as member of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library. Miller's appointment is for a five-year period.

Hutcherson Named To School Board

LYNCHBURG, Va. —(ANP)— A Negro was appointed last week to serve on the city school board of Lynchburg. He is Carl B. Hutcherson, funeral director and civic leader, and may be the first Negro to hold a position on the school board.

Hutcherson is not only a successful mortician and popular resident of the city, but he has been very active in civic affairs.

He was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of the Rev. Harry A. Fifield, who resigned because he is moving from the city. The term expires June 30.

Councilman J. Heath Lewis nominated Hutcherson and the move was seconded by Corham B. Walker, jr. The vote confirming Hutcherson was unanimous.

Are Negro Teachers Martyrs To Integration?

By OLIVER C. COX
In The Nation

(Editor's Note: Dr. Cox is professor of sociology at Lincoln University and the author of "Caste, Class, and Race.")

THE ABOLITION of segregation in the public schools and colleges of Missouri is now being debated in the legislature. Recently the House Public Schools Committee reported favorably a bill to eliminate segregation in the public schools, and the House has passed and sent to the Senate one stipulating that any qualified citizen shall be admitted "to any state-supported institution of higher learning without regard to race, color, or religion."

Although many white individuals and organizations are supporting this legislation, Negroes are naturally at the forefront of the movement. The whites have relied upon two principal arguments: that the bi-racial system increases costs, and that racial segregation in the schools has no moral sanction. Negroes have insisted not only that their self-respect as American citizens has been injured but that their right to acquire the national culture has been illegally abridged.

For Negro teachers, however, the issue is complicated by the possible effect of integration upon their chances of employment. "If segregation is abolished," some legislators are reported to have said, "all the colored teachers now employed in the public school system will have to be discharged from their positions, and Lincoln University for Negroes may be closed as an economy measure." In neighboring Kansas, the Topeka Daily Capital disclosed a few weeks ago, school boards in the ten leading cities have already begun to "purge" Negro teachers on the ground that they "would not be welcome" in mixed schools.

* * *

SOME NEGRO spokesmen consider this threat relatively trivial. In fact, one Negro newspaper asked recently: "Is that too great a sacrifice to pay for integration and a beginning toward real democratic living? . . . We cannot have our cake and eat it too." But while some selfless champions of democracy may think their employment and that of others are as nothing compared to the achievement of integration, this position seems to me in general unsound. Freedom to work is at least as sacred as the right to non-discrimination in education.

Indeed, education itself will have a decreasing value if the occasion to employ it is increasingly limited. One sometimes hears it said that Negro teachers "should prefer to dig ditches" rather than endure the disadvantages of segregated schools. But what about discrimination in the ditches? In the early nineteen thirties I saw Negroes fighting to the death on the streets of Chicago for an opportunity to work as laborers on paving jobs. It is unnecessary to multiply examples of the daily struggle of Negroes to secure their right to work. Moreover, the confidence to some individuals that they can always find another job is irrelevant, for the problem is not personal but social.

* * *

IF NEGRO teachers must face unemployment as the price of the abolition of discrimination in education, the bargain is unacceptable. The integration of the elementary schools may, it is true, call for a reduction of plant and teaching staff, but in that case both Negro and white teachers should be released on some non-discriminatory basis, such as length of service or academic qualifications. And now is the time to insist upon this. To discharge only Negro teachers would be a most unconscionable act of racial discrimination. It would not only shatter the life organization of many families but darken the prospects of every Negro youth now planning to become a teacher.

While the abolition of segregation in the educational system of Missouri has already been too long delayed, it should not now be carried out so recklessly as to cause undue economic and educational hardship. Far from being a barrier to integration, an insistence that provision be made for the employment of Negro teachers is an indispensable test of the sincerity of the integration procedure. Anti-segregation legislation is important, but its proponents must remember that their real purpose is to enhance the welfare of a people.

* * *

THE FUTURE of Lincoln University is a more complex question. Located within 50 miles of the Univesity of Missouri, some may say it should be closed in the interest of ecenomy. This reasoning, however, could also be applied to the University of Missouri, since there are great universities only a few hours away in Illinois. Missouri, of course, will not be closed — for reasons more important than economic considerations. And so, too, there are other than economic factors to be weighed when the question of closing Lincoln is broached.

In a non-segregated school system forces may come into play to increase both the size and the usefulness of Lincoln University. The proportion of white to colored students at Lincoln will be the opposite of that at Missouri, and each should make its contribution to the development of a unified nation. In these times the public interest demands that the quality of instruction at Lincoln be improved and that white students in the community be encouraged to go there. There is an increasing need for the interracial education of white Americans.

* * *

NEGROES WHO conceive of themselves not as hangers-on of our American culture but as meriting a place in its creative heart will not treat lightly the fate of their scholars. To admit in connection with integration that it is impossible to eat one's cake and have it too is to consent to the elimination of Negroes from college teaching or at least to their existence by sufferance on the periphery of sympathetic white faculties. The racial consequences of this would be manifestly regressive. Moreover, colleges for Negroes have such significance for Negro youth that their closing could result in a net cultural loss to the race.

Since "integration at any price" may work against the interests of colored people, Negro leaders, in their laudable struggle for the abolition of segregation in education, should perhaps curb their zeal for democracy and their anticipation of martyrdom lest they find themselves taking one step forward and two back.

Separate Schools Bad For Both Races—Psychiatrist

NEW YORK — Segregated schools are bad for both colored and white children, giving the whites a false sense of superiority and retarding the academic progress of the colored, Dr. Frederick Wertham, head of New York's LaFarge clinic, declared on Walter White's weekly radio broadcast last week.

"Equal facilities cannot exist if you put any group in separate schools," Dr. Wertham said. "Their academic progress is not due to better facilities . . . They get an incentive to learn which they previously had to a much less extent."

Hits Superiority Myth

In response to a question from Mr. White, Dr. Wertham said: "In my mind segregation — wherever it is—is very bad for white children. It gives them an illusion that they are better than other children and later on they will find out they are not better."

Dr. Wertham presented expert testimony as to the adverse effects of segregation at the trial of the suit brought by NAACP attorneys to end segregation in the public schools of New Castle, Del.

He concluded the interview with Mr. White by expressing the hope that the U.S. Supreme Court, which is now considering this and other school segregation cases, will take the results of these studies into consideration.

Aid Asked For Negro Education

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Rep. Charles E. Bennett of Florida is asking Congress to provide funds to build schools for Negroes and Indians.

He has introduced a bill under which the federal government would reimburse states for construction costs of schools attended by either Negroes or Indians. He submitted similar bills to the last two Congresses.

He told a reporter that the purpose of the bill is to equalize educational facilities between the Negro and the White, primarily in the South, although it would affect all sections.

"It is the only way," he said, "that the South can finance a program which would bring about an immediate equalization of school facilities."

Under the Bennett plan, grants would be made to the states for school construction based on the number of Negro or Indian children in attendance.

He said his bill has nothing to do with segregation. But he did point out that the Supreme court has ruled that the states must provide equal educational opportunities for all, and that the South is not able to do this without federal help.

Bennett explained that his bill would apply to all schools to be built, whether or not they are segreated, and that institutions with only one Negro or Indian student would benefit to that extent.

Bennett said he had included Indians in the bill because the government had "pushed them back" on reservations but had made the states provide for their education. He said the Indian children have a "terrible" educational problem."

Fears Segregation End

Alabaman Urges Education Via TV

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— An Alabama legislator proposed Thursday establishment of a state-owned television system to carry public school work directly into homes if the courts ban segregated schools.

Rep. Sam N. Engelhardt, Jr., of Macon county, where the famed Negro college, Tuskegee Institute, is located, outlined his proposal on a visit to the state capital.

Negroes outnumber Whites about four to one in his county.

"There would be no problem of segregation if instruction were beamed directly into homes," he said, "and it might help to put some of the burden of education on the parents where it belongs.

"Of course, provision would have to be made for TV school reception cen
state for the
ilies who cou
television sets.

The Federa ati
Commission ha d five TV channels to Alaban for educational purposes.

Engelhardt, commenting on lawsuits pending before the United States Supreme Court which seek to knock out segregation in public schools, previously said he would sponsor a bill during this year's legislature to take the state out of the school business altogether if segregation is abolished.

The legislator said he is mentioning the television idea "only to give educators something to think about," and will go ahead as planned with the other bill.

This measure, which has already been drawn up, proposes to replace the present segregated system with privately operated classrooms, financed with state, county and city funds but free from government control.

As to converting the school system to television, Engelhardt said his plan probably would offer the most economical way to handle a non-segregated school program without causing violence between the races.

"There are quite a few southerners who just aren't going to let the Supreme court tell them how to operate their schools," he said. "The racial problem is a delicate one in the south and it just can't be worked out by a Supreme court directive."

EDUCATION CHIEF QUITS OVER CUTS

McGrath Declares Budget Acts 'Indefensible'

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The commissioner of education, Earl J. McGrath, resigned today saying he could not condone "indefensible" budget cuts which "reduce the quality of education of American children."

Instead of testifying before a senate committee, as scheduled, to defend the Office of Education budget — which he said he saw in final form only yesterday—McGrath marched to the White House with a letter of resignation and protest. He did not see President Eisenhower.

Then the angry educator personally carried carbon copies to press association and newspaper offices and went home—out of a $14,800 a year job.

The letter told Eisenhower that budget slashes already have "markedly damaged the morale of a highly competent professional staff," and the proposed new budget will "further damage" the federal program supporting education.

McGrath informed the President he could "not in good conscience be a party to carrying out such a policy," and wrote:

"I therefore submit my resignation at this time in order not to have to undergo the embarrassment of trying to defend before the Senate Appropriations Committee at 11 a.m. today a budget which I consider indefensible."

He sent copies of his letter to Secretary of Welfare Hobby and to Sen. Bridges (R-N.H.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The proposed budget for education in the fiscal year starting next July 1 was not made public. McGrath gave reporters an example which he said was typical—a four million dollar, or 24 per cent, slash in the $18,400,000 item which former President Truman proposed for vocational education.

Later the Appropriations Committee supplied additional figures on the Office of Education budget. They showed that the Truman request for veterans' educational services was $292,000; the Eisenhower revision asked $92,000.

For "salaries and expenses," Truman asked $3,250,000 and Eisenhower $2,926,000. For payments to school districts, Truman requested 70 million dollars and Eisenhower $66,500,000.

No funds were requested, in either budget, for school construction, which accounted for 195 million dollars in the current budget.

What The People Say

WAKE UP COLLEGES!

Dear Mr. Editor:

We were delighted to read your editorial comment of June 6 on "Our Colleges and the Industrialization of the South." As one former college president has said, we are at last coming to grips with one of the basic issues of education. This is particularly true in the light of the economic revolution that is going on in this part of the country.

Sad to say, some of our "leading educators" appear to be only slightly aware or interested in the consequences of these decisive social developments. For example, at the very time when Hampton and Tuskegee should be becoming major technical and scientific institutions — and we mean major in terms of America — they appear to be converting themselves into institutions for general education and teacher training. There is some holding on to the old manual training, pre-atomic age instruction, but the gap between Tuskegee and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is greater now than it was twenty years ago.

Our traditional liberal arts colleges of the type of Fisk, Talladega and Morehouse had better wake up, too. It is quite possible by means of sponsored research for such institutions to (1) participate in the scientific research that is preparing the way for many of these new industries; (2) enlarge their facilities and staffs by means of these lucrative research contracts; and (3) provide handsome fellowships for their top students and excellent paying jobs for their graduates, who would have a "know how" that they could not get otherwise.

Powerful newspapers like yours can do a great deal of good by throwing their influence behind the current effort to bring the education of Negro Americans into the main stream of American life.

Sincerely yours,
L. D. Reddick
Atlanta University

INTEGRATION UP NORTH

The advocates of integration, all up and down the line in education—from the kindergarten to the university, should stick to their original theory as to the effect of integration on the jobs of colored school teachers.

Originally they theorized that only the "bum teachers" would lose their jobs; that colored children would be better off with white teachers, from top to bottom; and all the colored teachers who would lose out would, by the loss of their jobs prove thereby that they didn't have any business teaching school, in the first place.

The latest theory that is being spouted, not by teachers themselves but by unemployed educators, is that you will not know the difference when integration goes into effect; that by time integration in school teaching becomes a fact there will be fair employment practices in all other occupations and persons let out as teachers will get just as good, and in many instances BETTER, jobs than they have as teachers. This may come to pass, but for the immediate present, it would be good for all interested parties to scan the letter that the superintendent of Topeka, Kansas has written to colored teachers, ONLY of that city. As printed in the Topeka, Kansas PLAINDEALER Superintendent Wendell Godwin has sent letters to six colored teachers in which he says:

"Due to the present uncertainty about enrollment next year in schools for Negro children, it is not possible at this time to offer you employment for next year. If the Supreme Court should rule that segregation in the elementary grades is unconstitutional, our Board will proceed on the assumption that the majority of the people in Topeka will not want to employ Negro teachers next year for white children. It is necessary for me to inform you now that your services will not be needed next year. This is in compliance with the continuing contract law. . . . I am sending letters of this kind to only those teachers of Negro schools who have been employed during the last year or two. It is presumed that, even though segregation should be declared unconstitutional, we would have need for some schools for Negro children and we would retain our Negro teachers to teach them.

"I think I understand that all of you must be under considerable strain, and I sympathize with the uncertainties and inconveniences which you must experience during the period of adjustment. I believe that whatever happens will ultimately turn out to be best for everybody concerned."

N.Y. Adopts Law Aimed At Racial Superiority Myth

ALBANY, N. Y.—(NNPA)—Governor Thomas E. Dewey last Wednesday signed a bill which makes it an unfair educational practice for institutions of high learning to accept any endowment or gift of money conditioned on the teaching of any doctrine of racial superiority.

In a memorandum announcing his approval of the measure, the Governor said he was "fully in accord with the purpose of the proposal. He also said the legislation had "the wholehearted endorsement of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York.

THE MEASURE outlaws situations which arose in recent years in some southern states where large gifts were offered to small colleges on the condition that they would teach the doctrine of "white supremacy" in their classes.

Sponsors of the bill in the legislature were two Manhattan Democrats— Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack of Harlem and Senator Joseph Zaretzki.

Governor Dewey pointed out that the new law would be a section of the education law that could be enforced only if a protest is made by a person seeking admission to a college or university. He proposed amending it next year to permit the state to act without waiting for an individual protest.

The Jack - Zaretzki law amends a 1948 statute which made it an "unfair educational practice" for an institution of higher learning to discriminate in admission policies based on race, religion, color or national origin.

'WITCH HUNTS' HELD HURTING COLLEGES

B'nai B'rith Speakers Assert Fears Impose Conformity on Students, Blight Freedom

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., May 27—Two leaders of B'nai B'rith said here today that "witch hunts" in the nation's schools were resulting in a "crisis of faith" on college campuses throughout the country. Both also asserted that these investigations were endangering our democratic ideals and principles.

The warnings were sounded by Samuel Markle of Larchmont, N. Y., lawyer and newly elected president of District 1 of B'nai B'rith, embracing a membership of some hundred thousand in New York, New England and eastern Canada, and Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld, national director of the Hillel Foundations. The Hillel Foundations, a major agency of B'nai B'rith, are composed of Jewish clubs in 205 colleges and universities, and are devoted to formulating religious and cultural programs among Jewish college youth.

The addresses by Mr. Markle and Rabbi Lelyveld were delivered in the final sessions of the four-day, 101st annual convention of District One, which was attended by more than 1,200 delegates.

Says 'Actions Corrode Minds'

Mr. Markle asserted that "it is an ill omen when a man elected head of an agency administering the colleges of the greatest city in the world applauds witchhunts and shows his distrust of those colleges." He added that this "is the kind of soil in which professional bigots flourish, and such actions corrode the hearts and the minds the reputation of many sincere, loyal and devoted Americans."

His statement was an obvious reference to the recent election of Joseph B. Cavallaro as chairman of the Board of Higher Education in New York and Mr. Cavallaro's subsequent statement. Following his election to that post, Mr. Cavallaro said that the Congressional committees, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Senator William E. Jenner and Representative Harold K. Velde, Republicans of Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois, respectively, had done "a good job" in investigating subversion in education and that the school board should complete the task.

Mr. Markle declared that "positive measures must be taken to preserve that freedom of thought and inquiry in our schools which is necessary to perpetuate and strengthen American democracy."

At the same time, Rabbi Lelyveld warned that "our agencies of religious education" as well as the colleges themselves "confront no challenge greater than the contemporary crisis of faith among college students."

State Board of Regents Praised

Mr. Markle, in pointing to the progress that had been achieved in eliminating racial and religious barriers to college admissions, praised the New York State Board of Regents for undertaking a study of discriminatory practices by medical schools in the state. He expressed hope that the Board of Regents' report would result in full equality of educational opportunity for citizens of the state regardless of race or religion.

Rabby Lelyveld noted that there is a "mounting hunger" among college youth "for valid purposes beyond self, for conviction to which they may dedicate their lives." He added that college youths "are tragically caught between the millstone of this need and the crushing load of caution which today's fear-generated trend to conformity imposes upon them."

The Hillel Foundations director contrasted the American student of a generation ago who was "vocal, frequently rebellious, usually concerned about life patterns and philosophies of conduct" to today's student who "is inclined to 'play it safe.'"

Still further, Rabbi Lelyveld said that today's student was "silent, cautious, and too often disappointingly indifferent to anything but his own needs."

He declared that there was a need for "young people * * * for whom the welfare of mankind becomes a higher value than the protection of self."

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Gumbs Is Elected Prexy of School

ST. LOUIS—Philip N. Gumbs, June, 1952, graduate of the Lincoln University School of Law, here, was just been elected a member of the Matawan-Clifford School District in New Jersey. The school district has a population of 10,000, of which about 500 are colored.

Frank Mitchell Gets Board Job Uncle Held

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (ANP)—Frank W. Mitchell Sr., general manager of the St. Louis Argus, last week was appointed a member of the Missouri board of education.

Gov. Phil M. Donnelly appointed Mitchell, to fulfill an unexpired term created by the death of C. E. Mitchell, publisher of the Argus and uncle of Frank Mitchell.

Named To School Board

BALTIMORE, Md. — (ANP) — Dr. Irene Diggs, professor of sociology and anthropology, Morgan State College, last week was appointed to the Women's Committee of the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Wake Up, Governor Murray!

Governor Murray, who awoke last week to suggest it would be unlawful for Negro teachers to teach white children in Oklahoma, unquestionably does not read the Black Dispatch closely, for we just a few weeks ago in these columns reported a Negro girl is already teaching white girls nursing art in the Oklahoma University School of Nursing, out on 13th street in Oklahoma City.

And this suggestion also by the governor that Negro teachers stand to lose their professional opportunity as instructors in the state schools if the Supreme Court of the United States outlaws segregation does not make sense in Chinese.

Of course, if it is true, Negro teachers have better scholastic qualifications than whites in this state, the governor has nothing to fall back upon, for his surmise, but the fact of race prejudice, which immediately imposed the thought of a state FEPC law. This law could be invoked in defense of the white children, for if Negro teachers have better scholastic preparation to teach than white instructors, it would be a crime against the white child to permit these alleged inferior teachers to teach white children, in addition to inflicting themselves upon black children.

We are, of course, inclined to feel there may be some measure of truth in the charge that Negro teachers have prepared themselves to teach more substantially than white teachers, for the state superintendent of schools of North Carolina told this writer some fifteen years ago, during a survey made in his state it was discovered that Negro teachers in his state had more training and school work than the whites. We marveled at this, but when we learn the same situation exists in Oklahoma, we, of course, immediately recall the information we secured down in North Carolina.

Our notion, however, is that the governor's sudden assertion that Negro teachers have superior training to whites, yet stand a chance to lose their jobs in an integrated program, is nothing more than an eleventh hour attempt to scare Negro teachers. It is strange and unseemly solicitude that suddenly gushes forth at this time for the black teachers for whom state government has had calloused and marble-hearted disregard since statehood.

The fact that a Negro teacher is instructing in the nursing school out on 13th street as a result of integration, at a higher salary than she perhaps ever received before, nullifies and destroys completely the presumptions, notions and ideas of Governor Murray as to what will happen. Then, too, integration is coming at the right time. Statistics show that thousands of whites who for many years depended upon teaching as a profession, have now graduated into other fields in our rapidly expanding industrial establishment. War work snatched thousands upon thousands of white men and women up higher in the labor brackets, and they will never return to the teaching profession.

Today there is an urgent demand for teachers everywhere, and California, where integration has taken place already, exposes the lush opportunities awaiting the Negro teachers just as soon as Dixiecrat ideologies can be swept out of our social fabric here in the United States.

This idea of the state giving aid to private schools is a two-way track. We doubt seriously if the state will have a right to contribute tax funds to private schools to which Negroes cannot attend. We suspect what is being talked boldly about in South Carolina and Georgia, and hinted by Governor Murray in his talk about a special call of the legislature to deal with questions that would arise if the Supreme Court rules out segregation in the schools, will run into rough constitutional sledding when state government starts issuing out money to private white schools.

Of course the argument made by the governor about the cost of segregated schools is correct. This is the argument this publication and the NAACP has always made in opposition to jim crow. We are happy to know the governor, and we presume the legislature, are awakening to this fact. The mathematical conclusion that two and two make four is no more convincing than the proposition that two schools are twice as expensive as one. Statistics compiled regarding separate schools prove that it requires a higher per capita cost to maintain separate schools than white. The governor is not contributing anything new to our thinking when he raises the question of the unconscienable cost of separate schools.

We are not so sure the governor has aptly guaged the situation as it will develop down in Little Dixie when and if the Supreme Court declares against segregation. The governor seems to feel that some private schools will be opened down that way, and it is these schools that will want state support.

But we have news for the governor. We recall it was down at Berwyn several years ago when we made a political address out at the consolidated school, we ran into one of those old mountaineers, who the governor probably has in mind, and with whom we rode a distance of about five miles, while he cursed, railed, and roared because his daughter had to walk each day away from the Negro school right across from his house and go to Berwyn to school. We have never in our life seen a more positive supporter of integration than that old white man with whom he rode one evening in the Arbuckle mountains.

The folk who are going to talk about private schools in the event of the outlawing of our dual school system in Oklahoma are more noisy than numerous, and surely the Supreme Court of the United States is not going to permit state government to escape from the decision by doing in a roundabout way what the courts have said it cannot do.

Negro Speech Clinic Is a Worthy Project

It is astonishing that until six months ago there was no place in the entire South where a Negro child with a speech or hearing handicap might obtain the necessary instruction to make him a useful person in the community. Those afflicted became permanent wards of the taxpayers, if they survived.

Two years ago six young Atlanta matrons decided to do something about it. Since there were no Negro teachers qualified for the work in the United States, they raised $1,795 and with $800 from the state sent Mrs. Irene Asbury to the Central Institute for the Deaf at St. Louis, Mo., for instruction.

She began teaching 23 children last October in classrooms provided by Atlanta University. However, the need is so great and the possibilities for good so tremendous that it is apparent that only a beginning has been made. To take care of the need, these young matrons, with the aid of the Junior League, have organized a project known as Preschool Negro Speech Clinic, Inc.

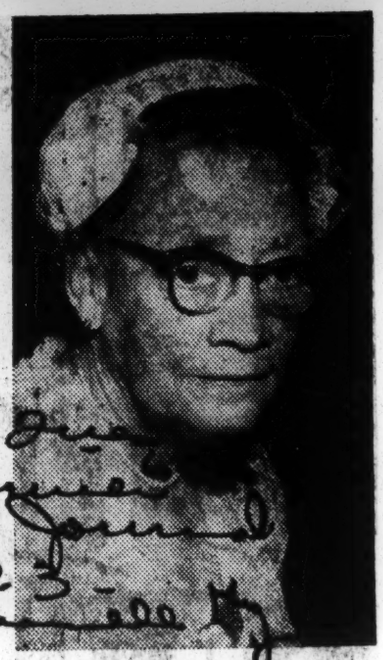
They have undertaken to raise $20,000 to keep the program going for two more years and to expand it. They hope by that time that it will have more than proved its value and that it will be supported either by the Community Chest or the regular school system thereafter.

We urge Atlantans to give liberal support to this undertaking. It is an investment in humanity and in the city's future. We commend the public-spirited young women, including Mrs. DeJongh Franklin, Mrs. Arthur L. Harris, Mrs. Cecil Alexander Jr., Mrs. John J. Eagan, Mrs. Charles Massell and Mrs. Walter Bloom for their recognition of a need and for taking the initiative in doing something about it.

MRS. ELIZABETH NAUMANN
Wants to travel

MISS GRACE GORDON
Will miss "doll babies"

MRS. LILLIAN B. BUSH
Plans to rest



MISS CARRIE B. PATE
Taught 51 years

MISS MAUDE E. ADAMS
Will do church work

Courier-Journal Photos

MISS ELIZABETH HANNAN
Plans to garden

Eight Retiring Teachers And Supervisor Feted

Eight teachers and a supervisor who have just retired were luncheon guests of the Louisville Board of Education yesterday.

Each received a certificate of merit from Walter H. Girdler, Jr., board president. Six other retiring teachers were unable to attend the luncheon. State law requires teachers to retire at 70.

The retiring supervisor is Miss Mary Gale Cawthon, who has headed the household-arts program in the public schools since 1935. She began her career as a teacher at the old Columbia School in 1902.

Others at the luncheon were:

Miss Maude E. Adams, John C. Strother School. She has been a teacher 45 years. She plans to enjoy her church work at 23d and Broadway Baptist Church, visit her three nephews, and "do all the many things I've never had time for before."

W. F. Bradbury, Louisville Male and Girls High, who has taught there 48 years. He has no plans.

Mrs. Lillian B. Bush, Booker T. Washington School, a teacher for 47 years. "I'll miss my children," she said, but she will enjoy resting.

Miss Grace Gordon, George Rogers Clark School, a teacher 46 years. "I'll miss my doll babies a lot, but I guess I'll find some others," she said. She is a kindergarten teacher. She plans a trip to Florida soon.

Miss Elizabeth Hannan, Ellen C. Semple School, a teacher 46 years. She will work in her flower garden and do volunteer work for various groups, including the Association for Childhood Education, the Council for Retarded Children, and the Association for the Education of Children under 6.

Mrs. Elizabeth Naumann, Longfellow School, a teacher 48 years. She plans to travel. First she'll go to Florida, then to South Carolina to visit a nephew.

Miss Carrie B. Pate, Booker T. Washington School, a teacher 51 years. "I plan to do all the good I can, in all the ways I can, wherever I can, and for whomever I can," she said.

Robert V. Tallman, J. M. Atherton High, a teacher 33 years He taught 30 years at Louisville Male High. He has already started to work as a real-estate salesman.

Others retiring, but who were not at the luncheon, are Miss Margaret Frazier and Miss Cordelia Smith, both of Atherton; W. F. Lockett, Parkland Junior High; Mrs. M. Lyda Sanders, Central High; Miss Virginia R. Schaeffer, Victor H. Engelhard School, and Mrs. Lucretia B. Woods, Madison Junior High.

They will also receive certificates.

Elect Brown Vice Prexy Of Schools

Sidney P. Brown, prominent Chicago lawyer and civic leader, Wednesday became the first Negro elected as vice president of

ATTY. SIDNEY BROWN

the Board of Education. His term will run until June, 1954.

William B. Traynor was reelected president of the board at the same meeting.

Brown, 59, of 851 Drexel square, has been a member of the board since 1945. He is the senior partner in the law firm of Brown, Brown, Cyrus and Greene, 417 E. 47th st.

He is married to Mrs. Vivian Mason Brown and is the father of three children. A daughter, Mrs. Donna Bradion is in Switzerland. A daughter-in-law is a real estate broker in the city. Brown's brother, Oscar, and the other son.

Judges Continue Race Balance

Dr. Butcher and Dr. Kirks Are Appointed To School Board; Faulkner Retained

By Joseph Paull
Post Reporter

The judges of District Court yesterday appointed two educators an da lawyer to the Board of Education.

They are:

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, 40, of 1712 16th st. nw., who replaces Mrs. Velma G. Williams.

Dr. Rowland F. Kirks, 39, of 2001 16th st. nw., who replaces Albert E. Steinem.

Robert R. Faulkner, 60, of 1007 Taylor st. ne., who has been on the school board since July 31, 1952.

The appointments are all for three-year terms. They are effective July 1.

From the selections made, it was apparent the judges were continuing their practice of balancing the board from the standpoint of sex and race. Mrs. Butcher, like Mrs. Williams, is a Negro.

Dr. Butcher, mother of a 14-year-old daughter at Dunbar High School, has 12 years of teaching experience on the college level, and has taught in public secondary schools.

At present she is associate professor of English at Howard University, although during the summer she is teaching at Southern Texas University in Houston. Her husband, James W. Butcher, is assistant professor in the drama department at Howard.

Dr. Butcher's father, Everett Just, was a famed zoologist noted for his research on cell structure.

Among other achievements, Dr. Butcher was the first woman lecturer of professorial rank under the Fulbright program. She lectured at three Universities in France.

She is active in civic affairs, including parent-teach groups, Americans for Democratic Action, and the American Council on Education. She also was discussion leader in the June, 1952, conference on Education. She also was a State Department American Council on Educational Conference on Orientation Programs, and for the Attorney General's Citizenship Conference in 1951 and 1952.

DR. KIRKS FAULKNER DR. BUTCHER

. . . appointed for three-year terms to Board of Education

Mrs. Butcher's qualifications disclosed by the judges contained a notation that she was cleared by the FBI for the Attorney General's citizenship conference.

Faulkner's statement since he joined the board of education often placed him in the limelight.

Last October, he shocked the city by warning that "public schools are going socialistic." He listed the school lunch program, compulsory physical education, school medical and dental clinics and play rooms as evidence. He said these were "things that parents should be doing."

After that, several citizen groups called for his resignation.

Last month, Faulkner said proposed allocation of funds for a neducational TV station in the District would be a "waste of public money on a fantasy."

Faulkner, a graduate of George Washington Law School in 1919, is a member of the District and American Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, University Club, Columbia Historical Society and Michigan Park Citizens Association, and was elected to the first Citizens Advisory Council here.

His two daughters attended public schools here and two grandchildren are now in local public schools.

Dr. Kirkke is president of National University here. He holds degrees of A.B., LL.B., M.P.L., S.J.D.. an dLL.D., and is a graduate of the Dale Carnegie Institute of Effective Speaking.

He was named to the school board in June, 1952, at first said he would accept the post, but then declined after he was made head of the Alien Property Office of the Justice Department.

On June 8, he told reporters that he kknew the board of education "is not the most peaceful body."

He added:

"There appears to be a lot of wasted time in elementary education. A lot of the things that we did on Saturday as extra-curricular work khas been embodied in the educational system."

Kiks is a member of the District and American Bar Associations, the Junior Board of Commerce. Kappa Alpha Alumni Association, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. the Aerican Legion, Scottish Rite Masons, the Kiwanis, and the Washington Board of Trade.

School Post To Dr. Butcher

WASHINGTON

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, associate professor of English at Howard University was appointed by the judges of the District Court to succeed Mrs. Velma Williams on the Board of Education.

Appointed along with Dr. Butcher for three-year terms beginning July 1 were Dr. Rowland F. Kirks and Robert R. Faulkner who has been the "rookie" member of the board since July 31, 1952.

Other minority members of the board are Wesley S. Williams and Col. West A. Hamilton.

Dr. Butcher is at present teaching summer school at Texas Southern university. A member of the national advisory council to the Federal Civil Defense Administration, she recently wrote a series of articles on civil defense for the AFRO.

Father Howard Prof.

Daughter of the late Dr. Ernest E. Just who taught at Howard for 34 years and Mrs. Ethel

DR. M. J. BUTCHER

Highwarden Just, who was the first colored woman graduate of Ohio State university, she is married to James W. Butcher, assistant professor of drama at Howard.

They have one daughter, Sheryl, who is a Dunbar high school student.

Dr. Butcher is a graduate of Emerson College and Boston University both in Boston, Mass. She has taught at Virginia Union University, and Miner Teachers college as well as at Howard.

She was the only woman in a group of 11 designated by the State Department as a Fulbright Lecturer in France in 1949.

Dr. Butcher holds membership in the American Association of University Women, the American Association of University Professors, is vice president of the Washington College Club and is a member of the Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society in education and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Clements Calls Win Aid to U. S.

By JOE RICKENBAKER

The recent election of a Negro to a public office in Georgia has given the free nations "something concrete" on which to base their faith in the United States as a leader of the free world, Dr. Rufus E. Clements, president of Atlanta University said here Monday.

Dr. Rufus Clements

Dr. Clements, who returned last week from Europe where he was a delegate to the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, told the Atlanta Rotary Club that his election to the Atlanta board of education was closely observed throughout the world and has served to increase confidence in the United States by the other nations.

The first Negro to be elected to such a post since the days of reconstruction, Dr. Clements used

his election as an example of the close watch being kept on the United States and warned that "we must be careful in our domestic affairs."

Dr. Clements, who divided his month in Europe between France and England, also warned that the situation in France would grow worse and Communist infiltration was great.

BLAMES TAX BURDEN

Be blamed current strikes and strong Communist gains in France on unequal distribution of the tax burden, rising cost of living compared to a low wage scale and the temperament of the French people.

The tax setup in France, Dr. Clements said, placed the burden on the average wage earner and hardly touched the farmer and the very rich. Also the French wage scale begins at 24 cents an hour and remains stable while the cost of living has more than doubled in the last few years.

"As a result," the educator said, "communism has grown in postwar France and the Communists will continue to disrupt affairs."

OPPOSITE IN ENGLAND

While he expressed fear that the United States will get little co-operation from France, Dr. Clements said the opposite is true of England.

The English economy is much better than in recent years, he reported, and the people have a feeling of strong kinship with the United States.

The English political situation is similar to that of the United States, Dr. Clements said, in that regardless of party membership partisan politics is not placed before national security and progress.

Elected— Dr. J. Wel by Broaddus Central State College trustee and pastor of the Dayton, Ohio, Tabernacle Baptist Church was recently elected to the Dayton Board of Education. He ran third in a field of eight candidates.

Mrs. Butcher Defends 'Protest Groups'

Mrs. Margaret J. Butcher, new member of the Board of Education and Howard University teacher yesterday defended a person's "right to associate" with protest groups, with ideas and books, and with individuals.

Speaking before the Washington Ethical Society at the YWCA, she emphasized the importance of protest groups as "protective measures for the individual in times of hysteria."

Respect for the individual's "right to espouse himself to ideas, even those contrary to traditional American principles" has made American democracy, she said, "the dynamic, fluid, constantly aspiring system that it is."

Clement Says His Election Marks A 'New Day In South'

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, hailed his election to the Atlanta Board of Education as a "victory for Negro and white citizens, working together for a new day in the South."

In winning over J. H. Landers for the 3rd Ward position on the Board of Education, Dr. Clement declared "I think that my election will mark a period of improved relations here in our section that transcends all political significance and that it will give deep spiritual lift to all the fair-minded people in the nation."

Dr. Clement polled 23,282 votes to 14,625 for Dr. Landers who had enjoyed 26-years tenure on the board.

Negro and white voters of the city joined forces to give Dr. Clement the Board of Education seat. He joined C. W. Ervin, treasurer of Paine College, Augusta, in becoming the second Georgia Negro to win an election for an Education Board post. Ervin won in a ward race.

The huge turnout for the Atlanta University president came only two days after he had been challenged in the election because of alleged left-wing sympathies. The Atlanta City Executive Committee voted him the right to run by a 5-4 margin.

Charges had been made that the House Un-American Activities Committee had listed the A. U. president because of past membership in the Southern Conference For Human Welfare and other liberal organization.

Atlantans apparently believed Dr. Clement and rallied to his standard at the ballot box. He ran only behind Mayor William B. Hartsfield in the popularity column.

The complete text of Dr. Clement's statement follows:

"I want to thank the citizens of Atlanta for the confidence which they have shown in me by electing me to public office. I assure them that I shall attempt so to conduct myself that there will never be the slightest regret at the choice that they have made. It is a victory for all the people. Negro and white citizens, working together for a new day in the South have decided that I was qualified for the office I sought. I think that my election will mark a period of improved relations here in our section, that it transcends all political significance and that it will give a deep spiritual lift to all fair-minded people in the nation."

ELECTION IN ATLANTA

By electing Dr. Rufus E. Clement to the Board of Education the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., have taken a noteworthy step. Dr. Clement, president of Atlanta University, is the first Negro to be elected to public office in that Southern city since reconstruction days.

Several of the circumstances surrounding this election are significant because they serve to illustrate how far along enlightened thought in the South actually is. Foremost of these is that Dr. Clement had wide support among the white voters in his victory over J. H. Landers. Secondly, the fact that Mr. Landers had been an incumbent member of the Board of Education for twenty-five years, and was therefore a solidly entrenched opponent, testifies to the confidence the voters had in the ability of Dr. Clement.

Dr. Clement had this to say about the election: "It isn't a personal victory. It's a victory for the people." It is indeed a real victory for the people when citizens forget prejudice and vote with the sole objective of naming the best candidate. It is indeed a victory for the people when men look beyond the color or race of their neighbors and value them for their qualities as individuals.

Negro Elected To Atlanta School Board

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA — A Negro won election to the Atlanta board of education Wednesday in a city primary that brought re-election of Mayor William B. Hartsfield to a fifth term.

Dr. Rufus G. Clement, Negro president of Atlanta University, defeated his white opponent J. H. Lander, a school board member for 26 years. The vote was Clement 22,142, Landers 13,800.

It was the first time since reconstruction days that a Negro had sought a post on the board. The primary set other precedents. Two Negroes were elected to the 16-member city executive committee, which governs elections.

In addition the Democratic label was omitted from the primary for the first time. Instead it was a city primary that avoided complications the might arise from the fact that a large number of electors voted Republican in the 1952 general election.

Hartsfield's opponent in the mayor's race, Charlie Brown, former Fulton county commissioner, issued a statement attributing Hartsfield's margin to the "Negro bloc vote."

The vote: Hartsfield 32,253, Brown 24,114.

Okay Board Member

LYNCHBURG, Va.—City Council has okayed the naming of this town's first Negro member of the city school board, Carl B. Hutcherson.

Bradshaw elected to Richmond school board

RICHMOND

Booker T. Bradshaw, president-treasurer of Virginia Mutual Life insurance company, has been elected a member of the Richmond school board effective Sept. 1, and becomes first of his race to serve on the board since Reconstruction.

Mr. Bradshaw, elected unanimously by City Council Monday night, will fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Henry W. Decker, local liberal. The vote was 7-0, with Mayor Haddock and Councilman Randolph W. Church absent.

A Notable Appointment Is Made In Richmond

THE CITY Council of Richmond, in deciding to add BOOKER T. BRADSHAW to the school board of the Old Dominion's capital, has taken a notable step and made a highly suitable choice.

Mr. BRADSHAW, an experienced head of a leading insurance company, is a man with a deep interest in a wide variety of community affairs. He becomes the first Negro ever to hold such a position in Richmond, so far as can be determined.

Newport News took the leadership in naming a Negro to the school board, selecting Dr. C. WALDO SCOTT, a leading young physician, for the honor. In most of the state's urban centers the colored school population constitutes roughly one-third of the total. The administration of welfare and educational agencies in our political sub-divisions is surely a field in which at least minimal representation should be afforded a segment of the population which looms so large in the public school picture. But only two of our cities in the commonwealth have met the responsibility.

MR. BRADSHAW

Norfolk has had several opportunities within the past decade especially, to fill vacancies with qualified Negroes, but the members of its City Council have each time forfeited the chance to do elementary justice to its major minority citizenry. The reasons advanced on each such occasion as to why "the time is not ripe," have not been convincing.

The long years of educational discrimination are now catching up with the South generally. Many troublesome problems facing school administrations might have been more pleasantly adjusted had southern politicians given the Negro a chance to have school board representation, and availed themselves of the viewpoints and suggestions of such minority members. These problems continue and may even be accentuated in the near future. Cities which do not follow the example of Richmond and Newport News will be short-sighted.

Ex-St. Louisan Elected To Va. School Board

RICHMOND, Va.—A native St. Louisan elected to the school board here last week became the first Negro to serve on the body since Reconstruction Days.

Booker T. Bradshaw, an insurance official and civic leader, was named to serve an unexpired term on the Richmond school board early last week following a 7 to 0 vote of the City Council. His election became a mere formality after the Council indicated two weeks ago that Bradshaw would be supported for the position. His term will run until June 30, 1956.

Bradshaw is president and treasurer of the Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the National Negro Insurance Association, a trustee of Virginia Union University and a past president of the Virginia Trade Association.

The University of Illinois graduate is also a member of the board of directors and the executive committee of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company.

A Richmond newspaper while editorially calling Bradshaw's appointment "good news," indicated that the move was also in the interest of continued school segregation in the South.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch said in an editorial:

"The appointment of qualified Negroes to school boards is not only desirable in itself, but it should serve an extremely useful purpose, if and when the United States Supreme Court, late this year or early in 1954, directs every community in the land to provide equal public school facilities for the two races, as the price of continued separation of white and colored children in the schools.

"If almost all school boards after such a decision, continue to be composed of white persons, it is going to be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to convince the cours thatt the Negroes are getting equal consideration. If, on the other hand,, competent and experienced Negroes, such as Mr. Bradshaw, are appointed to these boards, the sincere desire of the whites to equalize will be much more apparent and convincing."

Bradshaw is the youngest son of Mrs. P. M. Bradshaw and the late M. H. Bradshaw, who, during his lifetime, was very active in church and civic organizations.

The school board official is married to Mrs. Emma Forrester Bradshaw and the father of one child, Booker T. Bradshaw, Jr.

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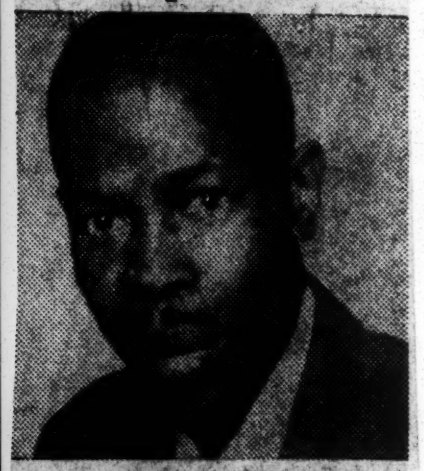
International Language (IDO) Movement
World Language Institute

Ido Movement Names Negro To Top Post



W. EUGENE SIMMONS
... from Esperanto to Ido

CHICAGO—The International Language (Ido) movement in the United States has named a Negro to a responsible position, according to an announcement by the World Language Institute.

The appointee to the position of assistant director of the institute is W. Eugene Simmons of Charleston and Summerville, S. C.

Mr. Simmons has long been a proponent of the international language, having at one time been identified with the "Esperantists" and also "Interlinguists." A few years ago, however, he joined the "Ido" ("Reformed Esperanto") movement.

* * *

MR. SIMMONS has translated into the Ido language many classical works from English and Spanish. He has written (in Ido) a short biography of the late great Dr. George W. Carver, which will appear in a forthcoming edition of the Swedish World Language Review, which is published in Stockholm.

The forty-five year-old ex-newsman will be in charge of field work among Ido adherents, representing all races. He is the founder of United Neighbors International, a friendship organization which has rendered yeoman service in obtaining help in the United States for many of Europe's war ("Brown Babies") orphans.

His address is Box 371, Summerville, S. C.

HOMEMAKING IN ADULT EDUCATION is the concern of this group of students and teachers in a community organization class now in process at the North Carolina college, Durham, N. C. Shown above are Miss Diana S. Dent, chairman of the home economics department; Isabell Thompson, Dorothy Parker, Rueben Greenfield. Nannie Hayes, Catherine Johnson, Mamie Waddell, Lena Elerbe, Mrs. R. R. English, Snowlie Bell, Rev. R. R. English, Agnes Hinton, Richard Patterson, Mamie Debnam, Iris Wade, Mary Royals, Helen Howell, Mrs. A. Dunlap, Ruth Brooks, Susie Bolling, Edith Spivey, Lillie Simons, Carrie Swindler, Bernadina Clarke, Hessie Hendricks, Lucille Pierece, Lucile Burton, Claudia Umphtery, Claranell Brown and Modestine Gaynor.

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AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

E. L. Morse Elected New President

Journal

Association Votes To Become Affiliated With National Body

Dat-8-15-53

PETERSBURG, Va. — The Virginia Agricultural Teachers Association at its 35th annual convention at Virginia State College recently voted to become affiliated with the National Agricultural Teachers Association which is affiliated with the American Vocational Association.

E. L. Morse of South Hill was elected president of the Virginian body in the final session of the convention.

Other officers chosen were: C. A. Flood, Chatham, vice-president of District One; T. W. Mabry, Amelia, vice-president of District Two, K. H. Diggs, Emporia, vice-president of District Three; E. A. Ragland, Spotsylvania, vice-president of District Four; Harry L. Robinson, Norfolk, M. W. Grimes, treasurer.

* * *

HONORARY twenty-year service keys were presented to O. W. Epps, McKenney, itinerant agriculture instructor and H. D. Brown, vocational agriculture instructor in Charles City. An honorary ten-year service key was presented to E. T. Latimore, vocational agriculture instructor of Middlesex.

The outgoing president, R. A. Bracey, itinerant agriculture instructor, delivered an address on the association's work during the past two years and other talks were made by C. B. Jeter and W. W. Craighead, area and district supervisor, respectively, both of the Virginia State Board of Education. Harry L. Robinson, E. L. Morse, and R. A. Bracey reported as delegates to the last American Vocational Association's Convention held in Boston, Mass.

The body also voted to send five delegates to Chicago, Ill. this Fall to represent them at the National Convention of the American Vocational Association.

Alabama Negro College Group Meets On Campus Here Tuesday

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The Alabama Association of Negro Colleges held its one-day session at the Alabama State College on Tuesday with Dr. J. C. Blair, director of the Division of Negro Education, Alabama State Department of Education, as the chairman.

A coffee hour with Miss Edith L. Gibson, dean of women at the host institution, preceeded the opening session at 9 a.m. which featured a panel on the theme for the meeting, "Some Major Challenges and Opportunities of Administrative Leadership in the Negro Colleges of Alabama." Chairman for the panel was Dr. C. G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute. Representatives of the administrative staffs of each college of the state participated. Dr. H. Councill Trenholm gave some summary observations.

Felicitations for the college were extended by Dr. J. Garrick Hardy, dean of freshmen. Dr. W. E. Anderson, dean of instruction at the local institution, is the secretary of the group and Dean O. B. Edwards of Oakwood College at Huntsville is treasurer.

Other institutions holding membership in the organization include Talladega College, Birmingham Baptist College, Selma University, Alabama A&M College, Lomax-Hannon College, Miles College and Stillman College.

School Principals Association Hears Dr. H. Council Trenholm

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 22 — In a luncheon meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alabama Association of School Principals held here recently, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama, addressed the group on "Our Professional Mission."

He opened by quoting President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower in his farwell speech to his job and his colleagues at Columbia University. "We have the task to preach with conviction and teach with integrity."

Dr. Trenholm said, "As principals, we have an obligation to see and to foresee." He stated that as leaders, the principals should stand on the hill and see and seek what is best for those whom they would lead.

Mrs. Laura N. Jones, principal, Chambliss Children's House served as chairman for the host committee. She was assisted by Dr. A. J. Davis, Dean of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, representing Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Leon Kennedy, principal of the Wenoah High School and President of the Alabama Association of School Principals, presided both at the business session and the luncheon meeting.

This represents the first meeting of this group on the Tuskegee Institute campus, and many courtesies were extended them during their brief stay. At the luncheon, each guest was presented a special souvenir made in the Division of Ceramics.

Consultants for the session were: Mr. E. Paul Jones, director of the Division of Negro Education, Jefferson County; Mr. Charles A. Brown, principal, Brighton High School, and Dr. Alonzo J. Davis.

The Executive Committee of the Alabama Association of School Principals consists of the following: Mr. Leon Kennedy, president; Mr. Bryant Foster, vice president; Mr. C. W. Orr, research secretary; Mr. A. R. Stickney, secretary - treasurer; Mr. J. T. Gains, parliamentarian.

The following named persons are District Representatives: Mr. R. A. Hubbard, Mr. C. J. Brooks, Mr. C. M. Mitchill, Mrs. I. P. Clark, Mr. R. R. Pierce, Mrs. L. N. Jones, Mr. J. T. Porter, Mr. A. J. Rowser, and Mr. C. E. Powell.

Dr. Robert C. Hatch represented the State Department of Education.

School heads hold parley at Tuskegee

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State College, Montgomery, addressed a recent meeting of Alabama Association of School Principals at Tuskegee Institute. He spoke on "Our Professional Mission."

He opened by quoting President Eisenhower in his farewell speech to his job and his colleagues at Columbia University: "We have the task to preach with conviction and teach with integrity."

Dr. Trenholm said: "As principals, we have an obligation to see and to foresee." He added that as leaders, the principals should stand on the hill and see and seek what is best for those whom they would lead.

Mrs. Laura N. Jones, principal of the Chambliss Children's House served as chairman for the host committee. She was assisted by Dr. A. J. Davis, dean of the school of education of Tuskegee, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, representing Tuskegee. Prof. Leon Kennedy, principal of the Wenonah High School and president of the Alabama Association of School Principals, presided both at the business session and the luncheon-meeting.

At the luncheon each guest was presented a special souvenir made of ceramics.

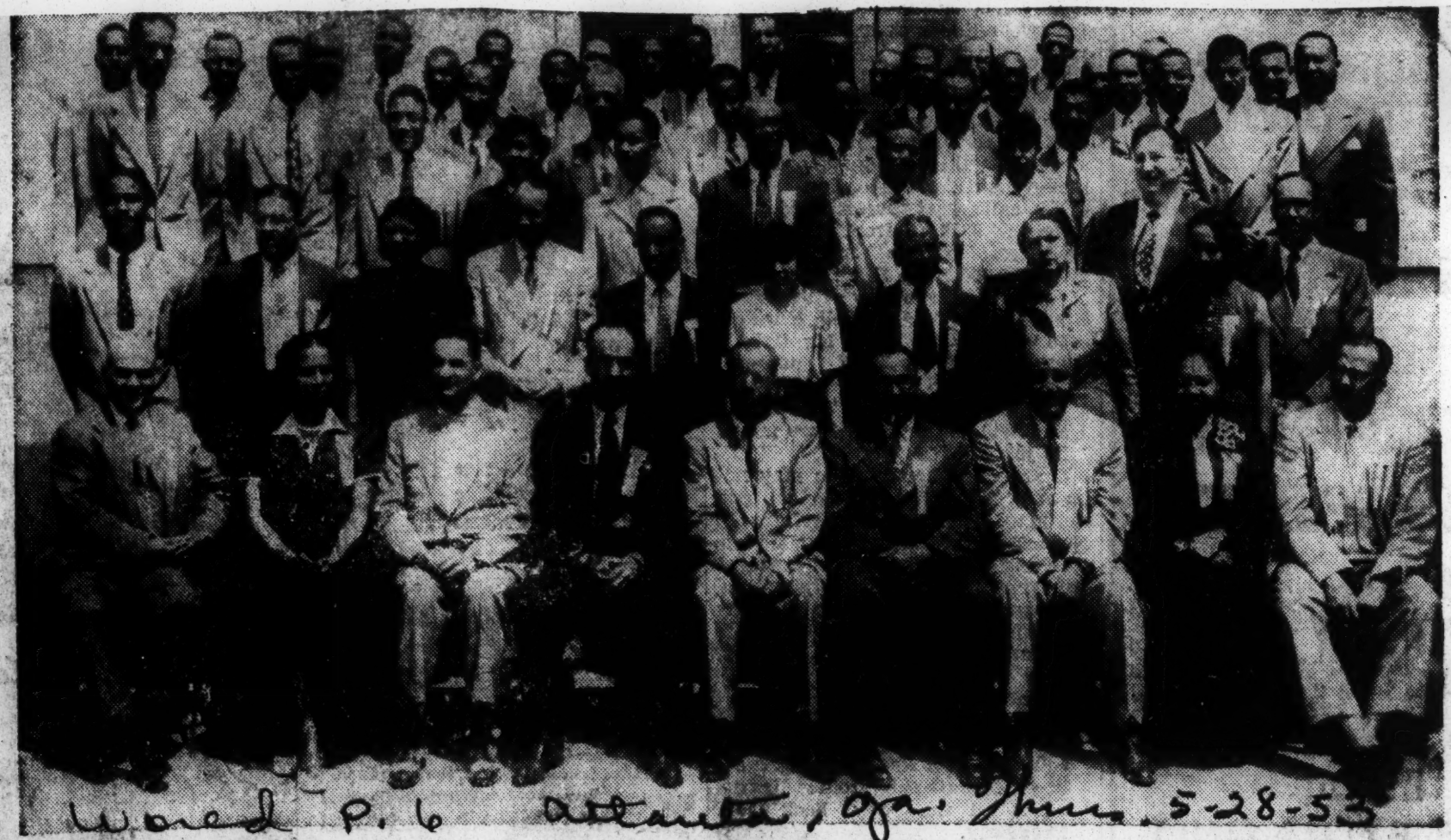
Consultants were Director E. Paul Jones of the division of Negro education, Jefferson County; Principal Charles A. Brown of the Brighton High School; Dr. Alonzo J. Davis and Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, chairman of the Alabama State Teachers Association Music Committee.

School principals meet — Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, addressed a recent meeting of the Alabama Assn. of School Principals at Tuskegee Institute on "Our Professional Mission."

Among those attending were, from left to right (front row are: Richard Hubbard, district representative; T. W. Jones, dean, school of mechanical industries, Tuskegee; R. R. Pierce, Mrs. Ione Phillips Clark, district representatives; Leon Kennedy, president; Mrs. Laura N. Jones, principal, Chambliss Children's house and hostess; Dr. Robert C Hatch, Alabama State Dept. of Education, consultant; Bryant Foster, vice president; Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, chairman, ASTA music committee consultant; Mrs. Letitia E. Carter, principal, Lewis Adams School.

Second row, left to right: Dr. Ira Ferguson, school of education; J. T. Porter, district representative; A. R. Stickney, secretary-treasurer; Dr. A. J. Davis, dean, school of education; Miss Julia Johnson, principal, Cotton Valley School; Vernon McDaniels, school of education; Mrs. M. K. Frazier, principal, Washington School; Charles A. Brown, principal, Brighton High School, consultant; C. W. Orr, research secretary.

Third row: L. A. Jones, supervisor, Macon County schools; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, Tuskegee; Dr. W. A. Hunter, school of education; A. J. Rowser, district representative; E. Paul Jones, director, Negro education, Jefferson County Schools, consultant; C. M. Mitchell, B. R. Jowers, district representatives; Charles Trout, director of public relations, Tuskegee, and J. M. Upshaw, principal, Macon County Training School.



Used p. 6 Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 5-28-53

COLLEGE BUSINESS CONFAB—Shown above are the delegates and special representatives who attended the 14th Annual Meeting of the American Association of College Business Officers held at the Fort Valley State College May 3-5, 1953.

Persons attending the meeting were: G. S. Alexander, Morehouse College; J. L. Anderson, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. G. J. Anyon, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Prince P. Barker, Tuskegee Veterans Hospital; R. H. Beasley, Jackson College; M. G. Birchette, Dillard University; E. A. Bertrand, Savannah State College; Bennie Brown, Knoxville College; W. H. Bryson, Leland College; J. W. Bryant, Tuskegee Institute; L. R. Bywaters, Fort Valley State College; Mrs. Jessie Carlton, Grambling College; Malcolm Corren, Bishop College; James B. Cephas, Virginia State College; William L. Dugas, Fort Valley State College; Alfred W. Eason, Kentucky State College; W. C. Ervin, Paine College; Dr. L. H. Foster, Jr., Tuskegee Institute; Herbert Gunn, Knoxville College; W. A. Hamilton, Lincoln University (Missouri); L. W. Hatcher, Lincoln University (Missouri); W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Fisk University; Harrison R. Hill, Fort Valley State College; Mrs. J. S. Hill, Savannah State College; Carol I. Holiday, Fort Valley State College; J. Mills Holloway, Johnson C. Smith University; B. F. Holmes, Florida A. & M. University; S. V. Jeter, Clark College; G. E. Jones, Shaw University; William M. Jones, North Carolina College; Walter E. Jordan, Jackson College; Paul King, South Carolina State College; F. L. Kirkpatrick, Albany State College; J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. & M. University; Prudence J. Lee, Albany State College; Burnett Little, South University; Mrs. Wilhelmien Lockard, LeMoyne College; J. A. Lockett, Albany State College; S. F. Lynem, Kentucky State College; James Martin, Atlanta University; Mrs. D. L. Miller, Fort Valley State College; Mr. Charles Moore, Morris Brown College; Mr. W. E. McNeal, Grambling College; Mr. G. L. Netterville, Southern University; Mr. J. V. Parham, Mississippi; Mr. L. B. Paul, Dillard University; Mr. Cletus Stamper, Lincoln University (Missouri); Mrs. L. M. Strong, Atlanta University; Mr. A. I. Terrell, Winston-Salem Teachers College; Mr. R. N. Thompson, Fort Valley State College; Mr. G. L. Washington, United Negro College Fund; Mr. D. W. Weaver, Jarvis Christian College; Mr. Samuel W. Whiteman, R. Mars . . . The Contract Company; Mr. A. T. Wilson, Jr., Fort Valley State College; and Mrs. Harriett Fisher, Fort Valley State College.

Emma W. Winfield Is AAUW Member

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 2[illegible] —Emma Watson Winfield, who formerly lived in Montgomery and was active in the religious and cultural life of this city was recently accepted as a member in the American Association of University Women, AAUW, with affiliation in the Imperial Valley Chapter of California.

She also holds membership in the YWCA and serves as advisor to a Y-Teen Group.

Mrs. Winfield received the Bachelor of Science Degree and Master of Science Degree in Education during the summers of 1947 and 1949 from the Alabama State College, respectively, and furthered her studies at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. the summer of 1950.

She also taught in several of the public schools in this city.

AMERICAN COLLEGES PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSOCIATION

Negroes P. 3 Attended Ga. Feb. 10-6-53

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY Negroes participated freely in the meeting of the Fifth District of the American Colleges Public Relations Association. The district meeting was held at the University of Tennessee and at Farragut Hotel, Knoxville, October 1-3. Even though one or two race college and university publicists have attended district meetings and have been, in regular attendance at national meets, last week's sessions marked the first time that such attendance has been by invitation. The Fifth District of the Association comprises Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina. Among those attending the sessions were William Crump, public relations director at Savannah State College; Charles Trout, public relations director, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Mabel Crooks and Mrs. Helen Rose, Tennessee A. and I. University, and J. E. Bebder, public relations director, Knoxville College.

Librarians Refuse Bid From Miami

CHICAGO (ANP) — The American Library association, meeting in Chicago, Feb. 2-7, turned down a bid by Miami Beach, Fla., to hold its 1954 annual meeting there because the southern city would not guarantee its facilities to all delegates to the meeting, regardless of race.

Instead, the librarians will hold their 1954 meeting i n Minneapolis, Minn., where all members will be free to use all the facilities of the city.

Although the association had tentatively agreed to meet in Miami Beach at first, it did not make a final decision until it had received a report from the Miami Beach Convention Bureau on accommodations on a non-biased policy.

The questions to be settled were housing in hotels and transportation within the Miami Beach area. The Miami Beach hotel bureau reported that several of its hotels were willing to serve colored members, but not all of them.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

College Administrators Debate Their Problems, Including Finance and Academic Freedom

By BENJAMIN FINE

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10—Five hundred college presidents, deans and top-level administrators attending the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Association of American Colleges, composed of nearly 800 accredited liberal arts colleges and universities—virtually every such institution in the United States—considered various problems this week ranging from academic freedom to the inflationary costs of operating a college. Several of the association's spokesmen, for the first time to the knowledge of this reporter, expressed serious concern as to the ability of the privately controlled, independent liberal arts colleges to compete successfully with Government-supported municipal, state and land-grant institutions.

Last week in these columns a case study was presented of the financial problems confronting a more or less typical independent institution—Brown University. It was brought out here that the financial difficulties that colleges everywhere face are similar to those at Brown. There is no easy answer to the problems—the spiraling cost of operating and maintaining a college, the need for higher salaries for faculty members and the inability to raise still further the already record-high tuition rates.

However, the educators did hear an encouraging report on what is turning out to be an extremely important development in higher education—the formation of cooperative organizations in twenty-five states and two regions, New England and the Upper Tennessee Valley.

These state and regional groups—including as many colleges as Pennsylvania's thirty-five, or as few as Virginia's five—are banded together to approach private business for funds. In a sense, the groups are organized on the principle that has been utilized by the United Negro College Fund. President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute gave a report on this project, which is receiving nation-wide attention.

Hopes for a Large Fund

More than 350 colleges are already in the united-group program, and the number is steadily growing. Representatives from twelve of the twenty-seven cooperative organizations reported to the convention that they had seen about 1,550 concerns and had received gifts totaling $750,000 from 500 of them—an average of one out of three, which must be rated in any fund raiser's book as an excellent average.

This is just a beginning. Those sponsoring the cooperative approach to industrial donations were confident that within five years a minimum of $25,000,000 annually will be raised through this method. It must be remembered that this is over and beyond the amount that the colleges receive from other sources. The joint program does not replace the appeals being made by the colleges—it merely supplements them.

In the opinion of President Frank H. Sparks of Wabash College, chairman of the association's Commission on Colleges and Industry, the cooperative projects will presently reach into almost every state in the Union. Although the details have not yet been announced, it is known that the Ford Foundation is ready to support the movement by helping to set up a national clearing house for the state and regional college groups.

But finances were not the only problem that the college officials thrashed out. The question of academic freedom received attention. While the sessions were taking place, the newspapers carried reports of the forthcoming investigation of American colleges and universities by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The educators were not disturbed at this move. They insisted that they had nothing to hide. Any investigation, if freely and impartially undertaken, would show the general public the high level upon which the academic world operates, the college leaders stressed.

The essence of the association's stand is expressed in this statement by its Commission on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure:

"The American college was created by a free society for the higher education of its young men and women and the search for truth. While it holds to the spirit of free inquiry as a precondition of its work, it also views itself as none other than a part of that American society which gave it birth and which it now exists to help preserve * * *. The colleges are fully aware of their stake in the preservation of a free society and recognize their responsibility to protect its ideals against any and all movements to subvert them."

Another issue, raised at times in the past, came before the educators again—that is, who is to control the education of teachers, the liberal arts colleges or the schools of education and teachers' colleges?

It was brought out that the conflict is over teacher certification on the elementary and high school level. The liberal arts professors feel that they have been too much, if not entirely, excluded. Schools of education were founded by those who believed that training for teachers should be more extensive and systematic than that available in colleges of arts and sciences.

Effects of Controversy

Much harm has been done to the educational profession because of this controversy. In the past, participants have spent much of their time in bitter criticism of one another's faults, which has blinded them to one another's accomplishments. In the words of Dean Marten Ten Hoor of the University of Alabama:

"They have fought one another in Legislatures and often made partisans of its members, with bad results for education. They have confused the public. They have made partisans, and sometimes cynics, of their students."

Currently, however, much is going on which seems to be leading toward a settlement. In a number of universities the faculties of the school of education and of the college of arts and sciences are cooperating in the professional training of prospective teachers. To a greater extent than in the past, national organizations of liberal arts teachers are conducting systematic studies of their problems from the point of view of their colleagues in teachers' colleges.

Indeed, several institutions have created graduate fellowship programs in education, leading to certification. The candidates must be graduates of liberal arts colleges who need not have had professional education courses. Educators here were hopeful that this truce will lead before long to a lasting settlement of the controversy.

Stress on Unity

The importance of unity within the educational profession was stressed by one of the keynote speakers, President Francis E. Corkery of Gonzaga University. Only as a strongly united people, he said, can we hope to win our struggle for freedom. He warned against anything that would divide the nation at this crucial time. He deplored the speech made by President James B. Conant of Harvard last April, in which the growth of the private schools was cited as a threat to American unity and democracy.

The Harvard statement, said Dr. Corkery, is not only contrary to fact, but also is itself essentially divisive and unfortunate. America has grown to greatness and has become the stronghold of freedom and the hope of the free world, he said, under the influence of a dual, not a monolithic single system of education.

Various other educational problems were considered during the three-day sessions. Reports were presented on problems of minority groups, on liberal education, on the arts, on international cultural relations and on public relations. Few final solutions were obtained, but the college leaders meeting together had an opportunity to exchange views, discuss mutual problems and suggest means to improve critical conditions.

Educators Would Halt Sports Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, — (INS) — Negro educators meeting in San Francisco decided Saturday to ask private Negro colleges and universities to eliminate subsidies to athletes and to "de-emphasize" sports programs.

The decision was announced by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College fund, a money-raising organization which helps support 31 colleges and universities.

Doctor Patterson's announcement followed a meeting of the group's executive committee which includes 28 college presidents.

He said the college presidents feel that students are exploited when schools have intensive athletic programs, adding:

"We feel that athletic scholarships should be eliminated. All athletes who get scholarships should receive them on the same basis as other students."

College athletic programs, Doctor Patterson said, should be broadened to include more students and the objective should be improving health, not winning games.

Executive Director W. J. Trent, Jr., reported to the committee that the UNCF collected $1,375,000 last year to aid the education of 25,000 students in member colleges. He said the goal this year will be $1,500,000—approximately 10 percent of the operating expenses of the schools.

Social Science Teachers Meet

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — More than 250 professors of Social Studies including history, sociology economics, political science geography, and humanities, will meet here in their 18th annual session April 30, May 1-2, at the Arkansas A. and M. College.

Prof. Maxwell Brooks, eminent sociologist, Wilberforce University, president of the Association of Social Science Teachers, will preside. The theme of the meeting is, "The Role of Social Science in Our Times."

Other officers of the Association are as follows: Dean R. F. Russell, Arkansas A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., first vice president; Dr. A. S. Richards, Texas State University, Houston, Texas, second-vice president;

Dr. Merl R. Eppse, A. and I. State University, Nashville, Tenn., secretary-treasurer; Dr. Horace C. Savage, Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., assisant secretary-treasurer; Dr. T. E. McKinney, J. C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C., founder.

Research Papers To Feature Confab Of Nation's Social Science Profs

DR. MERLE EPPSE

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — More than 250 professors of history, sociology, economics, political science, geography, and humanities, will meet in their 18th annual session April 30, May 1-2, at Arkansas A & M college.

Prof. Maxwell Brooks, sociologist of Wilberforce university, president of the Association of Social Science Teachers, will preside.

The theme of the meeting will be "The Role of Social Science in Our Times."

The executive committee is composed of Dr. R. Clyde Minor, Lincoln university, Mo., Fred Drake, Industrial high school, Tuscaloosa, Ala., John W. Riley, Florida A. & M. college; Roger P. Fair, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dr. Rodney Higgins, Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., Dr. William P. Robinson, Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. Dean S. Yarbough, Prairie View State college, Texas; Dr. J. H. Taylor, North Carolina college at Durham, and Dr. S. E. Warren, Texas State university in Houston.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The executive committee together with the elective officers will hold their committee meeting April 30, in the Student center.

Dr. Lawrence Davis, president of A & M college, will deliver the welcome address May 1 at 10 a.m.

At the banquet meeting, Dean R. F. Russell, first vice-president of the association, will preside. A prominent social scientist will speak.

Sessions will be featured by presentations of research papers social science scholars have been working on during the past years.

The officers of the association are:

Maxwell Brooks, Wilberforce university, president; Dean R. F. Russell, Arkansas A & M college, first vice-president; Dr. E. S. Richards, Texas State university, second vice-president; Dr. Merl R. Eppse, A & H State university, Nashville, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Horace C. Savage, Lane college, Jackson, Tenn., assistant secretary-treasurer. Dr. T. E. McKinney, J. C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C. is founder.

Language Professors Head for Tenn. A&I and 13th Confab

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Upwards of 100 professors of English and modern languages from leading colleges and universities of the United States attended primarily by Negro students will gather at Tennessee State University here Friday and Saturday, April 24-25, for the thirteenth annual conference of the College Language Association.

Dr. Crawford Lindsay will preside at the opening general session from 11:15-12:30 A. M., April 24, which will feature an address on "The Place of the Teacher in American Higher Education," by Professor John W. Parker of Fayetteville, N. C., State Teachers College Association president.

At the luncheon session from 1:45-2:45, with Dr. Earl L. Sasser of Tennessee State presiding, Saunders E. Walker of Tuskegee Institute will speak.

AT THE BANQUET session from 6-7:30 P. M., after remarks from Vice President A. V. Boswell of Tennessee State University, Nick Aaron Ford of Morgan State College will discuss "The Negro Novelist."

Professor Margaret Just Butcher of Howard University will deliver the principal address at the public meeting from 8-10 P. M. in the university auditorium, which will close the activities of the first day.

IN ADDITION to the general meetings, the foreign language section and the English section will hold separate sessions on research from 3-5:30 P. M., Friday, and from 8:30-11 A. M., Saturday, where research papers prepared by various scholars in attendance will be read and discussed.

Officers of the associations, besides President Parker, include: Dr. Lindsay, vice president; Carrie C. Robinson, Miles College, secretary; John F. Matheus, West Virginia State College, treasurer; W. Edward Farrison, North Carolina College at Durham, editor, CLA Bulletin; Anne L. Campbell, Prairie View A. and M. College, parliamentarian; Edwin D. Sheen, Prairie View A. and M. College, director of publicity; and Hugh M. Gloster, association founder, Hampton Institute; Edward A. Jones, Morehouse College; Maurice A. Lee, Morgan State College; Thomas D. Jarrett, Atlanta University, and Alma T. Watkins, all members-at-large of the executive committee.

Language association to meet at Atlanta U.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — The 14th annual conference of the College Language association will be held at Atlanta University, Ga., April 30 to May 1, 1954, it was announced last week.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university has extended a welcome to the delegates from the host committee, the chairman of which is Dr. Edward A. Jones of Morehouse college.

College Language Association Sponsors Competition

$300 in Prizes Offered in Contest

BALTIMORE, Md.—Dr. Nick Aaron Ford, head of the Department of English at Morgan State College and chairman of the creative writing committee of the College Language Association, has announced plans for the third national literary contest sponsored by the College Language Association.

A prize fund of $300 has been donated by the Johnson Publications, publishers of Ebony, Jet and Tan.

The contest is open to any student enrolled in any one of the nearly 100 colleges belonging to the CLA.

THE PRIZES, which are designated as the CLA Ebony Awards, will be distributed as follows: $100 for the best poem and $50 for the second-best poem submitted; $100 for the best short story and $50 for the second-best short story.

The board of judges will be composed of distinguished writers representing various sections of the hation. Deadline for submission of manuscripts is March 8, 1954.

A detailed announcement of rules and regulations for contestants is being sent to all eligible colleges.

* * *

THE COLLEGE Language Association, which has a membership of more than 300 teachers of English and modern languages in nearly 100 colleges, was organized fourteen years ago under the guidance of Dr. Hugh Gloster, chairman of the Communications Center, Hampton Institute.

South's Deans Consider Plan To Hold Talent

LSU Educator Urges $90 Millions Be Used For Financial Aid

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 22 (AP)—A 90-million dollar plan to keep the nation's teaching talent from moving into higher paid professions was outlined here today at the conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools.

Dr. Richard J. Russell, dean of the graduate school at Louisiana State University, told deans from 50 other southern institutions that education is big business, but "woefully underpaid."

He said some 10,000 college administrators and permanent faculty members should be granted an across-the-board annual raise of $5,000.

To go along with that, Dr. Russell said, some 1,000 "distinguished professorships" at $40,000 each should be set up to keep top educators in the nation's colleges.

Dr. Roger P. McCutcheon, dean of Tulane's Graduate School, spoke on "The American scholar."

The two-day meeting, devoted to staffing graduate programs with men of vision and competence, will conclude tomorrow.

Southern Deans Talk Fund Needs For Education

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 23 (AP)—Ways to add $90,000,000 to the nation's annual education budget were discussed here today by deans from 50 Southern colleges.

Dr. Richard J. Russell, president of the Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools, called for the increase yesterday at the opening of the conference. He said the money is necessary to keep top educators from going into higher paid professions.

Members at the concluding session today heard a report on the graduate fellowship program at Oak Ridge Institute.

Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, outlined how the ideal of respect for the individual has played a part in the nation's history.

Must Use Our Weapons Wisely

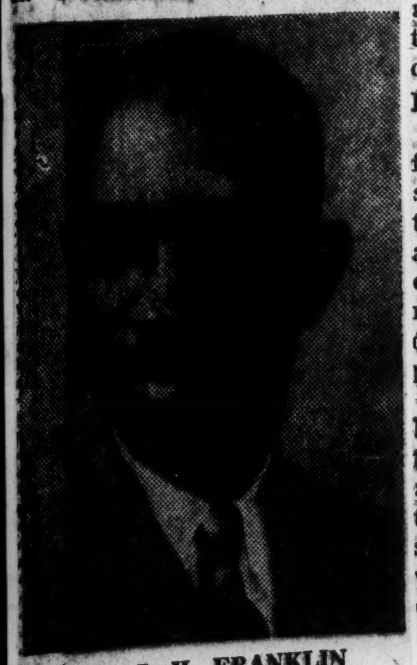
The Nation Faces A Crisis In Education

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are excerpts from an interest-grasping, probing address entitled "The Current Crisis In Education and Freedom," delivered by Dr. John Hope Franklin, of Atlanta university, at a conference of educators in Memphis.

By Dr. John Hope Franklin, Ph. D.

The nature and scope of the educative process in a democracy has been a continuing problem since the beginning of the English colonial experiment in the New World.

Indeed, the value of education in a community faced with the practical problems of existence has been open to serious question, from time to time, throughout this nation's history.



DR. J. H. FRANKLIN

When one of the early sponsors of College of William and Mary emphasized the importance of supporting the institution in order to teach ministers who would help in saving the souls of the colonists, the attorney general had a reply that all to frequently represented the sentiment of his contemporaries:

DAMN THE SOULS'

"Damn the souls," he retorted, "raise tobacco."

This point of view did not always prevail. But the most that the enthusiastic supporters of education could hope for was to keep those institutions alive that had as their main purpose the training of a relatively small, select group of intellectual and religious leaders of the colonists.

As our country grew, the problem of education not only remained unsolved but became more complex, as our political institutions multiplied and became powerful and, ironically enough, as political power was confided to a larger and larger segment of the population.

INCLINED TO DRAG FEET

While our well-meaning, but frequently confused citizens have seldom challenged the importance of reading, vriting and arithmetic they are, at times, inclined to drag their feet when moving toward the endorsement of other aspects of the educational program...

Recently, for example, a member of the Board of education of the District of Columbia seriously attacked the health and recreational program of the public schools as unnecessary frills! It was as if he was saying: "How can one make a living learning to brush his teeth or learning how to swim?

...Such attitudes lead to the most merciless attacks on teachers and professors.

NOT AN APOLOGY

...One must hasten to the conclusion that this is an apology for whatever Philistinism there is among some educators or for unsound educational practices. Our profession has its share of them, just as every other profession. There is on defense for them, and we make our lot infinitely harder and we incite merciless attacks on our vulnerability, if we attempt to defend them.

...Without such support our educational institutions would have long since become mere superfluous decorations or, worse, tools of selfish, ill-meaning groups.

CRISIS SERIOUS

...We believe in the necessity and importance of a highly educated citizenry, but there exist, even among many who subscribe to this view in a democracy, the absence of a firm, unalterable conviction of the efficacy and value of education.

This has, in turn, created an ambivalence in the national regard for learning in this country ...The crisis is serious to the point of endangering our free institutions. It has made it almost impossible for schools and colleges to promote our own well-being and to improve our own social order.

The growth of local and national organizations devoted to the destructive criticism of the nation's schools and colleges has been one of the most significant educational (or anti-educational) developments of recent years. There are the Minute Women of the USA, the Friends of the Public schools, the National Council of American Education, the National Association of Pro-American and the Conferences of American Small Business organizations, among others.

A CHIEF POINT OF ATTACK

...These groups make textbooks one of their chief points of attack. They need not have special knowledge of history or its purpose to insist that a widely accepted textbook is filled with anti- and un-American doctrines...

In attacking Magruder's "American Government" one critic, in order to show that it was pro-communist, said that the book contained the statement, "The United States and the Soviet Union are equals fighting for world leadership."

The real statement was, "The U. S. and the Soviet Union, the two most powerful allies in World War II, are now rivals for world leadership."

IT'S BAD PRACTICE

The burning of even bad books is a past time of totalitarianism.

Another point of attack by such groups is what they call communist infiltration in schools. A sensational example is what the Committee of Ten did in Scarsdale, N. Y., where one of the best educational programs in the country flourishes. The group almost succeeded in terrorizing and intimidating the community with empty and unfounded charges that teachers consorted with communists, invited them to address their clases and school assembly...

PROBES SHOULD BE FAIR

One other group must mentioned. It is the official investigative bodies that make periodic inquiries into our educational institutions and kindred organizations ... No responsible citizen could deny the importance of sober constrictive inquires on the part of the custodians of the nation's welfare. They have a right to know about the activities of our schools and colleges and the persons responsible for them.

At the same time it must be conceded that such inquires should be based on sound understanding of the nature and function of educational institutions and place of education in a democratic society.

BLEAK TASK

...The results of the activities of individuals, organizations and official investigating groups have been unfortunate for our schools and colleges and one shrinks from the bleak task of speculating on what will be the effect of such activities in the future.

...This then constitutes the current crisis in the education and freedom: The attacks on our schools and colleges, which seem to be increasing, are depriving them of their freedom, without which they cannot successfully engage in the educative process.

CANNOT YIELD

...We who are engaged in the task of educating young Americans cannot yield to the hysteria and panic that will destroy what we are trying to do.

...We are, I think, justified in forming ourselves into a kind of counter-intellectual vigilante in order to save ourselves from those who would destroy us. Naturally, we shall not employ their methods of book burning, strict censorship, distortion and lying. It would not become us.

Furthermore, we have a stronger weapon, which we learned, by many years of experience, to use most effectively.

We have sanity, truth, and a strong faith in sheer strength of freedom and democracy.

The fearless use of these weapons can overcome the current crisis in education and freedom and will move man closer to his dream of peace at home and abroad, and good will toward men everywhere.

New President—Dr. Robert P. Daniel, second from left, president of Virginia State College, receives the compliments of retiring Land Grant Colleges President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University during recent thirty-first meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges in Washington, at which Dr. Daniel became head of the group. Others in photo, left to right, Dr. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College; Dr. F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., chairman of the executive committee; Dr. A. T. Atwood, Kentucky State College, and Dr. F. G. Clark, Southern University. All of the educators are presidents of their respective institutions.

U.S. college directory hit

Educators ask end of racial listing

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)— The conference of land-grant college presidents last Wednesday was told that two asterisks are put beside the names of colored colleges in a directory of colleges and universities published annually by the United State Office of Education.

The statement was made by Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of South Carolina State college, who added that the asterisks denote that students attending the colleges so marked are predominantly colored.

Pointing out inconsistencies, he said Howard university is marked with two asterisks, although it has more white students than any other "colored" institution while Lincoln university, Central State of Ohio and Wilberforce are not so marked because they are located in states where racial segregation is not maintained.

Called Confusing

He also pointed out that Brandels university in Waltham, Mass., maintained and attended by Jews, has no identifying symbol.

In view of rapidly changing social pattern in education throughout the country, Dr. Atwood said, racial identification of predominant students at a school is "confusing, incorrect and perhaps injurious."

Dr. Atwood offered, and the conference adopted, a resolution calling upon the U. S. Office of Education to discontinue the use of symbols in the directory to designate schools with predominantly colored students.

Farmers Made Progress During Past Twenty Years

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Viewed in terms of themselves, the colored farmer has made some progress over the 20-year period from 1930 to 1950, but relatively has lost ground, Ernest E. Neal of Tuskegee Institute told the morning session of Conference of Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges last Wednesday.

TENNESSEE VALLEY

In his report as director of the Land-Grant Colleges -Tennessee Valley Authority Cooperative study, Mr. Neal said this was true in spite of the fact that more prosperity has come to the farmer in the Tennessee Valley in the last decade than at any period of history.

The study was made of the "Effects of Social and Economic Changes upon the Rural Negro Population in the Tennessee Valley Region" under a two-year contract entered into by the Conference of Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges, with the TVA.

Seven of the land-grant colleges in the Tennessee Valley cooperated in the study. They were Alabama A and M College, Fort Valley, (Ga) State Colleges, Alcorn A and M (Mississippi) College, Virginia State College, Kentucky State College, Tennessee A and I State University, and North Carolina A and T State College.

LIVING STANDARDS

The findings of the study show that the amount of farm land and the size of farms have increased, cotton and single row-crop productions have received less emphasis resulting in crop diversification, and farm operators have a higher standard of living.

Another finding was that the rural colored population is decreasing at a rate faster than the white; and the rural inhabitants of the valley are leaving the farms for cities and non-farm areas at an increasing rate.

"Non-white farmer operators declined from 30 per cent of all operators in 1929 to 23 per cent of all operators in 1949, a percentage less of 7," the report stated adding:

"The percent of all farm land in non-white farms declined from 17 per cent to 12 per cent, or a loss of 5 per cent. The percent of total income from the sale of farm products decreased from 24 to 17 per cent on non white farms or a loss of 7 per cent.

WHITE FARM OPERATORS

"North Carolina was the only state in the region where Negro farm operators were on par with whites on averages farm income. In fact, the North Carolina Negro farm operator averaged $87 more than the average white farm operator."

As a result of the amazing growth demonstrated by liaison representatives of the participating colleges and the significance of the findings, TVA made a special grant to finance a regional conference held at Tuskegee Institute last June 27, 28 and 29.

LAND GRANT COLLEGES

The subject of this regional conference was "The Utilization of Social Science Research in Teacher Training at the Negro Land Grant Colleges in the Tennessee Valley Region."

Mr. Neal reported that a three year plan of work was developed to implement the TVA Land Grant College Social Studies project. The first year will be devoted to organizing a committee from the areas of teacher education, agricultural education, home economics and the social sciences.

The second year of the project will be concerned with the utilization of the research materials in the classrooms, and the third year with an evaluation of this educational experiment.

LOCAL PROBLEMS

Mr. Neal reported that TVA has provided funds to finance two more regional conferences and visits to the cooperating colleges to assist on local problems. The visits will be made by J. H. Daves of TVA.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the sociology department at Howard University, reported on the social studies projects. Following Mr. Neal's report, remarks were made by Dr. Lawrence L. Durisch and Richard Niehoff, both of TVA. A discussion of the report was led by Dr. W. K. Payne of Savannah (Georgia) State College.

Officers elected for the 1953—54 term were: Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, president; Dr. B. C. Turner, president of South Carolina State College, vice president; Dr. B. C. Turner, president of South Carolina State College, vice president; Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State, secretary; Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley (Georgia) State, assistant secretary, and Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, treasurer.

Three new members of the executive committee elected were President G. L. Harrison of Langston, President S. D. Scruggs of Lincoln (Missouri), and President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University.

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The conference will be held in an audio-visual education building being constructed at Virginia State, probably in the latter part of February. The building will be named for the late Dr. Luther Foster, who preceded Dr. Daniel as president of Virginia State.

Dr. Daniel said white institutions have been having such conferences for several years, but the colored colleges were never invited to participate in such training.

As a consequence, he said, he got in touch with Teaching Film Custodian Inc., an affiliate of the Motion Picture Producers Association of America and his proposal for an audio-visual education conference at Virginia State was accepted.

The land-grant college presidents approved Dr. Atwood to be their representative at the inauguration of Dr. Luther Foster as president of Tuskegee Institute.

The afternoon session last Wednesday was held at the School of Engineering at Howard University. Dean L. K. Downing of the Howard School of Engineering acted as moderator of a panel discussion on "Needs and Problems in the Fields of Engineering Education and Employment of Negroes."

Participating in the discussion were James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense, who spoke on "Opportunities in the Teaching profession;" Benson Dutton, director of the division of engineering at Tennessee State, "Types of Training Programs Best Suited to Meet the Opportunities;" J. H. Daves, TVA, "Opportunity in TVA and Other Government Projects," and Julian A. Thomas, of the National Urban League, "Employment Trends and Next Steps."

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DEPENDENT UPON FACILITIES:

College presidents favor engineering restrictions

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The Conference of Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges, in their closing session last Thursday, went on record favoring engineering education only where adequate physical facilities, equipment, and properly qualified teachers are available.

The question of whether such training should be given at the land-grant colleges was raised earlier in the three-day annual meeting of the land-grant college presidents.

All sessions, except one, were held in a conference room at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. One of the afternoon sessions was held in the Engineering Building at Howard University.

Seek Co-operation

In a set of resolutions, adopted before the meeting ended, the conference asked for the co-operation of secondary school administrators, state departments of educaton and other groups in establishing a program for adequate preparationn of prospective engineering students.

Howard university is the only colored institution in the country with an accredited school of engineering Eight of the land-grant colleges offer engineering courses.

The resolutions also proposed that the land-grant colleges reevaluate their technical education programs to distinguish any courses which may be offered for craftsmen, technicians or engineers, and that clear distinctions be made for programs in industrial education, industrial arts, mechanic arts, trades and industries, and engineering.

Also adopted was a resolution calling upon the United States Office of Education to stop using symbols to indicate the colored land - grant colleges in its annual directory of institutions of higher education in this country.

The conference also went on record as commending "the positive position" taken by President Eisenhower in supporting an enlarged program of international exchange scholarships "that may relate educational exchanges to fields of practical experience as well as academic study."

State Negro Educators to Gather Here

More than 250 Florida Negro public school supervisors and principals will gather in Miami Thursday and Friday for their annual conference on education.

The Dade County Principals' Council will be host to the educators who come from school systems throughout the state. Theme of the conference is "Dade County Works Cooperatively for Child Development."

This is the 21st annual state conference. In previous years it was held at Florida A and M College in Tallahassee but the group this year decided on a "study tour" to keep abreast of educational trends throughout Florida.

The conference's first session will be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday in the School Administration building. Friday the visitors will tour George W. Carver and Booker T. Washington schools in the morning and meet at the administration building in the afternoon.

Mrs. Alma Brooks, principal of Bunche Park Elementary, is president of the host principals' council.

425 From 17 States At Meet

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., and distinguished leader, led a list of featured speakers who addressed a conference on "Youth and Racial Unity Through Educational Opportunity," held at Allen university here Dec. 29-31.

The confab was sponsored by 425 persons from 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, headed by Dr. H. D. Bollinger, secretary, Department of College and University Life, Board of Education, Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn. Sponsors include students of faculty members from 162 Southern colleges and universities.

Ben Binkley, a graduate of Vanderbilt university, now a theology student at Emory university, Ga., is conference chairman.

Other speakers were: Dr. Albert E. Barnett, Professor of New Testament, Emory, university, Ga.; Dr. Herman H. Long, director Race Relations, department, American Missionary association, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; President J. W. Marshall, Wayland Baptist college, Plainview, Texas; and Aubrey Williams, editor and publisher of **Southern Farm and Home**, Montgomery, Ala.

Chairmen of the four conference commissions are: Miss Patricia Smathers, Student Berea college, Ky.; Miss Wiletta Moore, student assistant to the president of Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark.; Carl Schowengerdt, president Methodist Youth of Mo., Senior Central college, Fayette, Mo.; Grady H. Donald, president Inter-Seminary Movement, Student American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.

Others who served on the conference commissions include: Paul Franke, Birmingham Southern; Molly O'Steen, University of Alabama; Mary E. Weaver, Talladega, Ala.; Dan Byron Dobbs, University of Arkansas; Oliver N. Green, Morris Brown, Ga.; David P. McMullin, College of the Bible, Ky.; Richard Avant, Morgan State, Md.; Darnell C. McCauley, Livingstone, N. C.; Samuel Thomson, Virginia State.

Also: Ed White, Oklahoma A and M; Barbara Loadholt, Columbia; John J. Duffy, University of S. C.; Robert Ewing, University of Tenn. Law School; Leonard Weeks, North Texas State; Barbara O'Cele Thompson, Texas Southern university.

Southwide Youth Group Asks End Of School Segregation

U. S. State Officials Called On To Halt Educational Jimcrow

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — Federal and State officials were called on Wednesday to "act immediately to eliminate segregation in education."

The plea was contained in a resolution adopted by delegates to a southwide conference on youth and racial integration at Allen University in Columbia.

The resolution will be sent to the President and attorney general of the United States and "to governors of all states which have compulsory segregation laws in education."

The petition, which was adopted at the close of a two-day session attended by delegates from colleges throughout the south, read:

"Wheeras there are before the Supreme Court of the United States cases pending on the constitutionality of enforced segregated education in Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina, the District of Columbia and Virginia;

"Whereas the decision rendered by the court will have great bearing upon the very existence of democracy within the boundary of the United States, which must stand today as the Democratic stronghold in the world;

"Whereas we, as youth, will be vitally affected by this decision;

"Whereas equal opportunities which are fundamental to a Democratic society can not exist in a segregated system;

"Whereas a segregated system is founded upon undemocratic laws which are an antithesis to the substance and spirit of our constitution, we delegates...attending the southwide conference on youth and racial integration through educational opportunities convened at Columbia do hereby petition that you act immediately to eliminate segregation in education."

1000 Negro educators attend Mobile parley

MOBILE, Ala., April 10—(AP)—C. W. Hayes, director of Negro public schools at Birmingham, will address the final night session of the Alabama branch of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers tonight.

Departmental reports of various aspects of public school education were heard by more than 1000 Negro educators and school workers attending the convention yesterday.

A fish fry at the Mobile County training school at Plateau will entertain the group tonight.

A memorial service and committee reports will conclude the assembly tomorrow morning.

Parents, Teachers Resolve Legislative Session Needed Regardless Of High Court

BILOXI, Miss. (Special) — Some 200 delegates representing 63,351 members of the Mississippi Congress of Parents and Teachers passed a resolution Wednesday requesting Governor Hugh White to call a special session of the Mississippi Legislature whether or not the United States Supreme Court hands down a decision on the segragation issue.

The delegates, in concluding sessions of a two day meeting here, also endorsed a resolution introduced by Hendrix Dawson of Jackson, director of defense for Mississippi, to support the present program of civil defense in the state.

Dr. Hart Douglas, director of the College of Education of the University of Colorado, in the principle address of the convention, reminded the delegates that all aspects of children's growth must be considered.

"We must keep an eye on the individual," he said. "You cannot teach a class because the class doesn't have a nervous system." He decried a lack of vertical ties between age groups in a tiered society.

Dr. Douglas also added that the beginnings of decay in Western civilization similar to those in ancient Rome were apparent, and urged that such decay be halted with schools that ft the needs of children.

J. E. Baxter, assistant superintendent of Meridian's city schools; S. A. Brasfield, of the State Department of Education; Dr. Patty Dowell, of Mississippi Southern College; J. M. Ewing, legislative chairman of the Mississippi Educaton Association; Marguerite Jenkins, president of the Mississippi Department of Classroom Teachers; Edward Khayat, Jackson county supervisor; Dr. Willaim G. McCain, member of the Jackson city school board, and two youngsters, Lucy Whitten and Hodding Carter III, members of the Greenville High school senior class, answered questions on education. Mrs. Ralph Hester of Jackson served as moderator.

The two Greenville students set the audience on its ears with the reminder that children do not want sarcasm and that they are eager for a system which will turn out well-rounded citizens.

Brasfield listed health education, citizenship education and communication as the real essentials of education. He asserted the elementery schools of the state were 20 years ahead of the high schools.

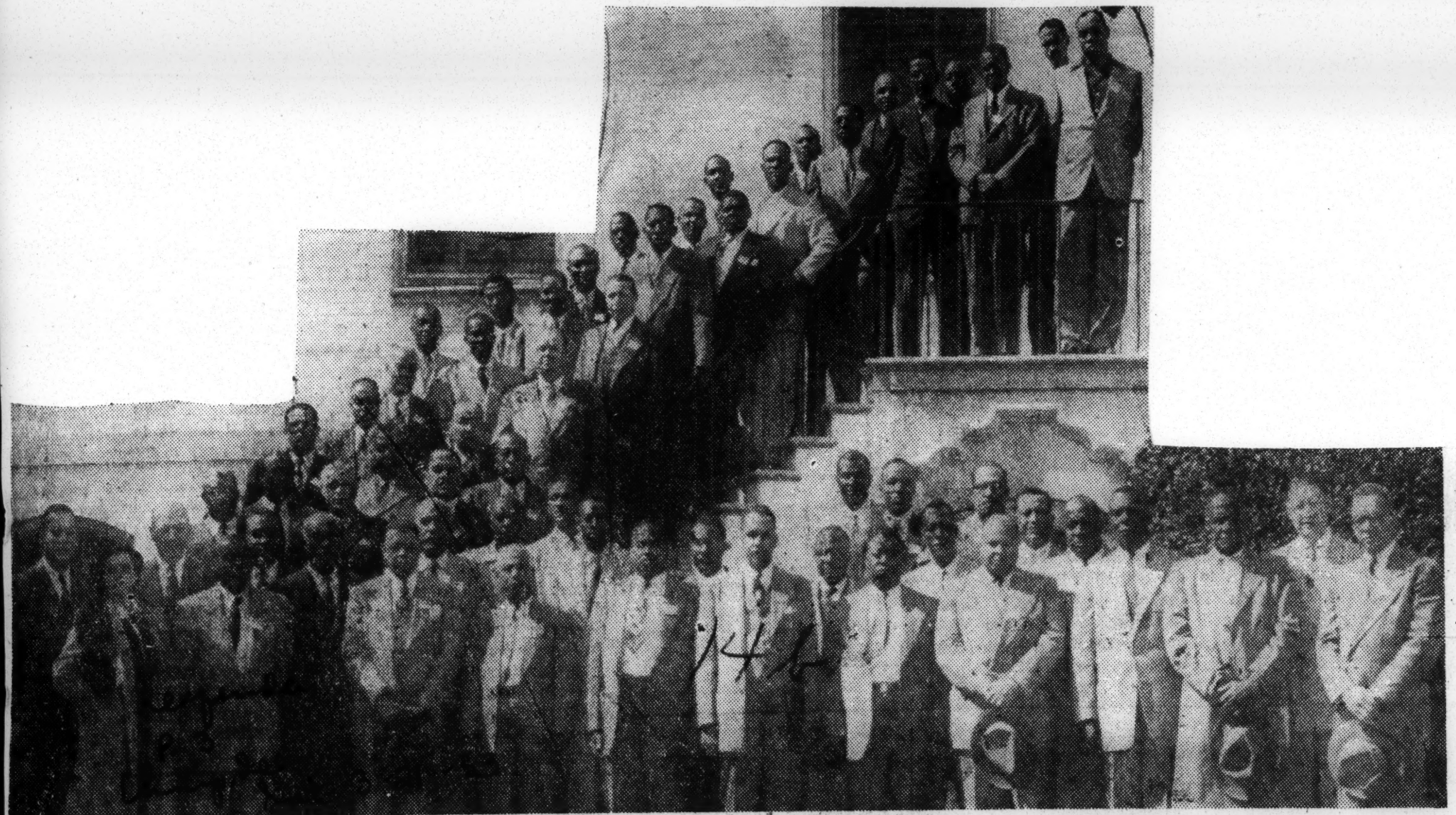
Other questions to the panel included the possibility of the passage of the proposed program of the legislative recess study committee, acceleration of the brilliant child, federal aid to education, problems on equalization, and what the school districts can do for themselves.

White has said repeatedly he would not call the lawmakers into session before the high court rules on the constitutionality of providing separate schools for Negroes and whites. The issue is pending before the court now.

Tomorrow the governor meets with the entire membership of the 18-man legislative committee that drafted the equalization program with a view toward final polishing of the measure.

When the committe turned the final draft of its report over to the governor it urged an immediate session for enactment of the equalization program.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY'S WORKSHOP FOR HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS



WORKSHOP FOR PRINCIPALS — More than 60 educators from nine states attend Dillard University's Workshop for High School Principals. Meeting was fourth in a series of five such conferences held on the university campus in New Orleans. Coming from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Oklahoma, the principals had as consultants: Dr. W. G. Brink, specialist in secondary education, Northwestern university; Colonel Campbell C. Johnson,, assistant to the director of Selective Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school, Howard university; Dr. Ellsworth Tompkins, specialist for high schools, U. S. Office of Education.

Educators Hold Annual Meeting

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Willa B. Player, vice president of Bennett college, Greensboro, N.C. and Dean B. A. Quarles, of Dillard university, New Orleans, will participate in a panel discussion on "In-Service Training of Faculty Members," at the 10th annual institute for higher education, here July 28-30th.

Other members of the panel will be Dr. Virgil C. Eady, dean of Emory Junior college, Oxford, Ga.; Dr. LeRoy A. Martin, president of Tennessee Wesleyan college, Athens, Tenn., and Dr. Lewis B. Van Winkle, dean of McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill.

Among the other participants on the institute program will be, Dr. J. Leonard Farmer, of Huston-Tillotson college, Austin, Texas, and D-r. James S. Thomas, associate secretary of the Methodist board of education.

14b 1953

LAND GRANT COLLEGES CONFERENCE

Future Of The Negro Land Grant Colleges

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CONFERENCE OF Presidents of Land Grant Colleges held an interesting three-day annual session here last week with the vision before them of a Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public education.

The member colleges of the conference are the state-supported institutions maintained for colored students n the seventeen states of the South which have dual school systems.

The original land-grant colleges were established for white students in pursuance of the First Morrill Act of 1862, giving public lands to the states and territories to endow colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

MR. LAUTIER

The colored land-grant colleges were the result of compromise over the issue of separate schools. In 1890 the Congress passed the Second Morrill Act giving a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands for the more complete endowment and support of the land-grant colleges.

The Second Morrill Act provided that "no money shall be paid under this act to any state or territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided."

Ths provision was undoubtedly a sanction by the Federal Government of racial segregation through state action.

THE COLORED LAND-GRANT colleges have filled a role in the education of colored people in the South, despite the meager support they have been given by the states and the inequitable distribution of Federal funds between them and the "white" land-grant colleges. They have taught a great many colored people how to read and write. They have trained teachers and craftsmen. The future of these colleges now hangs in the balance.

Thanks to the Supreme Court and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, state universities are now open to the graduate and professional level in every state of the country except South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

RACIAL SEGREGATION IN ELEMENTARY and high schools is challenged in five school segregation cases which are to be argued a second time before the Supreme Court Dec. 7. If the high court should rule that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, the whole system of segregated education, from the kindergarten to the graduate and professional level, is doomed.

In such circumstances, colored land-grant colleges face a dim future. But they need not be liquidated. Statesmanship on the part of educators can find for them a useful place in a field of wholly unsegregated education.

But the colored land-grant college must not be used to short circuit any mandate of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in publicly supported institutions. For that reason, it would be unwise for these institutions to seek to duplicate the work of the "white" land-grant colleges and state-supported universities by offering the same courses that the undergraduate colleges are offering and adding graduate and professional schools.

* * *

DR. ROBERT P. DANIEL, PRESIDENT of Virginia State, and Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston University, apparently recognize that such an effort would not succeed. Dr. Daniel revealed that he is quietly working with state-supported institutions in his state to get colored students seeking graduate or professional educafion not offered at his school admitted to the "white" state-supported institutions in Virginia.

These are hopesful signs that the presidents of the colored land-grant colleges are aware of social changes in the field of education and the need for specialization of their schools in the field of unsegregated education which is bound to come.

What Should Presidents Of Negro Colleges Do?

Should They Expand Technical Training Or Urge Attendance at 'White' Schools?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges, in their closing session last Thursday, went on record as favoring engineering education only where adequate physical facilities, equipment, and properly qualified teachers are available.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Presidents of colored land-grant colleges are divided in their opinions as to whether they should inaugurate technical training programs, expand existing ones, or urge students desiring such training to apply for admission to "white" state-supported universities.

This division was disclosed at the opening session of the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges held in a conference room of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare last Tuesday.

Under decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Sipuel-Fisher, Sweatt and McLaurin cases, colored students must be admitted to the "white" state-supported university if the courses they desire to take are not offered at the corresponding colored institution, or if the course offered at the colored institution is not equal to that afforded white students at the "white" state university.

Howard university is the only colored school with an accredited school of engineering. Engineering courses are offered at eight of the colored land-grant colleges and they have a total enrollment between 700 and 800 students, representing about six-tenths of one per cent of the engineering students in the United States.

The division of opinion arose after J. M. Marteena, dean of the school of engineering at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, addressed the land-grant college presidents on the subject, "Programs and Resources in Engineering Education in the Colleges for Negroes."

No New Schools

Dr. Marteena pointed out that no new engineering schools are planned in any of the colored land-grant colleges.

His conclusion was that more emphasis is needed on guidance if the colored colleges are expected to turn out more engineers.

As a result of his survey, he said, he found very little interest in expansion of facilities for teaching engineering. He said the colleges probably do not have enough funds to support what they already are doing and are not likely to get all they need for engineering programs of their own.

Dr. Marteena also pointed out that there is a shortage of basic offerings to support engineering courses in college, a shortage of sufficiently trained faculty personnel, and inadequacies in buildings and equipment.

May Train Technicians

It was suggested that the colleges might build up technical institutes, which would not produce engineers but engineering technicians wanted by industry in a ratio of about six to one engineer.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college, said there is no way to develop a school of engineering at Petersburg, Va., in the time it ought to be done.

As a consequence, he said he has pressed for admission of qualified colored students wanting engineering to Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where there was one colored student admitted this year.

White schools are developing on a regional basis, Dr. Daniel asserted, and are not competing to have the biggest schools. With Virginia State located between Howard university and North Carolina A. and T., he said he proposed to do the same thing by getting state aid for students who wished to attend either Howard or A. and T.

Dr. Daniel revealed that the state of Virginia is now giving scholarship aid to Virginia students who wish to attend A. and T.

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, said that the Baton Rouge, La., institution does not have the facilities for teaching engineering. He posed the question of whether it would not be better to ask state boards of education to develop some good technical high schools rather than attempt to offer engineering courses at the land-grant schools.

Langston Has No Plans

Dr. George L. Harrison, president of Langston university, said his school had no plans for developing engineering courses because colored students in Oklahoma can go to the University of Oklahoma or Oklahoma A. and M. college.

He explained that the State Board of Regents for Higher Education has the responsibility for determining curriculum offerings and have said that no state school can offer any courses without approval of the board a year in advance.

If a student attends Langston one semester and wants to transfer to the University of Oklahoma, Dr. Langston said, he can do so, if there is any difference in the

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the Alabama A. and M. college, said he has appropriated money for construction and equipment of trade schools, which means the colleges will have to do something."

He added that the equipment in the Alabama land-grant colleges is beter than that in the trade schools in the land-grant schools have got to move into some phase of technical training program," he said.

Alabama is one of the few states which have not yet complied with Supreme Court decisions and opened the doors of their graduate and professional schools to colored students.

B. A. Turner, director of the school of vocational industrial education at Texas Southern univer-

Action in Alabama

sity, said: "What is very definitely needed is to see that there is a clear understanding of what the different areas are and, whatever label under which we are carrying on a program, let us try to see to it that it comes up to acceptable standards."

The panel discussion of Dr. Martens's address was led by F. J. [illegible], director of the division of technical science at West Virginia State college.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, an associate member, and president of the conference, presided at the opening session.

At the afternoon session last Tuesday, Dr. John Lovell Jr., and D Anne Cooke, both of Howard university, discussed "Offerings of the College Repertory Players," and Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee institute, discussed the offerings of his school.

Dr. Henry H. Armsby, chief for engineering education, United States Office of Education, addressed the conference on "Cooperative Engineering Education Programs." The discussion of his address was led by Dr. A. V. Boswell, vice president of Tennessee A. and I. college.

UNDER INTEGRATED SYSTEM:

Land-grant colleges may face an uncertain future

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

The Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges held an interesting three-day annual session here last week with the vision before them of a supreme court decision outlawing racial segregation in public education.

The member colleges of the conference are the state-supported institutions maintained for colored students in the 17 states of the South which have dual school systems.

The colored land grant colleges were the result of compromise over the issue of separate schools. In 1890 Congress passed the second Morrill Act giving a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands for the more complete endowment and support of the land grant colleges.

Morrill Provisions

The second Morrill Act provided that "no money shall be paid under this act to any state or territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such state or territory be equitably divided."

The colored land-grant colleges have filled a role in the education of colored people in the South, despite the meager support they have been given by the states and the inequitable distribution of federal funds between them and the "white" land-grant colleges.

The future of these colleges now hangs in the balance. Thanks to the supreme court and the NAACP, state universities are now open on the graduate and professional level in every state of the country except South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Face Dim Future

If the high court should rule that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, the whole system of segregated education, from the kindergarten to the graduate and professional level, is doomed.

In such circumstance, colored land-grant colleges face a dim future. But they need not be liquidated. Statesmanship on the part of educators can find for them a useful place in a field of wholly unsegregated education.

DEANS, REGISTRARS DISCUSS INTEGRATION:

Good Colleges To Survive; Poor Ones Have To Go

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By SHIRLEY KYLE

BALTIMORE

Only "good" colleges and schools will survive the present era of integration.

This is the general opinion of the 89 college deans and registrars throughout the country who met last week at Morgan State College for the 27th annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

The conference started Wednesday morning and went into its final business session at 2:30 Friday afternoon in Hurt Gymnasium. Its theme was "Education and its Promise for the Future."

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of social science at Haverford College, told the delegates that "poor" colleges must go.

Speaking at a public session of the conference, Wednesday evening, he stated that the changes in American education today are not based on race and equality, but on the principle of quality.

Raise College Standards

Dean Paul E. Collins of LeMoyne College, president of the association, stressed the need for colleges and schools to raise their standards.

"New positions and wealth are opening up for our graduates today," he said in his opening address to the delegates Wednesday afternoon.

"We hope not only to duplicate the white schools and to integrate them, but to find a permanent place in education for our schools," he asserted.

Integration Cheaper

The deans say that the high price of education will drop when schools are integrated. "The states are spending too much money on segregation," they claim.

Agreeing with Dr. Reid and Dean Collins, they feel that schools that fail to meet the educational standards will go out of business. Many of the poorer schools may be reconverted into welfare institutions and resorts, they said.

New Officers

The new slate of officers elected on Friday included:

Registrar Edward Wilson, Morgan State College, president; Dean R. A. Carter, Alamba A. and M. College, first vice-president; Registrar C. D. Batchlor, Langston University, second vice president; Mrs. Frances Eagleson, registrar, North Carolina College, secretary; Registrar Edwin Thorpe, Florida A. and M. College, assistant secretary and Registrar John Hedgemon, Southern University, treasurer.

The new executive committee is composed of:

Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith Universiey; Registrar T. R. Solomon, Prairie View A. and M. College; Dean Paul Collins, LeMoyne College Registrar R. L. Peguese, Allen University and Dean W. W. E. Blanchet, Fort Valley State College.

Committee Heads

Committee chairmen included: Dean Charlotte F. Clark, Bethune-Cookman College, Florida, auditing; Dean Collins, gudgeting; Dean Marlow F. Shute, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., constitution and by-laws; Dean A. A. McPheeters, Clark College, Georgia, findings; Registrar, Joseph McGhee, South Carolina A. and M. College, necrology;

Dean J. B. Cade, Southern University nominations; registrar W. H. Bell, Texas Southern University, recommendations and resolutions; Dean-Registrar David Bradford, Kentucky State College research and Dean Brailsfor Brazeal, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., time and place.

Arkansas A. and M. College to be host to the 1954 conference.

The budget committee, headed by Dean Collins, plans to increase the present operating fund of the association from $1.896 to nearly $2,000.

Delegates present at the conference include:

Marjorie O. Allen, registrar, Benedict College, South Carolina Agatha A. Anderson, dean, Meharry Medical College, Tennessee Louise J. Barrett, registrar, Virginia State College, Virginia; William H. Bell, registrar, Texas Southern University, Texas; W. E. Waldo Blanchet, dean, Fort Valley, State College, Georgia; Percy J. Bond, admissions, Morgan State College, Maryland; David H. Bradford, dean - registrar, Kentucky State College, Kentucky; Edward J. Brantley, registrar, Clark College, Georgia; Brailsford R. Brazeal, dean, Morehouse College, Georgia; Theresita N. Braxton, registrar, Virginia Union University, Virginia; Joseph Brown, registrar, Norfolk Div. Va. State College, Virginia;

Edward W. Browne, registrar, Bluefield State College, Kentucky; Thomas C. Burnette, registrar, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Margaret Bush, registrar, LeMoyne College, Tennessee; Charles H. Bynum, director, March of Dimes, Maryland; John B. Cade, dean, Southern University, Louisana; R. A. Carter, dean Alabama A. and M. College, dean, Bethune-Cookman College, Florida; Paul E. Collins, dean, LeMoyne College, Tennessee; Osceola A. Dawson, registrar, West Kentucky Voc. School, Kentucky; Ethel J. Day, registrar, Coppin State Teachers College, Maryland; T. P. Dooley, dean, Prairie View A and M. College, Texas;

William M. DuBose, registrar, Bethune - Cookman College, Florida; Julia B. Duncan, registrar, Livingstone College, North Carolina; Frances M. Eagleson, registrar, N. C. College at Durham, North Carolina; Paul A. Edwards, dean, Morristown Jr. College, New Jersey; Charles H. Fitzgerald, registrar, American Baptist Theological Seminary, Tennessee; DeLars Funches, registrar, Jackson College, Mississippi; George C. Grant, Morgan State College, Maryland; Arthur D. Greene, dean Allen University, South Carolina; Theodore J. Hanberry, dean, Benedict College, South Carolina; Allen C. Hancock, dean, Texas College, Texas; Robert T. Harris, registrar, Leland College, Louisiana;

John J. Hedgemon, registrar, Southern University, Louisiana; J. Newton Hill, dean, (Pa.) Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; Marjorie L. Hopkins, registrar, Miles College, Alabama; R. H. Jackson, dean, Friendship Junior College, South Carolina; Grace H. Jacobs, dean, Coppin State Teachers College, Maryland; Gilbert H. Jones, dean, Wilberforce University, Ohio; Ralph H. Lee, registrar, Alabama A. and M. College, Alabama; Lester L. Lennon, dean, Mississippi Ind. College, Mississippi; Howard H. Long, dean, Mississippi, Ind. College, Joseph D. McGhee, registrar, S. C. State A. and M. College, South Carolina; T. E. McKinney, dean, Johnson C. Smith University, North Carolina

F. J. D. McKinney, admissions, Tennessee State University, Tennessee; Alphonso A. McPheeters, dean, Clark College, Georgia; W. McKinley, Menchan, dean, Cheyney State Teachers College, Pennsylvania; Charles R. Mitchell, registrar, Morris College, South Carolina; Lewis R. Morris, dean, Morris College, South Carolina; Lena B. Morton, dean, Lane College, Tennessee; Samuel M. Nabrit, dean, Atlanta University, registrar, Fort Valley State College, Georgia; Julian A. Parker, dean, Xavier University, Louisiana; Foster P. Payne, dean, Shaw University, North Carolina;

Robert L. Peguese, registrar, Allen University, South Carolina; Leo F. Piernas, national representative, Remington Rand Inc., Illinois; William H. Pipes, dean, Philander Smith College, Arkansas; Gladys L. Powell, registrar, Central State College, Ohio; J. Lewis Powell, dean, Amer. Baptist Theo. Seminary, Tennessee; Mahlon C. Rhaney, dean, Florida A. and M. College, Florida; Anne M. Sewall, registrar, Dillard University, Louisiana; J. Milton Shule, registrar, Claflin College, South Carolina; Marlow F. Shute, Dean, Livingstone College, North Carolina James R. Smothers, registrar, Meharry Medical College, Tennessee

Thomas R. Solomon, registrar, Prairie View A. and M. College, Texas Charles O. Stout, dean Maryland State College, Maryland; James L. Stuart, dean, Albany State College, New York George L. Thacker, registrar, Lane College, Tennessee Edwin M. Thorpe, registrar, Florida A. and M. College, Florida J. A. Twitty, registrar Johnson C. Smith University, North Carolina; Worthington E. Waters dean, Maryland State College, Maryland William A. Waters, dean-registrar, Rust College, Mississippi Martha W. Wheeler, registrar, Shaw University, North Carolina; F. D. Wilkinson, registrar, Howard University, Washington;

Elson K. Williams, dean, Savannah State College, Georgia; John H. Williams, registrar, Miner Teachers College, Washington; John T. Williams, president, Maryland State College, Maryland; Obadiah D. Williams, dean, Virginia Seminary and College, Virginia; Edward N. Wilson, registrar, Morgan State College, Maryland; John L. Wilson, dean, A. M. and N. College, Arkansas; Stanton L. Wormley, dean, Howard University, Washington; Donald W. Admiss oi nsiF,sUinievtkry,sy-W. Wyatt Admissions, Fisk University, Tennessee; C. D. Batchelor, registra, Langston University, Oklahoma; and R. D. Cherry, dean, Knoxville College, Tennessee.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PERSONNEL DEANS AND ADVISERS TO MEN AND WOMEN IN NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

College Deans Set For Parley

PETERSBURG, Va. — Over 100 personnel deans are expected to attend the annual conference of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls and the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers to Men in Negro Institutions to be held this year at Virginia State College.

The conference, using as its theme "New Horizons in Effective Living," will meet from April 1-3. Dr. Ann A. Hedgeman of the Federal Security Agency is slated to give the first major address at the first general session.

Among other persons who will address the conference or who will serve as leaders and consultants will be Mrs. Mary Riley, counselor for women, Florida A. and M. College; Dean Emma O. Gray; dean of Women, Paine College; Mrs. Thomasina Norford, Minority Groups Division, Department of Labor; C. J. Dunn, dean of Students, Alabama State College, and Miss Louise M. Latham, dean of Women, North Carolina College at Durham.

DEANS MEET — More than 60 personnel deans attended the annual meeting of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls and the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers to Men held at Virginia State college, Petersburg, recently. Personnel deans are shown with Dr. R. P. Daniel, center, president of the college.

Men And Women College Deans In Three-Day Va. State Session

PETERSBURG, Va. — More than 60 personnel deans attended the annual meeting of the Association of Deans of Women and advisers to Girls in Colored Schools and the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers to Men in Colored Educational Institutions held here at Virginia State college, April 1-3.

The first general session convened at 9 a.m. on April 2 with Dr. Sadie Yancey of Howard university presiding.

Devotions, conducted by Dr. Samuel L. Gandy, director of Religious Activities at Virginia State college, included several musical numbers by Virginia State students: Marcia Johnson, George Chaney, Evelyn Coppock, Garland Butts, Ann Jordan and Samuel Co[illegible]

Mrs. Hedgeman Speaks

Dr. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, of the Federal Security Agency, delivered the main address, stressing importance of the conference theme, "New Horizons in Effective Living."

The conference offered workshops in four areas: Moral and Relgious, Cultural—Group Living, Vocational, and Civic.

Among those who participated in the workshops were Mrs. Thomasina Norford of the Department of Labor; Dr. Margaret Adams of Shaw University; Mr. Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary, Richmond Urban League and Mrs. Mary Riley of Florida A. and M. College.

Public Session

At the public general session on Thursday night, April 2, Mr. W. H. Gamble, dean of men, North Carolina A. and T. college, presided.

This assembly was greeted by Dr. J. H. Jonnston, dean of Virginia State college. Mr. C. Johnson Dunn, president of the Association of Deans of Men responded: and Miss Louise Latham, president of the Association of Deans of Women, delivered the main address.

The public meeting was followed by a social hour in Branch Hall Recreation Room sponsored by the Greek letter organizations of Virginia State College.

Reports From Workshops

The highlights of the Friday morning session were: (1) the reports from the workshops and (2) a Student Panel which presented clearly and effectively views on "Student Expectations of Aids in Effective Living."

Three seniors and one sophomore participated: Miss Vivian Verdell, Miss Felicia Lowndermon, Isacc Peterson and Samuel Thompson, all of Virginia State college.

The final conference session was an All Association Banquet at which Dean Valletta H. Bell presided. Mr. Samuel A. Madden was toastmaster. The main address at the banquet was delivered by Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college.

TSU Dean Named NAPB President

HOUSTON — Dr. James Sprott, dean of men, Texas Southern university, was elected to head the National Association of Personnel Deans for the 1953-54 school year. He was elected in the organization's annual meeting last month at Virginia State college, Petersburg, Virginia.

According to Dr. Sprott the purpose of the NAPD is to provide an opportunity for learning new techniques and methods for bettering the social, cultural, and economic development of college men.

This year's topic was "New Horizons of Effective Living" with emphasis on selecting and training youth for future occupations.

Mrs. Thomasina Norford, a U. S. Department of Labor consultant on minority group problems, and Mrs. Anna Hedgeman, executive assistant to the director of federal security agent, were special conference consultants.

C. M. Hoard, Lincoln university (Mo.) was elected vice president; R. S. Turner, Allen university, secretary; and William Nicks, Morehouse, treasurer.

Next year's meeting will be at Howard university in Washington, D. C.

P-TA Elects Fla. Woman

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. (ANP) Mrs. Mayme Williams of Miami, Fla., was elected president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers at its twenty-seventh annual convention.

Elected with Mrs. Williams were Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Alabama, vice president; Miss Jeanette Chase, Maryland, secretary; Mrs. Ethel Tight, Georgia, assistant secretary; L. A. Toney, West Virginia, treasurer. Some 306 delegates, representing 160,000 members in nineteen states and the District of Columbia, attended the meeting.

S. C. TEACHER 500,000th N.E.A. MEMBER.—A South Carolina elementary school teacher, Mrs. Eloise Key Pendarvis, third from left, was the 500,000th member enrolled by the National Education Association, which concluded its annual convention at Miami Beach, Fla., last week. Above, Mrs. Pendarvis is congratulated by Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell, NEA retiring president, immediately after a general session of the Association at which the young classroom teacher was honored. Others seen in picture are, left to right, W. E. Solomon, Palmetto State Teachers association executive secretary; Dr. William G. Carr, NEA executive secretary (Mrs. Pendarvis and Mrs. Caldwell), and NEA PR man, Moss H. Kendrix. Although NEA represents almost a million members through its state and local affiliates and its departments, this is the first year that its basic membership enrollment has gone above the half million mark. In recent years, there has been an accelerated interest in NEA among Negro teachers. NEA is the largest professional organization in the world.

Ala. 7-17-53

The National Education Association, Washington, D. C., has announced the retirement of Dr. Willard E. Givens, (right, seated) its executive secretary since 1935. Dr. Givens will be succeeded August 1 by Dr. William G. Carr, NEA associate secretary for the past eleven years. Dr. Carr is seen, at the left, conferring with Dr. Givens and Moss H. Kendrix, NEA assistant in public relations.

A well known educator, Dr. Carr has been with the NEA since 1929. A native Californian, the executive secretary elect holds A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. degrees from Stanford University. He will continue policies initiated by Dr. Givens to assure the full participation of Negro teachers in the program of the NEA.

Dr. Givens, NEA Head Retires

Washington, D. C.—The National Education Association last week announced the appointment of Dr. William G. Carr, the NEA associate secretary, as successor to Dr. Willard E. Givens, who will retire August 1 after 18 years as NEA executive secretary.

Elect Ramcee Prexy To Top NEA Position

Detroit, Mich.—The National Education Association elected Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, one of its eleven national vice-presidents during the closing session of its 90th annual convention and 31st delegate assembly in Detroit last week.

Dr. Gore, who is a life member of the NEA, has been active in the association for several years. His election as a vice-president of the 95-year-old professional association marked the first time that a Negro had tried for a national post in the organization. He was unopposed in his candidacy.

Several Negro educators have, however, served the NEA in positions on major standing committees and commissions. Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College, Institute, is retiring chairman of the association's National Commission for the Defense of Democracy of Education through Education. This commission's reports and findings were prominent in the recent convention.

Dr. Ralph W. Bunche, of United Nations fame, is a member of the NEA's important Educational Policies Commission, while Dr. R. E. Clement, Atlanta University president, serves on the association's standing committee on International Relations. A large number of Negroes carried participating roles in the 1952 convention.

TO NEA MEETING: Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, of this City, who left by plane Saturday to attend a Meeting of the National Education Association meeting this week in Washington, D. C.

City Keeps Its Promise On Fair Play

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The city of Miami turned down the National Education Association's convention to avoid the accommodation of Negroes in its hotels.

The city of Miami Beach accepted the ninety-first annual convention of these educators with the promise of full integration, and it kept its promise.

Among the approximately 8,000 delegates, alternates and their friends who attended the convention in Miami Beach last week, about 200 were Negroes, who were accommodated in some of the finest hotels in this ultra-fashionable resort center.

IN THIS city's five miles of fabulous ocean-front hotels, which have no counterpart nor comparison in the world, Negro educators last week were occupying some of the choice rooms and suites, and their hosts bent backwards in efforts to make the hospitality complete.

It was the first time in many a year that this national organization was holding a convention in a Southern city. The Negro delegates told this writer that no other city where the convention has been held in recent years has showered them with so much hospitality.

The Negroes, men, women and children, were welcome in the swimming pools, dining rooms and cocktail lounges of the hotels.

* * *

AS IN THE North, the Negro delegates participated in the diversified discussions at meetings. Some of them took parts as consultants in many educational group meetings.

Most of the Negro delegates came from the South, however. It seems that the Northern ones were skeptical of the accommodations promised far in advance.

Among the scores of Negro delegates I met were Leslie J. White from Texas, Edna M. Calhoun from Jacksonville, Mrs. Sallie W. Artice from Virginia, accompanied by these other Virginians, Mrs. Helen C. Thomas, Mrs. Beulah S. Jones and William L. Jones.

From Baltimore, Md., I saw Mrs. Lorinee M. Dennis and Miss Osceola Savage; from Texas, R. S. Austin, president of the Colored Texas State Association (Tyler); from Montgomery, Ala., Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Morris and daughter, Lileta.

MOSS KENDRICKS, staff member with NEA in Washington, D. C., was present. So was Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, also Dr. W. T. Wiggins of Pensacola, Fla.

From Virginia, also, came Mrs. Marie T. Boyd, Alexandria; Mrs. Irma B. Thompson, Newport News, and Mrs. Dorothy Jones Harris, Clarksville.

Texas also sent W. D. Thompson, Prairie View.

North Carolina was represented by Evelyn Spencer, Winston-Salem, and Laura Harper of the same city and H. D. Cooper, representing the Teachers Association and principal of Robert L. Vann High School of Ahoskie, N. C.

FLORIDA WAS well represented by several delegates. Among the most distinguished ones was Dr. William Stewart, president of Edward Waters College.

Other Texas delegates were Mrs. Frankie Moore and Mrs. James White, both from Houston. From Tennessee came, as Dr. Edward K. Weaver of Florida delegates. G. W. Brooks (Clarksville), C. C. Bond (Lexington), and A. L. Robinson, also Mrs. M. S. Tharpe and Mrs. Martha Shields of Madison.

Washington, D. C., also sent Mrs. E. R. Welch; Kansas, Mrs. Arieta Mabiley and Mrs. Arvesine Fowler. Florida also sent

Visiting Teachers—Among the many delegates at the National Education Association convention, held in Miami Beach, which saw the lifting of racial restrictions in the Florida resorts hotels were, left to right: Leslie J. White, Texas; Edna M. Calhoun, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Sallie W. Artice, Mrs. Helen C. Thomas, Mrs. Beulah S. Jones and William L. Jones from Virginia; Mrs. Lorine M. Dennis, Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Austin, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Hazel S. Simmons, Florida; Osceola Savage, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Morris and daughter, Liletta, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Marie T. Boyd, Mrs. Irma B. Thompson and Mrs. Dorothy Jones-Harris, Virginia, and W. D. Thomas, Texas.—Daiz Photo.

Livingstone Science Teachers Map Plans For Eastern Meeting

Members of the natural science division at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. are shown as they map plans for the Eastern Regional meeting of national institute of science to meet on the campus at Livingstone Jan. 24. The conference will bring to the campus representatives from schools in Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina and instructors of science in high schools in the vicinity of Salisbury.

Shown in the photo completing plans for the meet are Earle Horton, professor of mathematics; John H. Brockett, professor of chemistry; Samuel L. Hopkins, division head; Marlowe F. Shute. dean and professor of chemistry; and Ozelle K. Beatty, professor of biology and director of the Eastern Regional conference of NIS.

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NATIONAL JEANES SUPERVISORS

National Jeanes Supervisors Meet—

More than two hundred delegates representing thirteen Southern States are shown attending the fourth biennial conference of the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors at Dillard University, New Orleans, Feb. 15-18. Mrs. Ida Blance Givens of Baton Rouge is President. The theme of the meeting was "Planning for Better Understanding of Learning and Living in the Southern States."—Marshall Photo.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS TO MEET AT L. U.

Black Dispatch

Mrs. Gladys Dobson and State Delegation Bring Convention to State Next Year

Oklahoma City, Okla.

OKLAHOMA AWARDED FOUR-POINT CITATION

14b P.O

Mrs. Gladys Dobson, president of the Oklahoma Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, has just returned from the 27th annual session of the National Congress which convened in Princess Ann, Maryland, from the 21st through the 24th of June. Sessions were held on the beautiful campus of Maryland State College.

From the pre-convention meeting held June 21st, until the close of the meeting was progressively interesting and informative. Among the most outstanding speakers to appear were Mrs. J. S. Morgan, retiring president; Dr. Jno. T. Williams, president of Maryland State College; Judge William H. Hastie, U. S. Court of Appeals and Gov. Theo R. McKeldin of the State of Maryland.

At the beginning of the meeting Mrs. Dobson was named chairman of the Time and Place Committee and was also an active member of the National Board of Managers.

Oklahoma was awarded a certificate for the Four Point Participation Program and also received one for being the only state in the entire national group to reach it's magazine quota.

As a result of the appealing speech by the president before the congress and the work of her committee, Oklahoma was named host for the 1954 sessions, it will be held at Langston university. The opening date will be the third Sunday in June thru Wednesday of the same week.

Other Oklahoma delegates attending were: Rev. J. T. Abram, president of the Oklahoma City council; Mrs. Calvin Glover, president of the D. H. S. Association, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Maggie Graves, chairman of the membership committee, McAlester; and Mr. W. A. Dobson, former state treasurer of the P. T. A.; and Mr. Jewel Dickerson, McAlester.

Enroute home, the McAlester group visited in the Chespeake Bay area, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, then to Washington, D. C. for a day and overnight stay; over the Pennsylvania Turnpike to Pittsburgh, from here to Springfield and Columbus, Ohio, stopping a day to visit in St. Louis.

Rev. J. T. Abram left early to attend he National B. T. U. congress in Brooklyn, N. Y. and Mrs. Glover visited friends in New York City.

Newly elected officers are: Mrs. Chas. Williams, of Florida, president; Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Alabama, vice pres.; Miss Jeanetta Chase, Maryland, secretary; Mrs. W. E. Knight, Georgia, assistant secretary, and Mrs. L. A. Toney, West Virginia, treasurer.

ATLANTA LEADERS ON SECONDARY SCHOOL PROGRAM

Education's Role in the Advancing South

Many high school and college educators from Georgia will attend the anual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Tuesday through Friday in Memphis, Tenn. The association, which deals with school accreditation, has its home offices in Atlanta.

Theme of the meeting is "Education's Role in the Advancing South."

Dr. William Henry Shaw, superintendent of schools in Muscogee County, and President Irvine S. Ingram of West Georgia College are on the association's executive committee.

* * *

PAUL D. WEST, Fulton County school superintendent, is a member of the committee on resolutions, and Dean Thomas Mahler of the Atlanta Division of the University of Georgia, is on the committee on necrology.

Dean Ernest C. Colwell of Emory University will serve as moderator for one of the major programs during which better curricular coordination between high school and college will be discussed.

Panel participants will be President Henry King Stanford of Georgia State College for Women, and Dr. John I. Goodlad of Emory University. Dr. Colwell also will address the Junior College Association on Moral and Spiritual Values in Education.

R. W. Stephens will speak at the session of the commission on secondary schools on the question of in-service teacher training. He is Atlanta's Grady High School principal. The principal of Columbus High School, R. B. Carson, will appear on a panel discussion of improvements in administrative practices in secondary schools.

Dean Lloyd Chapin of Georgia Institute of Technology will report to the commission on colleges and universities on off-campus college programs being conducted in southern states.

Dr. William Pressly of Atlanta will speak to the Southern Association of College and University Registrars. He is president of the Westminster Schools.

* * *

DR. CATHERINE SIMS of Agnes Scott College will address the Southern Association of Colleges for Women. Dr. O. C. Aderhold will appear on the program of public institutions of higher education in the southern states.

He is president of the University of Georgia and will discuss the Southern Regional Education Board's advisory services.

Dr. Harmon Caldwell, chancellor of the University of Georgia system, is chairman of the Southern Association Commttee on Athletics. This committee will make a special report to the group.

Keynotes A&I's Third Career Conference

Winthrop Rockefeller Cites Opportunities for Race Youth

By CATHERINE L. SMITH

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"There are unlimited opportunities in many fields for trained and qualified Negro youth," declared Winthrop Rockefeller in a keynote address before an audience of over two thousand, five hundred students and 152 consultants, attending the opening general session Tuesday, March 24, of the third annual Career Conference on the campus of Tennessee State University, Nashville.

Mr. Rockefeller, grandson of the famed John D. Rockefeller and chairman of IBEC Housing, urged the students to submerge any attitude of defeatism and to develop self-confidence in order that they might take advantage of these unlimited opportunities.

Mr. Rockefeller is also a member of the board of the National Urban League.

* * *

DR. W. S. DAVIS, president of Tennessee State University, presented Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee, who praised the "foresight, generosity and great spirit demonstrated by the Rockefeller family that has enabled hundreds of young Americans to serve today."

President Davis reaffirmed the purpose of the Career Conference, "to bring face-to-face the youth of the university with job requirements and opportunities of business and industry of the world."

Consultants from the various areas of business, industry and the professions hailed from twenty cities in sixteen states and one foreign country.

* * *

SIXTY-TWO scheduled seminars and interest groups convened for discussion Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24-25.

The consultant-staff banquet on Tuesday night was highlighted by the address of Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mound Bayou, Miss.

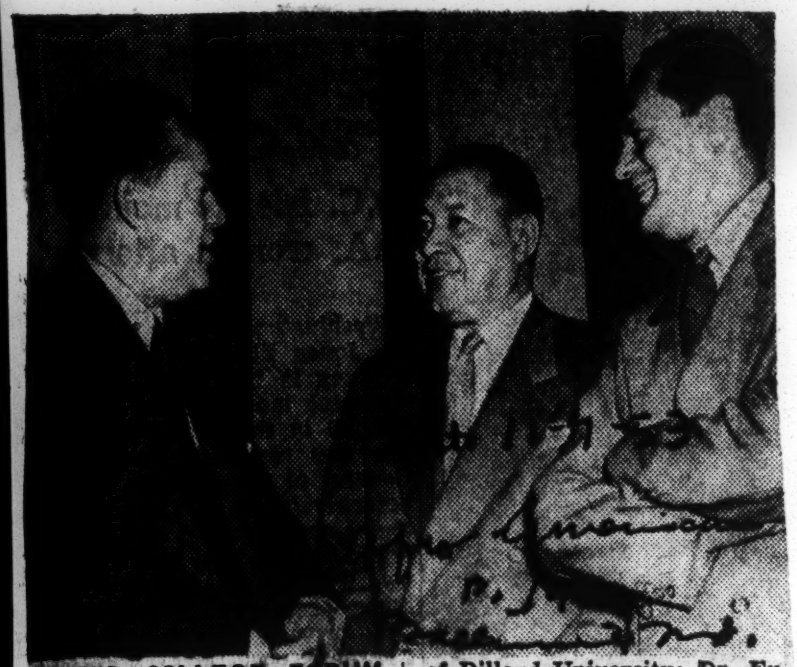
He urged Negro youth to take advantage of the opportunities that are "emerging in the changing South." "Too many Negroes are failing to take advantage of opportunities in the South, however," Dr. Howard said. "Some seek Northern positions without investigating what is available here."

Dr. Merle R. Eppse delivered the main address during the summary general session, Wednesday, March 25. Dr. H. C. Stuntz, president of Scarritt College, spoke at the closing meeting Wednesday, March 25.

Other names which studded the list of luminaries were:

Bernard J. Bradshaw, Alden, Inc., Chicago; Edmund A. Brooks, Dohler-Jarvis, Chicago; Daniel Carney, American Type Founders, Elizabeth, N. J.; Prof. Kenneth Clark, New York City; G. W. Connelly, The Winorr Canning Co., Wauseon, Ohio; Robert J. Croy, F. H. McGraw and Company, Paducah, Ky.; Helen Flynn, McCall's Magazine, New York City; Andrew G. Freeman, Dayton Malleable Iron Company, Dayton, Ohio; Lisle Graham, Philip Morris and Co., Ltd., Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Sara Lou Harris, New York City; Gerald Howell, Universal Life Insurance, Memphis, Tenn.; Roy Martin, Hotel Hoollendew, Cleveland, Ohio; Alfred E. Martin, Sylvania Electric Products, New York City; M. D. Neeley, Nashville, Tenn.; H. R. Partridge, Atlanta, Ga.; Louise R. Prothro, Pet Milk Company, St. Louis; Prof. G. Harold Silvius, Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.; A. T. Spaulding, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N. C.

Welcome to Winthrop— President W. S. Davis (right) welcomes industrialist Winthrop Rockefeller (left), who addressed more than twenty-five hundred students and 133 consultants, and who gave the keynote address at the three-day third annual Career Conference, March 23-25, co-sponsored by the National Urban League and Tennesee A. and I. on the university campus. In the center is William A. Harper, coordinator of industrial relations at the university.



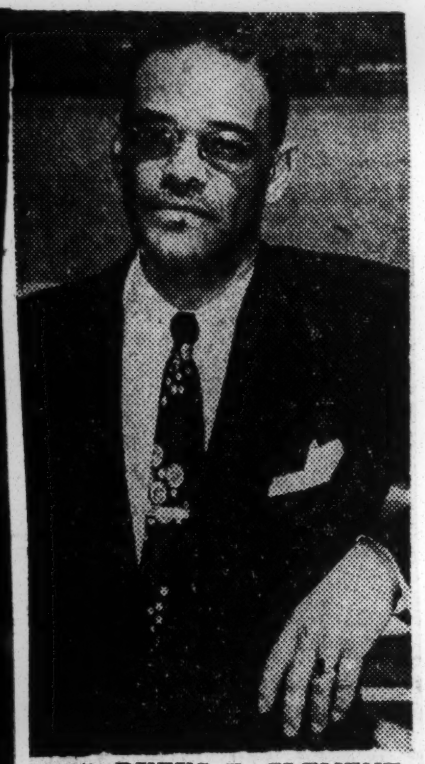
UNITED COLLEGE FORUM — Heading the list of panel participants in the first of 1953 United College Forum sessions were, left to right: Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble jr., medical director for Tuskegee's John A. Andrews hospital, and Ernest E. Neal, director of Tuskegee's Rural Life Council.

ATLANTA U. PREXY SAILS — Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president Atlanta University, left aboard the liner United States last week to attend a meeting at Oxford University in England.

Atlanta University Prexy Off For European Confab

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., sailed recently on the liner United States to attend a conference of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, to be held at Oxford University, England from July 29 to August 4.

Dr. Clement, who was recently elected to public office in Atlanta is a member of the city's Board of Education, will attend the Oxford meeting as a delegate of the National Education Association.



DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT

Dr. Clement To Represent NEA In England

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., sailed Friday, July 10 on the liner, United States, to attend a conference of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, to be held at Oxford University, England from July 29 to August 4.

Dr. Clement, who was recently elected to public office in Atlanta as a member of the city's Board of Education, will attend the Oxford meeting as a delegate of the National Education Association. Atlanta University, which he heads is one of the 31 privately accredited colleges and universities associated in the United Negro College Fund.

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ALL NATIONS FOUNDATION (Los Angeles, California)

TO CALIFORNIA. — Walter Burkes, 1953 graduate of the University School of Social Work, has been employed as social group worker with the All Nations Foundation in Los Angeles. The Foundation was originated by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and the staff represents workers from many nations. Burkes, a former U. S. naval officer, is a native of Little Rock.

Man Bought Liberty For Self, Wife

Set Up Fund To Promote Good Citizenship

NEW YORK — The story of Amos Fortune, African-born American who in the late 18th century bought his freedom and made a contribution to good citizenship in his adopted town, Jaffrey, N.H., will be told by James Fassett during the N.Y. Philharmonic - Symphony broadcast on CBS Radio Sunday, Feb. 15, 2:30-4 p.m.

Mr. Fassett first became interested in the story of Amos Fortune years ago when he brushed aside the snow on a tombstone and read:

Died At Age Of 91

"Sacred to the memory of Amos Fortune who was born free in Africa, a slave in America, he purchased his liberty, professed Christianity, lived reputably and died hopefully Nov. 17, 1801/ aged 91."

In Jaffrey recently for first hand research, Mr. Fassett found a number of documents, including the record of Fortune's purchase of his freedom from Ichabod Richardson of Woburn, Mass.

Prospered As Tanner

Fortune prospered as a tanner and currier. He purchased the freedom of three women slaves, one of whom became his wife. He moved to Jaffrey, built a home and a tannery, and became one of the town's most respected citizens.

In his will, after caring for his wife and adopted child, he set up a fund to be used to promote good citizenship.

The fund, allowed to accumulate for 150 years, is now used as prizes for a school children's public speaking contest on good citizenship, and for an annual Amos Fortune Forum, a lecture series by economic leaders.

Cole A Busy Artist

Nat (King) Cole could well rest on his laurels as a pianist and recording star, but he doesn't.

He is just about the most-sought after TV performer in the business because his pianistics and emotion have just about captivated millions of TV viewers.

Leading The Field

The guy is leading the field in all kicks including jazz, progressive, blues and Dixie. His "Mona Lisa" is an unforgettable item. Now his "Pretend" and "Don't Let Your Eyes Go Shopping" are hard-hitting waxings.

If you missed him on the Jo Stafford radio show, Feb. 2, 4 and 6, and Red Skelton's TV show, Feb. 8, you missed a treat. Everything he did was with great finesse.

Has Keen Mind

Dorothy Kilgallen (Mrs. Richard Kollmar in private life) possesses one of the keenest minds in television. You know what I mean if you listen to the TV's Sunday night's "What's My Line," emceed by John Daly, one of the best in the business.

Sam McDaniel, brother of the late Hattie McDaniel, will be seen as a handyman on Ford (TV) Theatre's "Old Man's Bride," Thursday, Feb. 12, a story with a Texas backdrop.

The Mills Brothers, show-stopping quartet of stage, screen and radio, will be guest artists on the Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy show Sunday, Feb. 15, 8-8:30 p.m., from Hollywood.

Canada Lee Foundation Gives Award

NEW YORK — The Canada Lee Foundation last week awarded its first two grants-in-aid to theatrical students, annonuced Miss Margaret Webster, chairman of the Foundation Scholarship committee.

Recipients of the awards were M. Carl Holman, candidate for a master's degree in fine arts at Yale university, and Charles Harrigan, recent graduate of the New York high school of Performing Arts.

Holman's grant will aid him while he prepares a thesis and play that are required before he proceeds with his academic studies this fall. Last year a play written by Homan was chosen as the best play of the year at the school.

Harrigan's grant will help defray living expenses as an apprentice with the Asbury Park Summer Theatre, where the scholarship committee was able to place him. Harrigan was the only member of his graduating class to be awarded the school's Certificate of Merit this year.

Give $150,000 for African study

NEW YORK—Basic factors in the economic development of Africa will be studied under a grant of $150,000, which was announced last week by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The study of Africa will be made by members of the senior staff of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University.

The project is organized on a five-year basis, with the grant payable in annual installments of $30,000 each year.

It's More Fun—'

Businessman Gives $2 Million To Charity

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (U.P.) — Edward J. Noble, who lost interest in making money after learning there's more fun and profit in giving it away, announced today a gift of $2,000,000 to education and charity.

The 71-year-old business executive said he hoped his act would encourage others who might be "procrastinating" to give to a worthy cause. "You can't take it with you," he commented.

Noble, chairman of the Finance Committee of American Broadcasting Paramount Theatres, Inc. and chairman of the board of Life Savers, Corp., has not confined his contributions to money alone.

He has sought to put philanthrophy on a business basis, using the same know-how that enabled him to convert Life Savers from a white elephant into a million dollar corporation.

Noble keeps little of his money for himself. "Except for a nominal amount for my wife and daughter, everything I have has gone into the Edward John Noble Foundation."

GIVES $2,000,000— Edward J. Noble.

The $2,000,000-gift Noble announced today will go to the foundation, with no strings attached. There is no limitation on projects for which foundation funds may be used as long as the money is spent so as to "be of as much help as possible to as many as possible."

Beneficiaries of the Noble Foundation include St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. North Country Hospitals, Inc. in Northern New York State, the Salvation Army and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Noble also has put his administrative talents to work for the government. He is a former chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and a former undersecretary of Commerce.

He divides his non-business and non-philanthropical time between his 34th floor suite in the Waldorf-Astoria Towers here, an estate in the Thousand Islands and a 25,000-acre island cattle barony off the Georgia coast.

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FELLOWSHIP FUND- (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST,U.S.A)..

Fellowship Fund Created By United Church Women

NEW YORK—Establishment of an annual fellowship fund through which individual church women can support and expand interdenominational women's work was announced this week by Mrs. James D. Wyker, president of the United Church Women, a general department of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

The Fellowship Fund has been endorsed officially by the presidents of 15 women's national denominational boards.

THEY ARE: Mrs. Frank G. Brooks, Methodist; Mrs. W. Bayard Buckham, Congregational Christian; Mrs. E. Roy Corman, Evangelical and Reformed; Mrs. R. T. Fetherston, Seventh Day Baptist; Mrs. Anne E. Heath, African Methodist Episcopal; Mrs. Maurice B. Hodge, American Baptist; Rossie Thompson Hollis, Colored Methodist Episcopal.

Also: Mrs. W. H. Hopper, Presbyterian, U.S.; Helen M. Jordan, Council of Community Churches; Mary A. Pennybacker, Protestant Episcopal; Ocie G. Perry, Church of God; Ellen P. Robinson, Society of Friends-Five Years' Meeting; Mrs. J. Balmer Showers, Evangelical United Brethren; Jessie M. Trout, Disciples of Christ; and Mrs. Sailsman W. Weller. African Methodist Episcopal Zion.

* * *

THE PLAN sanctioned by the denominational presidents calls for individual contributions of five dollars to create the Fellowship Fund that will enable women to work together "in more ways, in more communities and in more churches," Mrs. Wyker said.

The Fund was also made necessary, the church women's president explained, by the need for greater support of cooperative programs that have grown as the number of interdenominational women's groups has increased and as women of the churches have seen the united work as a part of their Christian responsibility.

IN THE PAST five years, Mrs. Wyker pointed out, the number of state councils of church women has grown to 40, including every state in the union, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii. In the same period, she added, the number of local councils has risen to more than 1,900 and the number of World Day of Prayer groups to over 17,000.

The Fellowship Fund for 1954, with a goal of $100,000, will provide necessary support for the continuation of the programs of these councils, Mrs. Wyker said.

761 to Share $100,000 Awards Made by Freedoms Foundation

VALLEY FORGE, Pa., Feb. 21.—Freedoms Foundation tonight announced that 761 individuals, schools and organizations will share $100,000 for outstanding contributions to "a better understanding of the American way of life during 1952."

Vice - President Richard M. Nixon, former Republican Senator from California, will present awards tomorrow to the first-place winners in special Washington's Birthday ceremonies at historic Valley Forge.

Freedoms Foundation — non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian —was organized in 1949 for its announced specific purpose "of honoring Americans who contribute to freedom "by the things which they write, do or say." President Eisenhower, then General of the Army and president of Columbia University, presented the first awards.

Awards in 16 Categories

The awards are in sixteen categories: general, sermons, magazine articles, cartoons, college campus programs, community programs, editorials, essays, photographs with captions, public addresses, company employee publications, 16-mm. motion pictures, radio and television programs, advertising campaigns — national and local.

In addition, the foundation this week will honor 264 schools and school systems and present $100 cash awards to forty-five high school publications for "outstanding editorials on freedom."

There are three principal awards in the general category — Men's Club of the First Congregational Church of Phoenix, Ariz., originators of the God and Freedom Medal distributed to United States service men; Robert H. Niemeyer, who was brutally beaten by hoodlums when he fought gambling, and ran for Mayor, in his former home in North Lake, Ill., a Chicago suburb, and Western Maryland Railroad for its pageant "Mr. Lincoln goes to Gettysburg."

Foundation officials said Mr. Niemeyer is honored "for the deeds, not for anything he wrote." They said he left North Lake to safeguard his family and added that he will be under twenty-hour-hour protection during his Valley Forge visit.

Advertising Campaigns (national)—Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; (local)—"Deseret News" and twenty Utah citizens and business organizations, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Other top winners are:

Cartoon—Jack Hamm, Waco, Tex., "News Tribune," cartoon entitled "Relay That Must Not Fail."

College Campus Program—Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, in co-operation with the Republic Steel Corp., "Economics in Action" program.

Community Program — Greater Muskegon (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce for its "Greater Muskegon Freedom Week."

Company Employee Publications —Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, for its "Non Skid," "News," "Southerner," "Californian."

Editorial—Jack W. Gore, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., "Daily News" for "Your American Heritage."

Essay — Howard F. Kershner, New York, for "God, Gold and Government."

Magazine Article—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, New York, president of Eastern Air Lines, for his "Let's Stop Fooling Ourelves" in "The American Weekly."

16-mm. Motion Picture — Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, St. Louis, for its "All That I Have."

Photograph With Captions — Herbert D. Hayman, Philadelphia, for "Conceived in Liberty."

Public Address — Cecil B. de Mille, Hollywood movie producer, for "Silent Voices."

Radio Program—"Life Is Worth Views the News," Robert Montgomery, New York.

Television Programs — "Life Is Living," Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, New York.

Sermon — Jesse W. Randall, Hartford, Conn., for his "Freedom Is Not for the Lazy or the Weak."

9 Awards of $1,000

Cash awards of $1,000 go to top winners in the general, sermons, magazine articles, cartoons, college campus programs, community programs, editorials, photographs with captions and public address divisions. In the general category there are fifty second-place awards of $100 each. The others have twenty $100 second-place awards.

All recipients receive the foundation's George Washington Honor Medal, which depicts America's first President at prayer.

The awards jury, headed by Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, chancellor of the University of Denver, made special awards to the American Broadcasting Co., Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co. for their convention and election coverage; the American Legion for its "Boys' Nation" program; United States Military Academy for its "Sesquicentennial Program"; National Committee for a Free Europe for its "Radio Free Europe" achievement, and the Armed Forces Information and Education Division for its "Armed Forces Talks and Radio Programs."

For Students Under 17 Years of Age

Ford Program Grants $100,000 To Morehouse's 'Most Gifted'

ATLANTA—The Ford Foundation-sponsored program which Morehouse College instituted in September, 1952, for exceptional young men under 16½ years of age has been extended, thanks to a generous grant of $100,000 ($90,000 from the Ford Foundation and $10,000 from another source), according to an announcement by President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College.

Instead of permitting two groups (up to thirty in each group) of these "pre-induction" students to study on all-expense scholarships for two years, as originally planned, the increase in funds will permit an additional thirty-man group to get two years of college work done before reaching Army induction age, with all expenses paid, thus extending the operation of the program from four to six years.

THE FUND for the advancement of education (the Ford Foundation), under this plan, provides all-expense scholarships of $373 to $750 per student for the first two years of college work (available the second year on condition the student does well the first year).

The extended program also provides some funds for those students who, having done well the first two years under the program, will wish to complete their college training but lack sufficient money to pay for it.

The fund will give limited help to such men during their junior and senior years.

Under the original plan, Morehouse admitted twenty-nine young men in September, 1952, with up to thirty scholarships available for the fall of 1953. The new arrangement will permit thirty more to enter in September, 1954, and an additional thirty in September, 1955.

• • •

THE FORD scholarships are open to all high school students (male) who have completed the work of the tenth grade and who will be 16½ years old or under at the time of registration at Morehouse. They must pass an examination administered by a representative of the college and must be recommended by their high school principals as possessing good character and showing promise. The new arrangement extends the age limit to 17 years. Those who are awarded the Ford scholarships are admitted to Morehouse will full freshman standing.

Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education has granted $170,000 to finance a two-year search for talent among Negro high school seniors in the South. This is the best break we have received educationally since the Rosenwald Fund bowed out. With such opportunities there will be fewer legitimate alibis for failure.

$15,000,000 for Civil Rights

THE Ford Foundation which has been tossing fortunes hither and yon for projects both commendable and dubious, has just peeled off fifteen million dollars to set up a Fund for the Republic, with Paul G. Hoffman as chairman.

The purpose of this well-heeled fund is to promote the cause of civil rights in the United States by studying the problems "encountered in the field of civil liberties"; making "a clear statement in contemporary terms of the legacy of American liberty" and proposing "to help restore respectability to individual freedom" while recognizing "the menace of communism and Communist influence in this country."

The tone of its initial statement seems to indicate that it is going to spearhead a counter-offensive against the so-called hysteria, witch-hunting and investigating by which patriotic groups are attempting to combat the nefarious designs of subversives in the educational, labor, artistic and entertainment world.

However that may be, what we are primarily concerned with is the fact that nothing is said by spokesmen for this fund about the biggest civil rights problem in the United States—the Negro problem.

Worse, there was not, at the time of this writing, a single Negro on the committee which will superintend the dispensing of this fortune, although there are many capable colored men and women who have devoted a lifetime to this question and are more expert than Mr. Hoffman and his associates.

Segregation is still with us, discrimination in all of its ramifications is very much present, innumerable handicaps prevent Negroes by virtue of their color from sharing the full measure of citizenship—and these evils are far more dangerous to the future of American civil liberties than so-called witch hunts.

The place of the colored Americans in our society is the true gauge of civil liberties, and until the restrictions placed upon them and the handicaps that burden them are removed, the state of civil liberties will remain parlous.

We don't need any more studies of the state of civil rights in the republic. The libraries are full of them.

What we need now is to utilize this information in a frontal attack—educationally, politically and economically, on the strongholds of bias, discrimination and proscription.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with forty-four years' experience, knows how to do this, but none of its officials is on the committee.

The National Urban League, with forty-three years' experience, knows how to do this, but the committee does not include any of the league's experienced officials.

Incidentaly, we do not believe that the Ford Foundation has given either of these organizations a nickel, although it is squandering a quarter million dollars on studying the life of some obscure village in India!

We seriously doubt that the deceased Henry Ford who, in addition to being thrifty and practical, was most friendly to Negro labor (which was at first barred from other automobile plants), would approve of such boondoggling with his billions.

The problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color line, and when that is intelligently attacked the greatest danger to our civil liberties is being removed.

We suggest that as one of its first steps in safeguarding civil liberties, the Fund for the Republic turn over at least a million of the fifteen million dollars it has to the NAACP (which knows how to do what the fund is attempting), and comparable amounts to the National Urban League and the United Negro College Fund.

Rockefeller's Aid Will Know No End

A GLORIOUS chapter in American philanthropy is coming officially to an end. The General Education Board will close its books this year, after having spent nearly $316,000,000 in principal and interest.

The Board was founded by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER in 1902 "for the promotion of education in the United States of America without distinction of race, creed or color." Every state has gained lasting benefits. From the start, however, the Board has had "a special concern for the Southern region, where the needs were especially great in relation to available resources."

That special interest has brought $146,000,000 of the Board's money into Southern education, both white and Negro. This in turn is only a small fraction of what the South itself has spent on educating its people. The Southern states rate high on spending for education in proportion to their income. The General Education Board money, however, has been an invaluable inspiration and a pump-primer.

The expansion of American education in the past half century is almost too big to be comprehended. President DEAN RUSK and the other members of the General Education Board can surely look with satisfaction on a program that has been the handmaid of progress. Nobody can say how much useful citizenship has been contributed to American life by the opportunities provided under this grant.

Just one item in the list is the Southern Police Training Institute in Louisville. The General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation set it on its way. Now it has had a chance to prove its worth and its claim for further financial support.

The philanthropies started by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER are far from coming to an end. The Rockefeller Foundation, started in 1913, brought another $183,000,000 to "promote the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world." The General Education Board may close its books this year, but it will never complete the record of service it has set in motion.

Sad news for Negro education is that the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation will fold this year after spending its last five million. It will have spent $321 million since 1902, and a large part of it went to Negro colleges and colored students. Good thing we have the United Negro College Fund.

A Rockefeller Fund For Education Expires

The South lost a great friend the other day. The General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation expired, after appropriating the last of $316,000,000 of funds set up by the late John D. Rockefeller for "the promotion of education in the United States of America without distinction of race, sex or creed."

During its 50-year history, the Board has done just that. It has "promoted" education. From the beginning it devoted much of its effort to the South, where economic conditions had held education back. In recent years its program has been devoted entirely to this region, with a total of $146,000,000 in grants having been made to Southern institutions.

Atlanta schools, including Georgia Tech, Emory and Agnes Scott, have shared liberally in the funds. The University of Georgia and its various branches have received substantial grants. Its work in promotion of teacher training and research projects has been greatly beneficial. Its training of leadership through fellowships for travel and study has contributed greatly to Southern renaissance. Its work in Negro education has alleviated one of our greatest problems.

Partly as a result of its painstaking work, the South is beginning to meet its own educational problems. In its 1952 report, the Board points out that "it is a source of deep satisfaction to observe that the amount which it has contributed over a 50-year period to educational development in the South would now be but a small fraction of the contributions being made in a single year for this purpose by the Southern states themselves."

As it approaches the end of its work, a grateful South can take stock of itself and give praise for a job well done. The contribution made by the General Education Board to a really New South can be measured in concrete achievements, the fruits of which will continue to have an important bearing on the nation's future.

General Education Board Assistance Discontinued

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — Activities of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation perhaps the biggest philanthropic aid to Negro education will be discontinued at the end of this year.

The fund was set up in 1902 by the late John D. Rockefeller for "the promotion of education in the United States of America without distinction of race, sex or creed."

During its 50-year period, the General Education Board awarded more than $315,000,000 to public and private colleges, medical schools and state departments of education.

With unapproriated resources totaling more than $5,500,000 the board has decided, according to its president, Dean Rusk "that highest priority for use of the slender remaining resources would be accorded to fellowships and scholarships in the South and to Negro education in the South, with some special attention to opportunities in the lower income states."

Said Rusk further, "While the educational objectives of the southern states are by no means fully attained, the achievements of recent decades represent striking advances that hold great promise for both the South and the nation as a whole."

The board granted nearly hlaf of its total funds to southern schools over its 50-year span.

The final report of the General Education Board finds that, "the potential number of Negro college students is growing steadily as a result of expanding opportunities for secondary education in the southern states."

During its 50-year period, the General Education board awarded more than $315,000,000 to public and private colleges, medical schools and state departments of education.

Rockefeller Grants Will End This Year

NEW YORK — Activities of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller foundation, perhaps the biggest philantropic aid to Negro education, will be discontinued at the end of this year.

The fund set up in 1902 by the late John D. Rockefeller for "the promotion of education in the United States of America without distinction of race, sex or creed."

EDUCATION

General Education Board To End

The termination of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, biggest philanthropic aid to Negro schooling, was announced last week. Dean Rusk, president of the fund, said it will spend its last $5,607,406 this year.

The special fund, which was set up by the late John D. Rockefeller in 1902, has spent nearly $316,000,000 in grants and benefits without distinction of race, sex or creed. The report is conclusive on the need to give "highest priority for use of the slender remaining resources" to a specific program.

This program will be fellowships and scholarships in the South and aid to Negro education in the South, with some special attention to opportunities for aid in the lowest-income states.

General Education Board Has Remarkable Record

THE MOST RECENT annual report of the General Education Board, for the year 1952, is a modestly phrased accounting of a magnificent contribution by it to the cause of education, and particularly to Negro education and the advancement of learning in the South generally. It is appropriate at this time to take note of this report because the board has decided that, "having spent its resources upon the tasks to which it was committed, it must now terminate its activities."

It is good to know that "it was also decided that highest priority for use of the slender remaining resources would be accorded to fellowships and scholarships in the South and to Negro in the South, with some special attention to opportunities in the lowest income states."

That decision is ample evidence of the hard-headed, realistic generosity of this philanthropic organization, since its founding in 1902 by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SR. The late Gilman benefactor established the General Education Board for "the promotion of education in the United States without distinction of race, sex, or creed," and for that purpose has spent in the past fifty year period, inclusive, an aggregate of $315,965,984.

AS DEAN RUSK, president of the board, indicates in his report, these funds have gone to both public and private colleges and universities, to medical schools, to state departments of education, and to projects in educational research and experimentation. From the beginning it exhibited "a special concern for the southern region, where the needs were especially great in relation to available resources."

MR. RUSK does not say so, but in giving generous support to all levels of education for the Negro in the South, the board also recognized the callous disregard of the South in providing anything like equal facilities for colored youth.

Fortunately, that picture is changing for the better — perhaps grudgingly in many instances, but necessarily under the order of the courts ruling for citizens who finally tired of using fruitless entreaty and turned to litigation under the Constitution's guarantees of equal rights.

When it is noted that of the total spent by the board, nearly half—or $146,000,000—has been spent to assist southern states' educational programs, it becomes apparent just how vital has been the organization's role in bringing about a better life for all people of the Southland.

Passing over for the moment the reasons therefore, it is a notable fact—as Mr. RUSK stresses—"that the amount which it (the board) has contributed over a fifty year period to educational development in the South would now be but a small fraction of the contributions being made in a single year for this purpose by the southern states themselves."

* * *

TWO RECENT projects of the General Educational Board are especially significant. It contributed $25,000 in 1952 to the United Negro College Fund's general campaign on behalf of 31 member institutions, and it has also contributed one million dollars to the UNCF project to raise $25 million to help remedy the shortcomings in the physical facilities of the affected colleges, where work is hampered by overcrowding, insufficient library facilities, antiquated dormitories, and inadequate laboratories.

In the other major project the board is supplying funds to make it possible for Negro colleges to be accredited on the same basis as white colleges by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Actually, the past accreditations of this body have been on a dual system which was in actual effect detrimental to the white program of educating Negroes. To change the differential system is vital because, by the latest tabulation available, of all the colored youths in college, 28 percent of them are enrolled in Negro institutions.

The Southern Association has a membership of 150 colleges and about 1,300 secondary schools. Since 1927, a special committee of the association accredited about 40 colored colleges and 150 of our high schools—*"but its standards for Negro institutions have been different from those applied to white institutions."*

* * *

IN ORDER to accredit these colleges and schools "through the same procedures and on the same basis as white institutions," the General Education Board has authorized one of its commissions to make a study prior to re-rating 58 Negro colleges and universities. It will underwrite the costs—and they will be considerable—of this effort, to extend through 1955. Many of the accreditations by states have had the same fault.

It is manifestly unfair and, in the long run, injurious to the minority group for its students to be attending colleges accredited as Class A when they are in fact Class B or C.

Competition after college in our highly complex, technological, social and economic life makes educational shortchanging of this sort indefensible. It should have been eliminated long ago.

The nation's thanks should go to the General Education Board for this move to eradicate it now, as well as for its half-century of truly remarkable service to mankind.

Agency Founded By J. D. Rockefeller Aids Many Students

Report For Past Year Discloses Southerners Of Both Races Get Scholarships And Take Advanced Study In Greatest Schools in United States Several Young Nashvillians Listed

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, which supports in a big way many private colleges and universities, in its 1952 report, shows among other important items, that those who contend that Negro schools seeking higher education should fight to get into the white state-supported universities of the South have not noted that the suggestion does not interest many such Negro students.

The GEB shows that overwhelmingly white students of the South seeking "higher education" pass up the universities of their region and go North themselves, for advanced study. Colored students, after finishing the universities of their region, apparently want to get just as good advanced training as the white students of their region, and therefore, they together with their own money, or with funds they get from scholarships and fellowships, are attending the biggest universities in the country. Evidently they mean to be "on par" with their fellow-Southern white students in equipment for the biggest and best jobs the South will be offering.

The fact and figures, dealing with scholarship and fellowships as given by the General Education Board for 1951 and 1952, "personate" a number of colored Southerners as well as whites who elected to go North for higher learning.

Included in the list are the following, colored students with the figures showing ages of the students who were awarded scholarships or

fellowships For 1951

Lillian Nell Boone, 22 from Hampton Institute to Sarah Lawrence College in New York.

Delores S. Churchill, 22, from Howard University to the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)

Charles W. Johnson, 21 from Fisk University to the Massachussets Institute of Technology

Phil E. Parker, 21 from Morehouse College to Harvard University

For 1952

Russell Lee Adams, 22 from Morehouse to the University of Chicago.

Pansye Butler Atkinson, 22, Fisk University to the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, N. Y.

Vivian McRae, 22 from Hampton to Columbia University, N. Y.

Elizabeth Katherine Malcolf, 21, Spelman College to Radcliffe College, Mass.

Otta Carlo Sampson, Jr. 23, Tuskegee Institute to Iowa State College of Agriculture.

Grace M. Saunders, 22, West Virginia State College to Ohio State University.

Jean D. Woodson, 20, from A&I State University to Teachers College at Columbia University, New York City.

Fellowships for 1951

Richard Kenneth Barksdale 36, of North Carolina at Durham to the University of Chicago.

Caesar Blake, 26 from Johnson C. Smith University to University of Michigan.

Geraldine L. Clark, 30, from Morehouse College to University of Chicago

Thelma M. C. Cobb, 31, from Tuskegee to Temple University, Pennsylvania

William Couch, Jr. 37, from Jackson (Miss.) College to University of Chicago

Nathaniel A. Crippins, 38, from A&I State University to University of Chicago.

Cora Lee Drakeford, 28, from Livingston College in North Carolina to the University of Pennsylvania.

Richard Hudson Dunn, 31, from Virginia State College to Ohio Staate University

Charles Albert Hicks, 43 from the Arkansas State Dept. of Education to Teachers College at Columbia.

University, N. Y. (He is a Fisk graduate class of 1941)

Gladys N. Hurt, 31, from Morehouse College to the University of Chicago. (She is a A&I graduate class of 1941)

Clemoth E. Prewitt, 33, from West Virginia State College to Ohio State University

Fellowships for 1952

Twiley Wendell Barker, Jr. 26 from Southern University (La.) to University of Illinois

Grace B. Buggs, 34, from Morris Brown College to Teachers College at Columbia, N. Y.

Norman Roosevelt Dixon, 33, from Bethune-Cookman College to Harvard University

Val Dora Turner Frazer, 33, from Florida A&M College to Northwestern University

(Graduated at Fisk in 1941'

Lewis Alexander Gist, Jr., 33, from Tuskegee Institute to Iowa State College of Agriculture

Larzette G. Hale, 32, from Clark College, Ga., to University of Wisconsin

Stephen Evangelist Henderson, 27 from Virginia Union University to the University of Wisconsin.

John Warren Martin, 28, from South Carolina A&M College to Columbia University

Frances M. Pollard, 32, from Ala. State Teachers College to Columbia University

Helen Louise Richards, 30 from Grambling College to State University of Iowa

Jacob Thomas Stewart, 37, from Texas Southern University to the University of Texas. (This was a "race exception")

Alvin Holmes Wardlow, 27, from Texas Southern University to University of Michigan.

John Elliott Westberry, 30 from Texas Southern University to University of Michigan

Joseph W. Willett, 32, Xavier University of New Orleans, La., from the University of Kentucky to University of Chicago

Anise Victorianne Wilson, 24, also a graduate of Xavier University in La., appointed from Alcorn A&M College of Miss. to New York University

The General Educational Board announced grants in aid to institutions as follows:

Bennet College, Greensbora, N. C $10,000 Dillard University, New Orleans, $10,000 (

Fisk University, $2,000

Tillotson College, Austin, Texas $10,000.

Also, $25,000 for the United Negro College Fund and an additional One Million Dollars toward the capital fund campaign of the UNCF.

The sum of a half million dollars was given to the South Carolina A&M College for the construction and equipment of academic buildings.

The total amount given by the General Education Board to Negro institutions and to their scholars for advanced study was $4,804,939.

LOUIS T. WRIGHT MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED

At Harlem Hospital, New York City, January 26, a Louis T. Wright Memorial Fund was established in honor of the Surgical Director and President of the Medical Board of Harlem Hospital who died on October 8, 1952. Dr. Wright had also been named Chairman of the Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for twenty years and had been the recipient of many honors for his achievements in medicine.

The Fund will be used for awards which will be made annually in the form of fellowships to graduate physicians and/or grants-in-aid in support of research. The fund will be maintained by annual voluntary contributions from individuals, groups or organizations in sympathy in its purpose. The amount, number and variety of awards will be determined by the funds in hand. No limitations will be placed upon the professional background of the beneficiaries or the geographic locations or scientific fields in which they will work. Beneficiaries will be chosen on a basis of merit and nothing else.

The officers of the Fund are as follows: Honorary President, Dr. George Packer Berry, Dean, Harvard Medical School; President, Honorable Hubert T. Delaney, Judge, Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York; Vice President, Dr. Lester Breidenbach, New York University; Vice President, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Director, John A. Andrew Hospital; Vice President, Miss Mary E. Switzer, Director, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency; Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, Cancer Research Foundation, Harlem Hospital; Treasurer, Dr. M. Leo Bobrow, Director of Gynecology, Harlem Hospital; Chairman of the Board, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy, Howard Medical School, who organized the fund.

The members of the Board of Directors are as follows: Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, dermatologist, New York; Dr. William E. Allen, Director, Departmentof Radiology, Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis; Dr. George Packer Berry, Dean, Harvard Medical School, Boston; Dr. M. Leo Bobrow, Director, Department of Gynecology, Harlem Hospital; Dr. Lester Briedenbach, New York University; Dr. Edmond Bryant, pathisiologist, Evanston, Ill.; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director, Department of Trusteeships, United Nations; Dr. J. Clarence Chambers, Jr., Medical Superintendent, James Ewing Hospital, New York; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy, Howard Medical School; Dr. John W. V. Cordice, Jr., Harlem Hospital; Dr. J. Mark Cox, surgeon, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Alida C. Dailey, Superintendent of Nurses, Harlem Hospital; Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey, surgeon and past president, National Medical Association, Chicago; Honorable Hubert T. Delany, Judge, Domestic Relations Court of New York City; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Director, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee; Dr. James C. DiLorenzo, Harlem Hospital; Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Chief, Dental Service, Veterans Administration, Tuskegee; Dr. Paul A. Eichorn Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y.; Dr. Sidney Farber, Director of Research, Children's Research Foundation, Boston; Dr. Rivers Frederick, surgeon, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, dermatologist, past president, National Medical Association, Washington, D. C.; Honorable William H. Hastie, Judge, U. S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia; Dr. Lyndon M. Hill, surgeon, New York; Dr. J. William Hinton, professor of surgery, Post Graduate School of Medicine, New York University; Dr. William R. Hyde, Harlem Hospital; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Dean, Howard Medical School; Dr. David D. Jones, Sr., President, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Mr. David D. Jones, Jr., attorney, New York; Dr. Henry W. Kolbe, General Medical Superintendent, Department of Hospitals, City of New York; Dr. James R. Laurey, Professor and Head, Department of Surgery, Howard Medical School; Dr. William Lightfoot, Harlem Hospital; Dr. Sam A. Loeb, Sweetwater Clinic, Sweetwater, Texas; Dr. Myra Logan, surgeon, New York; Mr. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Aubre de L. Maynard, Director, Department of Surgery, Harlem Hospital; Dr. Edward C. Mazique, president, Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia; Dr. M. Russell Nelson, surgeon, New York; Dr. Clyde W. Phillips, surgeon, Chicago; Mr. Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., office of the District Attorney, New York; Dr. A. Charles Posner, president, Medical Board, Harlem Hospital; Dr. Aaron Prigot, president, Harlem Surgical Society; Dr. Eugene T. Quash, Harlem Hospital; Dr. J. M. Ruegsegger, Director, Clinical Research, Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y.; Dr. William H. Sinkler, Medical Director, Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis; Dr. Alonzo deG. Smith, pediatrician, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Arthur Spingarn, president, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, past president, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, Cancer Research Foundation, Harlem Hospital; Miss Mary E. Switzer, Director, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency; Dr. A. C. Terrence, secretary, Board of Trustees, National Medical Association; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Chairman of Board, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Director, Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation; Dr. Palmer Webber, public relations specialist, New York; Dr. Solomon Weintraub, formerly pathologist, Harlem Hospital; Dr. Harold D. West, president, Meharry Medical College; Dr. James C. Whitaker, Editor, Harlem Hospital Bulletin; Mr. Roy Wilkins, administrator, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Robert S. Wilkins, attending surgeon, Harlem Hospital, police surgeon, City of New York.

Fund Set Up In Memory Of Dr. Wright

NEW YORK — The establishment of a Louis T. Wright Memorial Fund in honor of the late surgical director of Harlem hospital and chairman of the NAACP board of directors, who died, Oct. 8, was announced this week by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman of the NAACP National Medical Committee and head of the Department of Anatomy at Howard Medical School.

The fund will be used for awards which will be made annually in the form of fellowships to graduate physicians and/or grants-in-aid in support of research. It will be maintained by annual voluntary contributions from individuals, groups, or organizations.

The amount, number and variety of awards will be determined by the funds on hand. No limitations will be placed on the professional background of beneficiaries or, the geographic locations or scientific fields in which they work. Beneficiaries will be chosen only on the basis of merit.

Officers of the fund are: honorary president, Dr. George P. Berry, dean, Harvard Medical School; president, Judge Hubert T. Delany of New York; vice presidents, Dr. Lester Breidenbach, New York university; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, director, John A. Andrew hospital; Miss Mary E. Switzer, director, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency; secretary, Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, Harlem hospital; treasurer, Dr. M. Leo Bobrow, Harlem hospital, and chairman of the board, Dr. Cobb.

THIS IS ONE OF THE MANY GROUPS photographed in the home and on the beautiful grounds of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune during the busy week of March 17-22 when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited Daytona Beach. Many visitors came to the Convocation, annual trustee meeting of Bethune-Cookman College, the organization of the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation and lastly the concert of the famous singer Miss Marian Anderson.

Reading from left to right they are Judge Frederick K. Watkins of Durham, N. C.; Miss Marian Anderson, Mrs. Marjorie Joiner of the Mdm. Walker Co.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Mrs. Gertrude Murphy of the House of Beauty in Detroit and Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr. of the Atlanta Daily World.

Gathered Here And There

BY MRS. W. A. SCOTT, SR.

The Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (SNS) — Friends of Mrs. Bethune from all parts of the country including the most beloved woman in America, Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, gathered at the lovely home of Mrs. Bethune on the College Campus last Tuesday to assist her in realizing another of her great dreams for the benefit of humanity.

Many large furniture firms and other businesses donated wall-to-wall carpets, rugs, linoleum, linen, bedding foam rubber pillows, etc., etc. to redecorate the historic home filled with trophies, plaques, pictures, gifts, books, etc. from all parts of the world. The Sneed Land Scaping Co. did a marvelous job on the beautiful grounds shaded by the grand old moss-draped trees. An interracial committee labored for overtime preparing for the coming of two great women, Eleanor Roosevelt and Marian Anderson.

Maxwell W. Saxon, principal of Euclid High School at DeLand, has been chosen to have charge of the grounds of this shrine to which many will journey in the years to come.

Citizens, from top officials down, cooperated in every way. A large group met Mrs. Roosevelt at the airport and escorted her to the city with motorcycles and band. Two little misses, Robin Zeigler and Patricia Bethune great grand daughter of Mrs. Bethune, presented flowers to the first lady.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her secretary were Mrs. Bethune's house guests.

After the first session of the foundation meeting a lovely dinner was served in the College Dining Hall. — An impressive interracial gathering.

Many pictures were taken of all the events including gatherings in the beautiful gardens. These will be preserved for the future generations.

A further discussion of the Foundation was held at 5 o'clock Saturday and taken up again Monday. All details are being carefully worked out.

Other big events at Daytona Beach last week were the annual meeting of the large board of trustees from all parts of the country — One member from one of the New England States, at one of the luncheons was heard to remark: "I have come to pay my taxes to Bethune-Cookman."

Another very entertaining event was the chapel exercise at which Mrs. Roosevelt spoke. On this occasion the large, beautiful uniformed band "strutted" its best, leading the large student body into the chapel.

The huge African Exhibit displayed in the Library by Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen was viewed by hundreds.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was honored last week at the Board of Trustees meeting of Bethune Cookman college. Mrs. Roosevelt, center, is shown here with Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, right, and Mrs. Marjorie Joiner, prominent businesswoman. At the meeting, the Mary McLeod Bethune charitable and educational foundation was organized.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Bowen Louded

Foundation Is Organized; Mrs. Bethune Is Honored

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — The Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation, an educational and charitable corporation, has been created by the leader of Bethune-Cookman College for 49 years, and the College doors have been thrown open to members of all races.

Both of these advances came last weekend, and were highly lauded by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former first lady of the United States, who was given an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Dr. Bethune, founder and president emeritus of the school.

Mrs. Bethune, now snowy haired, announced the foundation at an invitational dinner at her home which was attended by her old friend, Mrs. Roosevelt, who lauded her for her work.

The doors of the college were later thrown open through a change in the charter, which formerly provided that only Negroes could attend the local college. Such a suggestion had been made by the wife of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Ruth D. Wilson, of New York, both members of the Board of Trustees.

Both women were present to attend the annual meeting of the board when the three history-making events occurred. The move was probably started by a charge that the United Negro College Fund "sustains segregation."

The two women asked that all reference to Negro and white be deleted from the charter. Board Chairman J. W. E. Bowen immediately appointed a committee to draft a statement answering the charge that support of the fund constitutes promotion of segregation. The school receives grants from the fund.

In commenting on the Mary Bethune Foundation's beginning, Mrs. Roosevelt said "I am thinking that my husband would have been so happy at what you have done on this day. He felt that your work was of great value and always said that you had done a remarkable piece of work for all young people during the depression."

The first contributor to the foundation was the Greek Letter Beauticians of Chicago, who, thru Mrs. Marjorie S. Joyner, presented $3,150. Mrs. Carmen Murphy of the House of Beauty of Detroit, said the group would establish a fund to support the foundation and Hobson Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, made a similar pledge for the Elks.

The foundation will make it possible for deserving students from all lands to gain a higher education.

Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were also bestowed on three other persons during the session. They are: Bishop John W. Branscomb, Florida and Cuba Conference of the Methodist Church; Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, resident Bishop of the Atlantic Coast area of the Methodist Church; and Herbert M. Davidson, editor of the Daytona Beach News-Journal.

Hails Creation Of Bethune Foundation

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt hailed the creation of a Bethune Foundation here last week as a "potent example of democracy in the United States."

The Mary McLeod Foundation was dedicated here for the purpose of commemorating the works and lives of nationally famous women.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was honored last week at the Board of Trustees meeting of Bethune Cookman college. Mrs. Roosevelt, center, is shown here with Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, right, and Mrs. Marjorie Joiner, prominent businesswoman. At the meeting, the Mary McLeod Bethune charitable and educational foundation was organized.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

The Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation Has Been Born To Inspire Posterity

This has been an unusual week of historic interest at Bethune-Cookman College.

For the past two years I have been formulating plans and ideas in my own mind for the setting up of what I term the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation. The theme thought running through the whole idea is not for myself but for others.

The home where I live had been in the making for the past forty years. It seems now to have rounded out into a peaceful spiritual inspiring little corner where one might hide away for real meditation and backward looking and forward imagination.

Little thoughts and ideas and trinkets have been gathered here from many corners of the earth. Citations and awards, unforgettable remembrances and treasures have come from here, there and everywhere. The walls have been covered with photographs of friends of many races and nations. The mottoes of inspiration and encouragement have found their way into our little center. Here the grass covered lawn with shrubbery and flowers and beautiful trees add to the lustre and uniqueness of the home. The roaring of the great ocean by night and by day lulls one to a dreamland of thinking and planning and dreaming.

The nestling of the wonderful College buildings among the trees and the winding paths adjoining me: — the constant movement of fine young people from our America and many other countries; — the comfortable stillnesses beneath the moss hung trees and the marvelous message from the pink azaleas in the garden — all give to a dreamer like me a sacredness that tells me to give fully and in to this beautiful little sacred home, and its contents, and the soil upon which it stands to the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation as a starter in the preservation of valuables and whatever personal affects I may have of significance to the thousands that shall pass this way in the years to come.

Here they will find inspiration. Those who are striving for the heights will find strength for their aspirations. The appraisers indicate that my gift can be counted in value to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

In my vision it seemed to me that this precious spot should not be selfishly claimed by my son and grandchildren. So another home is theirs and this I bequeath to boys and girls, to all races, creeds, classes and colors that they may find just a little of the inspiration and consecration that have come to me during these years of service.

The Foundation shall have a small board of trustees, a large number of a board of directors and a very large number of sponsors.

We want only men and women, boys and girls who believe in the rights and philosophies of Mary McLeod Bethune to participate in this great venture; those who will be heard; those who will sponsor this venture with sincere determination and courage, in order that the little seed planted over 49 years ago may grow continually. Those who pass this way will surely be inspired and will realize that this which God has done for me, He will do also for you.

My friend, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt announced the launching. She was my house guest for a night and a day with her charming companion, Mrs. Malvina Thompson. It was gratifying to have our Mayor, the Honorable Tamm, our City Manager Harlow and members of city management with their various staffs — and citizens, white and black alike to stand faithfully by during the launching of this Foundation.

They join with thousands of others who are showing their appreciation for the efforts of a loyal American citizen who has given of her very best to the cause of humanity. My files are being set up; my autobiography is being written; the home is becoming a shrine for posterity.

Friends who may have clippings or remembrances that are pertinent to the development of our project should send them to us. We shall be happy to have many of you help us in the development of the spiritual assets of the Foundation.

Following the launching of the Foundation, a great occasion took place. Marion Anderson appeared for our Advisory Board, students and friends. What a ray of light was emblazoned over our city as one great voice cried out in soulful music — as no other voice can cry — for harmony and friendship and goodwill.

My friends from Detroit, Ohio, Chicago, California and strategic places across our great nation were here to recognize the magnitude of these offerings we now have made in order that a shrine to the promotion of enlightenment and better human relations may be shown brightly on this spot already sacred with sacrifice and achievement.

It was a great occasion.

I wish all of you could have been here.

New Officers Of Deans-Registrars Association

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Installed during the 27th annual conference of the National ~~Association of Collegiate~~ Deans and Registrars last week at ~~Morgan State~~ College were Edward N. Wilson, registrar, Morgan State college, president; R. A. Carter, dean, Alabama A. and M. college, first vice-president; C. D. Batchlor, registrar, Langston University, second vice president; Mrs. Frances M. Eagleson, resistrar, N.C. College, secretary; Edwin M. Thorpe, registrar, Florida A. and M. college, assistant secretary; John T. Hedgemon, registrar, Southern University, treasurer; Dean T. E. McKinney, J. C. Smith university; Registrar T. R. Solomon, Prairie View A. and M. college, Dean Paul E. Collins, LeMoyne college, Registrar R. L. Peguese, Allen University, all members of the executive committee.

Medical Fellowship Gets $10,000 Gift

CHICAGO — Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, vice - president of National Medical fellowships, Inc., and Dr. Franklin C. McClean, secretary-treasurer, last week announced receipt of one $10,000 grant from the Doris Duke foundation and another from the New York foundation.

This $20,000 will be used in scholarships and clinical fellowships to aid colored students studying in medicine and related fields on graduate and under-graduate levels, and for advanced training for teaching and research.

Contributors Cited

National Medical Fellowships, established in 1946 as Provident Medical Associates, Inc., has awarded a total of $263,882 in grants to 10 individuals. Some of the contributors to the fund include:

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; the Commonwealth Fund; the Field Foundation; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Deutch; the Division Fund, Chicago; the Adele R. Levy Fund; the Walburg Foundation, and others.

An announcement of the grants to fellows chosen this year will soon be made, according to Dr. Calloway, University of Illinois faculty member and newly elected vice-president of National fellowships.

Fellowship Grants to Be Announced

Doris Duke and N. Y. Foundations Give $10,000 Each

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, vice-president of National Medical Fellowships, Inc., and Dr. Franklin C. McClean, secretary-treasurer, announced receipt of a $10,000 grant from the Doris Duke Foundation and a $10,000 grant from the New York Foundation.

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National Medical Fellowships, Inc., established in 1946 as Provident Medical Associates, Inc., has awarded a total of $263,882 in grants to 100 individuals. Some of the contributors to the Fund include; The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; The Commonwealth Fund; The Field Foundation; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Deutch; the Division Fund, Chicago; The Adele R. Levy Fund; the Warburg Foundation, and others.

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"NEGROES IN Medicine" is a progress report of the National Medical Fellowships, Inc., which documents the "changes now taking place in the status of the Negro in medicine.

"These changes are sufficiently impressive to warrant the belief that a major breakthrough is in progress and that there is abundant opportunity to exploit the crumbling of the barriers which have impeded the establishment of a strong Negro medical profession, able both quantitatively and qualitatively to meet the needs which so clearly exist." The full report may be had by writing to National Medical Fellowships, Inc., 951 E. 58th street, Chicago, 37, Illinois.

An announcement of the grants to fellows chosen this year will soon be made, according to Dr. Calloway, University of Illinois faculty member and newly elected vice-president of National Medical Fellowships, Inc.

To Be Used In Research Project

CHICAGO — Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, vice president of National Medical Fellowships, Inc., and Dr. Franklin C. McClean, secretary-treasurer, this week announced receipt of a $10,000 grant from the Doris Duke Foundation and a $10,000 grant from the New York Foundation.

This $20,000 will be used in scholarships and clinical fellowships to aid Negroes studying in medicine and related fields on graduate and under-graduate levels, and for advanced training for teaching and research.

National Medical Fellowships, Inc., established in 1946 as Provident Medical Associates, Inc., has awarded a total of $263,882 in grants to 100 individuals. Some of the contributors to the fund include: The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, The Commonwealth Fund, The Field Foundation, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Deutch, the Division Fund, Chicago; The Adele R. Levy Fund, the Warburg Foundation, and others.

"Negroes in Medicine" is a progress report of the National Medical Fellowships, Inc., which documents the "changes now taking place in the status of the Negro in medicine.

An announcement of the grants to fellows chosen this year will soon be made according to Dr. N. O. Calloway, University of Illinois faculty member and newly-elected vice president of National Medical Fellowships, Inc.

Phelps-Stokes Fund Honors Mellons For Aid To Students

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NEW YORK (ANP) — The Phelps-Stokes Fund, with Dr. Channing H. Tobias as director, honored Mr. and Mrs. William Larimer Mellon Jr., at a luncheon at the Gramercy Park hotel here, Monday.

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Three years ago Mellon made a contribution to the Phelps-Stokes Fund to assist selected students to prepare themselves for medical or public health service in Africa.

The Mellons today are supporting four Haitian nurses currently receiving graduate specialist training in the United States in preparation for service on the staff of a hospital to be privately built and equipped by the Mellons in Haiti. Mr. and Mrs. Mellon plan to leave here immediately after the luncheon for Haiti to begin the hospital project.

He is a medical student at Tulane university and Mrs. Mellon is a nurse and laboratory technician.

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Reid Foundation

Reid Foundation to Grant Six Fellowships in 1954

A program under which six fellowships of $5,000 each will be awarded to American newspaper men and women for study abroad during 1954 was approved yesterday by the board of the Reid Foundation.

Candidates are required to have at least five years of experience in daily newspaper or press association work, and must plan to continue their careers in journalism. They must be sponsored by leading executives of the newspapers where they work, and a summary of their journalistic and educational background is requested, as well as a statement setting forth their reasons for wishing to study a given nation or area. They may choose to work in Europe, South and Central America, the Far East, Near East or Africa. Applications will be received until Oct. 1.

The board, at its annual meeting, also re-elected all directors and officers of the Foundation.

Fellows Now Abroad

Six recipients of fellowship grants were chosen last year and are now abroad. They are: Ralph W. Davis, of "The San Bernardino (Calif.) Sun," studying in Japan; Ann H. Holmes, of "The Houston Post," studying the fine arts in Europe; John Robbins, of "The Cleveland Press," in Southeast Asia; Herbert A. Shaw, of "The Dayton Daily News," in Africa observing native demands for self-government; Billy R. Stokes, "Oakland (Calif.) Tribune," surveying labor conditions in France, Italy and Western Germany, and Ruth Walker, of "The Greenville (S. C.) News," in England, observing court procedure.

Directors of the Foundation re-elected yesterday are: Dr. Charles Seymour, former president of Yale University; Ferdinand Eberstadt, of New York, president of F. Eberstadt & Co.; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and executive vice-president of "The Houston (Tex.) Post"; Ogden R. Reid, and officers of the Foundation; Mrs. Ogden Reid, president; Whitelaw Reid, vice-president and treasurer, and William E. Robinson, second vice-president and secretary.

Candidates for fellowships are selected by the fellowship committee, meeting once annually. Members of the committee, also re-elected yesterday, are: Wright Bryan, editor of "The Atlanta Journal"; Erwin D. Canham, editor of "The Christian Science Monitor"; Gardner Cowles, editor of "Look" magazine; Norman Chandler, president of "The Los Angeles Times"; Barry Bingham, publisher of "The Louisville Courier-Journal" and "The Louisville Times"; E. Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher of "The Denver Post"; Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Basil L. Walters, executive editor of "The Chicago Daily News," and Wilbur Forrest, chairman.

Application blanks may be obtained by addressing Mr. Forrest, chairman of the Fellowship Committee, New York Herald Tribune, 230 W. 41st St., New York 36.

Marquis James will write Booker T. Washington's biography with a $10,000 Rockefeller Foundation grant.

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Baltimore, Md.

Atlanta U. Gets $10,000 Grant From Rockefeller Foundation

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., received a $10,000 grant from the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation toward a program of English education, with emphasis on the education of teachers and prospective teachers.

The announcement was made in a quarterly report of the board which showed that 330,000 had been awarded in the first three months of 1953.

Other recipients of grants from the general education board included:

The University college of the West Indies, Jamaica, received $10,000 to bring a senior laboratory technician from the United Kingdom to train technicians in the medical school.

Marquis James received $10,000 toward the costs of the preparation of a biography of Booker T. Washington.

A veteran newspaper man, James was the recipient of a Pulitzer prize for biography in 1930 and 1938. Among his biographies have been those on Sam Houston and Andrew Jackson.

Rockefeller Foundation Makes Report

International News Service

NEW YORK — (INS) — The Rockefeller Foundation reported Friday that its appropriations in 1952 totaled $16,640,365.

Of this amount, President Dean Rusk says in a foreword to the annual report, $7,599,698 was applied to work in medicine and public health; $3,862,150 to natural sciences and agriculture; $1,335,075 to the social sciences; $1,300,750 to the humanities; and $1,300,750 to other projects.

In addition, $2,106,877 was appropriated for general administrative expenses and field offices.

The year's appropriations in the division of medicine and public health and of natural sciences and agriculture included $1,071,858 to agriculture included $1,071,858 to maintain field staffs in 1953.

The report points out that the United States, with is high per capita wealth, provides the best medical care in the world.

But, the report stated, many difficulties of distribution of physicians, medical education, and partial

General Education Board to close shop

Awarded over $315,000,000 to public, private institutions

NEW YORK CITY (ANP) — Activities of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation perhaps the biggest philanthropic aid to minority group education, will be discontinued at the end of this year.

The fund was set up in 1902 by the late John D. Rockefeller for "the promotion of education in the United States without distinction of race, sex or creed."

During its 50-year period, the General Education Board awarded more than $315,000,000 to public and private colleges, medical schools, and state departments of education.

Resources 5½ Millions

With unappropriated resources totaling more than $5,500,000 the board has decided, according to its president, Dean Rusk, "that highest priority for use of the slender remaining resources would be accorded to fellowships and scholarships in the South and to education of colored Americans in the South, with some special attention to opportunities in the lowest income states."

Said Rusk further, "While the educational objectives of the southern states are by no means fully attained, the achievements of recent decades represent striking advances that hold great promise for both the south and this nation as a whole."

The board granted nearly half of its total funds to southern schools over its 50-year span.

The final report of the General Education Board finds that, "the potential number of colored college students is growing steadily as a result of expanding opportunities for secondary education in the southern states."

W. C. Handy Foundation Gets New Prexy

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The Rev. O. Clay Maxwell Jr., was elected last week to the presidency of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, succeeding Myles A. Paige who will continue as a member of the Board of Directors.

Other officers elected for 1953 are:

Joe Rosenfield, Jr., 1st vice president; Miss Irma Louise Logan, 2nd vice president; Mrs. Harvey Driggriss, secretary; and Bennie Johnson, treasurer.

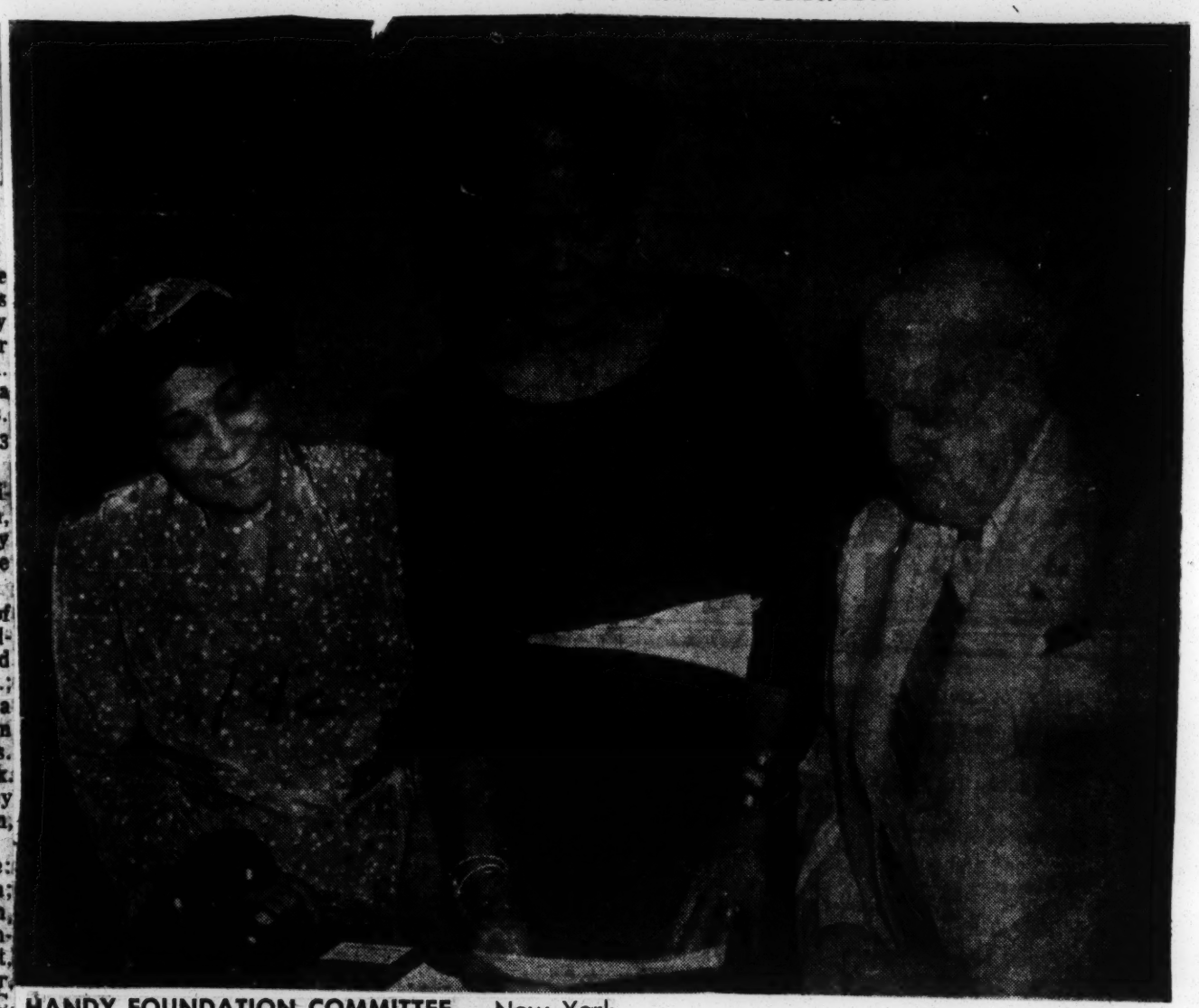
New members to the board of directors were: Mrs. W. C. Bridges, of St. Louis; Mrs. Raymond Jennings, of Englewood, N.J.; James H. Hubert, Miss Irma Louise Logan, W. Eugene MacLean Mrs. James Thornton, and Mrs. Bennie Johnson, all of New York. Miss Minerva Bryan, Mrs. Harvey Xriggiss, and Bennie Johson, were re-elected to the Board.

Other board members include: Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; Dr. Joseph S. Himes, Jr., Durham, N. C.; Lt. George W. Lee, Memphis; H. Chester Swezey, Eastport, Long Island: Miss Ella J. Baker, Dr. Charles L. Cooke, Robert C. Judkins, Miss Pauli Murray, Myles A. Paige, Dr. C. B. Powell, Joe Rosenfield, Jr., Peter J. Salmon, Noble Sissle, Julius A. Thomas and Carl Van Vechten, all of Greater New York.

W. C. Handy is honorary president of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc., which has its national office at 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

Tallulah put on board of foundation for blind

The W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind Inc., with headquarters in New York City, announced Saturday that Tallulah Bankhead had accepted membership on its national board of directors and on the local board of directors of its Bronx-Manhattan chapter.



HANDY FOUNDATION COMMITTEE — New York — Officers of the newly formed Bronx-Manhattan Chapter of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc. — Left to right: Mrs. Celeste Davis, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Clara Smith, President; Mr. Maurice B. Weisl, Treasurer.

W. C. Handy Foundation Committee To Aid Blind

NEW YORK — The W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc. announces the formation of a local Chapter to serve the blind people of Manhattan and the Bronx, with special attention to the problems of the Negro blind.

Officers of this Bronx-Manhattan Chapter held on July 9 at the Hotel Theresa, are: President, Mrs. Clara Smith; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Celeste Davis, 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Percy Heineman; Secretary, Mrs. David M. Jaudon; Treasurer, Mr. Maurice B. Weisl; Advisory Chairman, Mr. Joe Rosenfield, Jr.

Also elected to the Board of Directors were: Mrs. J. Lawrence Cook, Mr. Clarence Holloway, Mrs. Eva Marden, Mrs. Abraham Roper, Reverend Samuel Roper, Mr. Noble Sissle, and Mrs. James W. Thornton.

The Bronx-Manhattan Chapter is the first of a series of local Chapters of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, to be formed in states and cities where they are found to be needed. The organization is pledged not to duplicate the activities of any other agency but rather to supplement existing services. It will work in cooperation with all groups interested in improving the lot of blind individuals.

State-owned TV public school system is proposed if courts ban segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 22—(AP)—An Alabama legislator proposed today establishment of a state-owned television system to carry public school work directly into homes if the courts ban segregated schools.

Rep. Sam M. Engelhardt Jr., of Macon County, where the famed Negro college, Tuskegee Institute, is located, outliend his proposal on a visit to the state capital.

Negroes outnumber whites about four to one in his county.

"There would be no problem of segregation if instruction were beamed directly into homes," he said, "and it might help to put some of the burden of education on the parents, where it belongs.

"OF COURSE provision would have to be made for TV school reception centers spotted over the state for the convenience of families who could not afford private television sets."

The Federal Communications Commission has allocated five TV channels to Alabama for educational purposes.

If the state should decide to go all out for television education system, Engelhardt said it probably would be necessary to seek additional channels for instructional telecasting.

Engelhardt alarmed at the lawsuits pending before the U. S. Supreme Court which seek to knock out segregation in the public schools, previously said he would sponsor a bill during this year's Legislature to take the state out of the school business altogether if segregation is done away.

The legislator said he is mentioning the television idea "only to give educators something to think about," and will go ahead as planned with the other bill.

This measure, which has already been drawn up, proposes to replace the present segregated system with privately operated classrooms, financed with state, county and city founds but free from government control.

The Macon County lawmaker sponsored an amendment to the general education appropriation bill in the Legislature two years ago to cut off state funds if the courts sehould forbid segregation. It was deleted, however, before the measure passed.

AS TO CONVERTING the school system to television, Engelhardt said his plan probably would offer the most economical way to handle a non-segregated school program without causing violence between the races.

"There are quite a few Southerners who just aren't going to let the Supreme Court tell them how to operate their schools," he said. "The racial problem is a delicate one in the South and it just can't be worked out by a Supreme Court directive."

Engelhardt observed that with TV classes the state could offer the best instructors in every subject and give more children, regardless of race, advantages of superior teaching.

"I'm sure it would virtually do away with school building programs and costly school maintenance," he said.

"We could concentrate more on the quality of teaching and quit worrying about expensive upkeep of the school system."

Engelhardt said with the amount of money Alabama is now spending on public education there would be plenty to finance a vast TV network and reception centers at key spots over the state.

Better educational facilities for Negroes being sought here

BY ALICE GARDNER MURPHY
News staff writer

A request for a committee to work towards improved educational facilities for Birmingham-area Negroes has been placed before the Inter-Racial Committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council.

The request—which says there is a need for special classes in such fields as speech and hearing correction and sight-saving—was placed before the committee's annual meeting by Clarence O. Brown, executive secretary of the group.

Episcopal Bishop C. C. J. Carpenter was reelected president and Arthur Shores, Negro attorney, vice president, at the meeting. Methodist Bishop Claire Purcell attended as a new member.

In his annual report, Brown told members of the two-year-old committee of 25 white and 25 Negro community leaders that "we have come to the point where we can begin a program of action, the results of which might well be seen in 1953."

THE COMMITTEE is divided into sub-groups working towards improved housing, transportation, recreation, police, fire and medical facilities for Birmingham-area Negroes.

Brown suggested an educational sub-committee be added to the program, telling members that "regardless of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court there is and will be a tremendous job to be done."

He also urged that the committee try to find leaders and sponsors for special classes for Negro students.

The Birmingham city school system has one sight-saving class which is attended by white children with poor eyesight from over the county.

Speech and hearing correction work in the white schools is co-sponsored by the Junior League Speech and Hearing Clinic.

* * *

REPORTING on the committee on Negro police, Brown said that studies have been compiled on other cities in the South.

"In most cities the addition of Negro police has proved effective, but the key factor seems to be the attitude of the administrators of the police program.

"In Birmingham at present our aim might be to work with city administrators for a performance of police duties with the highest efficiency and skill without regard for race, creed or color."

* * *

BROWN commended the work of Mervyn Sterne and the hospital committee in raising funds for a Negro hospital here, now under construction under the Hill-Burton Act.

Mr. Sterne reported that Charleston, W. Va., and Macon, Ga., medical societies have recently admitted Negro doctors to their membership.

Birmingham medical society membership is not open to Negro doctors, but doctors must be members of the society to practice in local hospitals, he pointed out.

Brown reported that little progress has been made in the field of housing and urged the committee to "encourage every individual and agency to improve rental property and homes to build more and better homes for Negroes here."

He said no progress had been made in the field of transportation and suggested that "a way be devised to reach management and labor of the Birmingham Transit Co. to train its personnel to render courteous service to all passengers.

New Survey Shows 649 One-Teacher Schools In State

Alabama still has 649 one-teacher schools, a new survey by the State Department of Education disclosed.

The survey shows that 392 are Negro schools where the average daily attendance is one to 25 pupils. Another 160 schools where the number of Negro children in daily attendance is between 26 and 50 were noted.

About 85 one-teacher schools for white children were listed in the state where the average daily attendance ranges between one and 25, and one more such white schools where the daily attendance is 26-50.

The survey also shows that there are 427 Negro and 168 two-teacher schools; 176 Negro, and 164 white three-teacher schools; 107 Negro and 107 white four-teacher schools; 48 Negro and 70 white schools with five teachers each, while 355 Negro and 837 white schools throughout the state each have six or more teachers on their staffs.

Survey Shows Ala. Schools Unequal

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A survey by the state department of education disclosed last week that Negro students attend 552 of the 646 one-teacher schools in Alabama.

According to the survey, 392 of the one-teacher colored schools have an average daily attendance of from one to 25 pupils, and 160 others average between 25-50 students.

The survey also revealed that there are 427 colored and 168 white two-teacher schools; 176 colored and 164 white three-teacher schools; 107 colored and an equal number of white four-teacher schools.

Alabama School Forces Seek More Funds From Legislature

Public Outlay for Schools Jumps 1,500 Per Cent in Eighteen Years

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 14—Alabama school forces, highly successful in getting big revenue increases for public education in recent years, will come storming back for more when the Legislature meets May 5.

School leaders want a lot more, including a $100,000,000 bond issue for buildings, plus additional millions for teacher pay raises and other operational costs.

This, in the face of Gov. Gordon Persons' stand against any more taxes in any form, presages some lively tussles in the House and Senate over school demands.

Outlay Climbs

A check of appropriations since 1935 discloses that in the last 18 years the amount Alabama taxpayers have contributed to public education has jumped more than 1,500 per cent.

Back in 1935, the state's total appropriations to all public schools amounted only to about $5,000,000.

But this has steadily been stepped up until it reached $78,000,000 for the current fiscal year. Last year the schools got $76,000,000, or a total of $154,000,000 for the first biennium of the Persons administration.

This represents sharply increased appropriations to public education since Governor Persons took office. The governor went to bat for the schools at the outset and helped push through the Legislature a hike in the state's general sales tax from 2 to 3 per cent.

The boost is bringing in over $20,000,000 more yearly for teacher salary increases, funds for upgrading teachers each year for higher pay, retirement funds, better transportation facilities for children and so forth.

Salaries Raised

Each of the state's more than 23,000 teachers received a minimum yearly raise of $300, with some getting more. Many counties and cities supplement

ALABAMA

teachers' pay from local taxes.

As for the proposed $100,000,000 building program, it was pointed out that the state has appropriated more than $31,000,000 for new school buildings, additions and improvements to school plants since 1945.

Legislative leaders feel certain there will be no new taxes levied this year. But school men have a plan to get some $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 more from the sales tax by knocking out all exemptions.

Tax Exemptions

Governor Persons also has declared himself against any such move, which he also opposed in the 1951 session. To remove the exemptions would mean the consumer eventually would have to pay the sales levy not only on retail prices, but indirectly absorb this 3 per cent tax on all raw materials which go into manufactured products.

Exemptions are granted on machinery used in manufacturing products which must bear the tax. And the 1951 Legislature granted sales tax exemptions on various farm commodities, such as feedstuffs and insecticides.

There are other ways in which the school leaders hope to raise additional millions for education. One plan is to ask the Legislature to stop allowing a deduction of federal income tax payments by those making returns in computing what they owe in state income taxes.

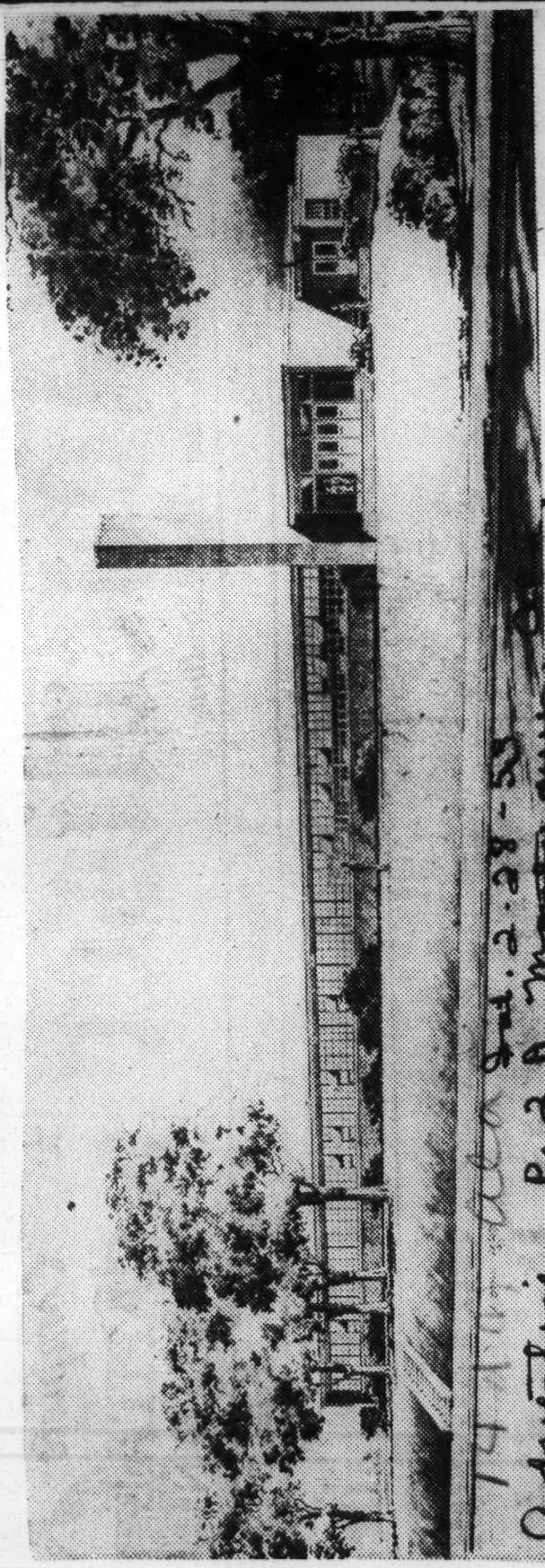
It has been estimated this would increase state income tax collections approximately $5,000,000. And it would boost the amount the average state income taxpayer has to pay each year by 15 to 20 per cent.

Still other revenue-raising proposals are expected to be laid before the lawmakers.

Want to Check

However, these will be studied by the governor and his budget committee, which will begin its sessions late in March. Meeting with Governor Persons to consider both school and general budget matters will be State Sen. Albert Boutwell, chairman of the Senate Finance and Taxation committee; Rep. Noble Russell, chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, State Finance Director D. W. Hodo, State Budget Officer Jake Jordan and others.

Asked how they feel about appropriating more funds to the schools, both Boutwell and Russell said they wanted to check thoroughly into present income before making any hard and fast decisions.



Architects—Pearson, Tittle & Narrows, Montgomery.

MACON COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL AT ROBA, on which construction calls for 17 classrooms, science laboratory, library, work was recently started, will be a modern school for Negroes office, first aid room and toilet facilities, at a cost of $200,000. with improved facilities and equipment. Only the first unit will The plan was designed by Pearson, Tittle and Narrows, Montbe built now, with plans to add other units in future. Present gomery architects.

Supreme Court Ruling On School Segregation Hangs Over State Legislature Like A Sharp-Edged Sword

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 10—Race-conscious Alabama legislators are approaching their 1953 session under a cloud of uncertainty as dark and foreboding as any in the state's troubled history.

Overshadowing all other problems, as the House and Senate get ready for the biennial meeting in May, is the possibility that the U. S. Supreme Court will outlaw segregation in the public schools.

Even without that challenge to the tradition of white supremacy, there would still be enough controversial matter to keep the Legislature busy through the summer.

The schools are asking for more money again, both for operating costs (including salaries) and for buildings. School building needs, piling up over the years, have reached the critical point where experts say it will take 300 million dollars or more to meet the demand.

More money, of course, means more tax revenue, and a campaign has already begun to plug up some of the loopholes, or exemptions, in both the sales and income taxes.

Conditions at Bryce Hospital, where the death of several patients was blamed on lack of ventilation during a heat wave in the summer of 1951, could become another major issue.

To Stir Up Debate

More certain to stir up debate is Gov. Gordon Persons' promised attempt to get a 60-mile highway speed limit written into the law to take the place of the present limitation which was fixed by proclamation. It has already been held unconstitutional, but hasn't been finally passed on by the State Supreme Court.

Persons speaks confidently of the chances of getting a speed limit law through without a major fight, but there will be some opposition from those who successfully opposed a similar measure in 1951.

Other changes in the traffic code probably will be sought, too, in an effort to stop the slaughter on the highways, but the program in detail hasn't crystallized.

The old battle between States Righters and Regular Democrats for control of the State Democratic Executive Committee may break out again to touch off more fireworks. An attempt probably will be made to tie the hands of the committee—it can't bind Alabama's presidential electors to the national ticket again.

National party Loyalists now in control of the committee required elector candidates last year to sign a pledge to support the regular party nominee for president no matter who it was. States Righters fought the pledge in court, but lost.

As a last resort, they're talking about rewriting the election laws to restrict the state committee's authority. Such a move, with the kind of sponsorship to give it weight in the Legislature, could result in a scrap rivaling the name-calling that prevailed during the tumultous Folsom administration.

Poll tax repeal, or modification, and jury service for women are other perennial issues likely to bob up again in the 1953 session. They are always good for a first-class squabble.

Question Mark

But all these are obscured by the shadowy question mark over racial segregation in the classroom. A decision against separate schools would confront Alabama with perhaps its gravest crisis.

Anticipating that, Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, where famed Tuskegee Institute is located has already drafted legislation to set up a system of free private schools, operated on funds donated by the state.

It would take a constitutional amendment, and that likely would mean a special session of the Legislature, for this reason:

Constitutional amendments cannot be voted on by the people until 90 days after final adjournment of the legislative session at which they are submitted.

Consequently, if a school amendment were acted on by the Legislature at the regular session which generally lasts until September, the people couldn't vote on it until after the fall school term began.

To speed it up, the House and Senate could recess the regular meeting, have the governor call them back immediately in a special session, pass a school amendment, then go back to their regular work.

That way, the amendment could be submitted to the people three months after the end of the special session, or during the summer.

Educators Eye Cost To Build Negro Schools

Supreme Court Ruling May Ask Equalization Of Facilities In State

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Suppose the Supreme Court, instead of outlawing segregation, told the South it must put white and Negro schools on an equal basis within the next few years? How much would it cost the state of Alabama?

Educational leaders are struggling with that question now, thinking that perhaps some such decision may come out of the segregation issue which is pending before the court.

They'd like to have the answer before the legislature meets in May, but for the present they say frankly "It's anybody's guess."

There are so many intangible factors, explains Reece White of the State Education Department, that even a rough guess at the cost would be difficult. White, as head of the department's division of administration and finance, is devoting a good deal of time to the problem.

One thing, however, does seem certain: A stepped-up equalization program would call for a tremendous lump-sum expenditure for Negro school buildings plus a sizable increase in annual schools appropriations, chiefly for salaries.

Federal and state experts are making a county-by-county survey of building needs now, both for white and Negro schools. They have estimated it will cost 300 million dollars to bring all the buildings up to "decent" standards.

Negro schools will need between 10 and 150 million on the basis of findings in the 26 counties where the survey has been completed.

Two powerful statewide organizations, the Alabama Education Association and the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, have advocated a multi-million dollar bond issue to meet the building requirements. The Farm Bureau recommendation specifically pointed to the need for Negro schools.

A hurried-up program to equalize education facilities also would mean heavier expenditures for Negro teacher salaries and curriculum changes, White explained.

No figures are available, for instance, on how much effort would be needed to make the same courses of instruction available for Negro and white students in each city and county.

In some places, White said, the cost would be extremely high. Winston County, he pointed out, has only 17 Negroes registered in its schools, and to establish new courses and hire new teachers there might mean setting up special classes for one or two students.

School bus transportation is another, but less important factor. Progress in that direction has moved along fairly rapidly.

Negro and white teachers are already on the same salary scale as far as state funds go, but equalized education would still cost more. For this reason:

Teachers regardless of race are paid according to the amount of college training they have had, Negro teachers, on the average, have had less college education than their white colleagues in Alabama, so their average earnings are lower—$192 a year to be exact.

Thus to bring the 7,000 Negro teachers up to the same experience level of the white instructors would cost $1,344,000 a year, or 7,000 times the $192 differential which now exists.

Meanwhile, as the grim waiting for the Supreme Court decision goes on, members of the legislature are thinking also of what they might do if segregation is abolished altogether.

And Rep. Sam Englehardt of Macon County, who has proposed a "free private school" program operated with state funds, said today he has found favorable reaction among his colleagues.

Englehardt's plan would turn the schools over to private corporations which would operate them with money and property "donated" by the state.

The corporations would be formed by 10 or more patrons in each school and chartered in the office of the probate judge in each county officers would be elected and constitutions and by-laws written for individual schools.

The corporations would have the power to buy, sell and lease real estate and to admit students "upon such conditions" as they chose. Funds would be allocated to each school by local school boards.

School Opening On Time, Says Board Members

The Montgomery County Board of Education has completed plans for opening the schools Thursday, Sept. 3, including the naming of two schools, selection of three principals and two supervisors, and authorization for 77 new teachers.

Dr. C. M. Dannelly, superintendent, said the board decided to continue with the previously planned date unless health authorities advise against it.

Principals appointed by the board are Edsel F. Holman MacMillan School, succeeding Murray B. Swann, who resigned to teach in Florida; Meade Lorenzo Guy II, Pine Level Junior High School, succeeding R. F. McKinney, who re-entered the insurance business, and Thelma Smiley Morris, who will be principal of the William Burns Paterson Elementary School for Negroes, under construction on Jefferson Street.

Catherine Johnson will succeed Thelma Morris as Jeanes supervisor for the county. She holds the B.S. and M.S. degrees from Alabama State College for Negroes.

Maggie Y. Forte, B.S. and M.S. from Tuskegee Institute, will be Jeanes supervisor for the city.

Guy taught last year in Capitol Heights Junior High School, and Holman taught at MacMillan School.

Dr. Dannelly said the 77 teachers to be hired are necessary because of anticipated enrollment increases and the resignation of several teachers.

"We named the new 16-classroom Negro school for William Burns Paterson, founder of Alabama State College for Negroes," said Dr. Dannelly.

He added that the name of West End School was changed to the Emma MacMillan School, in memory of the principal there from 1913 to 1942. She died April 22, 1953. "She served in the Montgomery public schools 44 years," he said.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY is this addition to the Ozark Negro High School, built at a cost of approximately $150,000 by Henderson, Black & Greene, contractors of Troy, Ala. Josh Ammons of Troy was superintendent of construction. This fireproof building, which stands adjacent to the original classroom building, consists of eight classrooms, a lunchroom, a science laboratory, and toilet facilities.

Recess to await court's segregation rulina offered

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 12 —(AP)—Sen. J. M. Bonner today proposed a three-month recess in the Alabama Legislature to await developments in the school segregation cases pending before the Supreme Court.

The outspoken white supremacy advocate told his colleagues:

"We are facing the most momentous condition since the secession of 1861. Nothing so serious has happened since that time. I am merely trying to make someone stop and think. If there are any thinking men in this Legislature, we need them now."

Bonner's resolution, which went to the rules committee without immediate consideration, would stop the present session after the 21st legislative day about July 14 and reconvene on Oct. 27.

The Supreme Court has called for new arguments on the segregation issue earlier that month.

Bonner said he realized there probably won't be a decision by Oct. 27, but that if there is enough sentiment in the Legislature for a recess, he will probably move the reconvening date back to some time next year.

Purpose of the waiting period would be to have the Legislature back in session for whatever action it might want to take after the segregation decision is announced.

Normally the lawmaking body would adjourn in the Fall and not meet again for two years. The governor could call a special session any time, but Bonner said a recess would be better.

Regardless of What the Supreme Court Says

Alabama Certain to Have 'Bloodshed,' Warns Solon

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Regardless of what the Supreme Court may rule, Negro children of Alabama's "black belt" won't get a decent break in education, according to sentiments expressed by a State Senator here last week.

Wilcox State Senator J. Miller Bonner predicted "wholesale bloodshed" in the "black belt" in an interview given Gene Worstman, staff writer for the Birmingham Post-Herald.

Sen. Bonner said, "The Supreme Court is bound to rule one of two things. I look for its ruling Monday (June 8). It will rule either we must provide equal facilities for both races, or we must provide the same facilities.

"IT'S IMPOSSIBLE for the Black Belt to accept either of these."

Bonner warned that the bloodshed, which he termed an "honest" but "dismal prediction" is on its way "regardless of what the Supreme Court of the United States may say. We just aren't going to have it in the Black Belt."

The 75-year-old solon, who Worstman said "was born in the carpetbag days," declared "I've given more thought, I believe, to our race problem than any man in Alabama."

Bonner suggested that in the event the High Court fails to rule on the education issue in its next two sittings that the legislature be recessed after passage of bills calling for general educational appropriations for the next two fiscal years.

* * *

THEN, BONNER recommended, the Legislature would be called again into session to discuss future plans following the court's ruling.

Bonner said that Negroes comprise a majority of more than three to one in the Black Belt area of Greene, Lowndes, Wilcox, Dallas, Hale, Sumter, Perry, Macon, and Marengo counties. In Wilcox, Bonner's home bailiwick, the population is 23,438 with about three and one-half Negroes listed to each white person.

Bonner maintained that Wilcox could not afford the estimated $3,375,000 needed to put Negro facilities on par with those of whites.

Of this amount, $70,000 would be earmarked for white schools and the remaining $3,305,000 would go to Negro schools.

* * *

"THAT MEANS if they attempt to do that we've got to get the money from Birmingham or the rich counties because Wilcox can't afford it," said the solon. However, Bonner said that the race question was not something for the distant future, but for the immediate present.

The race question and our school situation makes it certain there'll be wholesale bloodshed in the Black Belt before we ever permit Negroes to attend white schools."

Mr. Bonner has been adjudged an "ardent white supremacy advocate."

Alabama To Open Segregation Study

Will Be Ready To Act After High Court Rulina

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (NNPA) The State of Alabama is moving to get a unified approach of southern states to whatever problems might arise from the decision of the five school segregation cases which the United States Supreme Court has ordered argued next Oct. 12.

If the State Senate gives its approval, a committee to study segregation, made up of state officials, educators and private citizens, will be created to consider every possible solution.

Governor Gordon Persons would designate the members of the propose committee, including state department heads, five members of the legislature, four laymen, and spokesmen for the state, county and city education boards.

No Indication

The proposed plan gives no indication that Alabama's colored citizens will be represented on the board, whose recommendations would affect their children as well as white children.

State Senator Miller, who introduced the resolution to create the committee, reasons that if a study group is set up, the public prepared to make whatever adjustments that may be necessary.

If the court should decide that segregation in public schools violates the 14th Amendment, Miller reasons, the committee, through its study, should be able to recommend the next step to take.

Suspicions Arise

On the other hand, if the court should order equalization of school facilities for colored children with those afforded white children, he reasons, the committee should be able to come up with estimates of costs and how the necessary construction can be financed.

While Miller's resolution appears to be a step in the [illegible] direction, the suspicion [illegible] among colored people that the purpose of the committee would be chiefly to find some way of circumventing a decision ordering integration.

Under Miller's resolution, other southern states would be invited to undertake similar studies so that when the school segregation cases are decided representatives of the seventeen states having segregated school systems can get together to work out a common course of action.

Private School Ill

One probable effect of the resolution, if adopted, would be to kill the stand-by "free private school" bill offered by Representative Sam Engelhardt of Macon County. Englehardt wants the legislature to have a private school system ready to go into operation if the Supreme Court should order the abolition of segregated schools.

The Englehardt proposal is patterned after the plan of Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, which, in effect, would turn over the public school system to a private organization and the State would appropriate funds to pay the tuition of pupils.

Fred Taylor reporting—

Beatty suggests plans to meet court ruling on segregation in schools

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Alternative plans of action to meet a possible U. S. Supreme Court decision knocking out racial segregation in public schools have been suggested to Gov. Persons by Jefferson's veteran Rep. Jimmy Beatty.

Beatty, Birmingham attorney and widely known as an authority on constitutional questions, proposed:

1. That governors of all 48 states be convened to consider the feasibility of reamending the federal constitution al to clarify the 14th Amendment "so as to make it crystal clear and beyond further question that the states, in the exercise of their police power, would be permitted to establish separate schools for the two races."

TAYLOR

2. If this could not be accomplished, "then I can only suggest that the strictest regulations by physical examination and frequent inspection for cleanliness, mental capacity, ability to keep up with classes, etc., be enforced."

Under this alternative plan, Rep. Beatty also recommended redistricting of school districts "so as to enable school authorities to insure that the standards of our school classes may not deteriorate to the level of what we would expect it to be, namely: that of the most backward of colored children."

BEATTY

He emphasized that "all of this could, of course, be done without violating any constitutional right."

'Abolition unthinkable'

GOV. PERSONS, in calling upon legislators, editors, school leaders and others for their "views and suggestions" on how to prepare Alabama for the impending high court ruling, termed complete abolition "unthinkable."

"I agree with your conclusion that such a decision by our highest court would be unthinkable," Rep. Beatty wrote the governor.

Beatty's letter

AS TO THE 14TH AMENDMENT, interpretation of which by the high court will determine how it rules on the segregation cases, Beatty's letter said:

"I have never thought it was the intention of our Congress when it submitted the 14th Amendment to the states for ratification even during the turbulent year of 1866 (at the end of the Civil War), to abolish segregation of the races.

"Certainly, this language was not used in the amendment which was submitted for ratification. The object of the amendment, as has been recognized by the U. S. Supreme Court long ago in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, to name only one, was to enforce absolute equality of the races before the law.

"But, as the Supreme Court remarked, it could not have been intended to abolish distinction based upon color or to enforce social as distinguished from political equality, or to enforce or permit co-mingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either.

"The Supreme Court further observed that laws requiring the separation of the races in places where they are liable to be brought into contact do not necessarily imply inferiority of either race to the other."

State police powers

THE JEFFERSON lawmaker pointed out that it had been recognized that such laws generally had been upheld "as within the competency of the state legislatures in the exercise of their police powers."

"It was also there observed," his letter added, "that the most common instance of such laws was in connection with the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children and it so happened that such laws have been enacted and upheld by the courts of states where the political rights of the colored race had been longest and most earnestly enforced.

"One of the earliest cases involving the question of separation of races in schools arose in the state of Massachusetts—the birthplace of the abolitionist movement. Practically identical laws have been passed by the legislatures of Ohio, New York, Missouri, Indiana, among others, and all have been upheld by the Supreme Courts.

Sees favorable action

AS TO HIS PLAN for convening governors of all 48 states for re-amending the federal constitution, Rep. Beatty wrote Gov. Persons:

"Personally, I would not despair of the hope that the citizens in the required (36) majority of the states will review this serious question far more favorably, since we are now so far removed from the animosities and prejudices which dominated thought and action immediately after the Civil War.

"Particularly am I of this opinion because, as heretofore stated, leading states in the North, including Massachusetts and New York, have in the course of their history enacted laws for the establishment of separate schools."

'Equal facilities'

GOV. PERSONS invited suggestions on continuation of the state's present system, in case the high court rules in favor of this "but with a definite time limit in which to completely comply with the 'separate but equal facilities'."

The governor had pointed out in his letter that some Alabama cities and counties already have provided "equal facilities" for white and Negro school children, while other municipalities and counties were seeking to do this.

In commenting on such a possible ruling, Rep. Beatty cited efforts being made to provide "equal facilities."

"This has been accomplished in some localities, and in others the effort is still being pressed with all the earnestness that the resources of the communities will allow," his letter said.

"When one compares the facilities now provided for the educational advancement not only of the Negroes but the other races as well, with that existing only one short lifespan ago, we can only stand in awe at the progress that has been made.

Strides in Jefferson

BEATTY DECLARED that in some sections of Jefferson County the Negroes "have far better physical school facilities than are available for white pupils."

"At the Wenonah Negro Trade School not only are the school and shop buildings, dining halls and dormitories superior to that provided at Alabama colleges for white students, but the principal at the Negro Trade School is provided with a $40,000 to $50,000 brick residence as well.

"Therefore, it is difficult to understand how the state of Alabama can do more than follow its present program.

"It is conceivable that Negro educators should probably have representation on the State Board of Education, and that the state appropriations for schools should be apportioned among white and Negro schools upon a formula relatively proportionate to the white and colored school attendance."

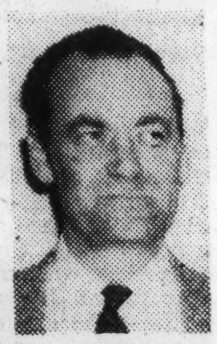
Answers pour in

GOV. PERSONS, in asking for suggestions on what should be done to meet the high court ruling, said "Unfortunately, we do not know exactly what to prepare for." However, he stressed that Alabama must be prepared for whatever decision the court hands down.

Persons was frank to admit he does not have the "solution," but expressed the belief that "we'll get it," as answers poured in from more than 600 state and community leaders to whom he sent letters.

These will be checked over by the governor, members of a six-man legislative interim committee and Dr. W. J. Terry, state education superintendent. Then recommendations will be considered by committee members and those of the State Legislative Council at Montgomery Jan. 8.

Tuscaloosa Sen. E. W. Skidmore, council chairman, has called this special meeting to consider recommendations and to hear a "progress report" by Charles M. Cooper, legislative reference service director, who has made a study of problems likely to result from the court decision.



Skidmore

Members of the interim committee, appointed under authority of a Senate joint resolution adopted in the closing days of the 1953 session, are Jefferson Sen. Albert Boutwell, Senate president pro-tem; Sens. J. Miller Bonner, Wilcox, author of the resolution, and Herbert Byars, Hale; Reps. Bob Kendall, Conecuh; Ira Pruitt, Sumter, and Jack Gallalee, Mobile.

Bonner's resolution urged that the governor call a special session of the Legislature, if the court knocks out segregation. It stated that such emergency session be called "upon the announcement of any decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which threatens, either directly or by implication, the continuing validity of the present organization of the schools of this state."

Private school systems

SEN. BYARS, Macon County Rep. Sam Engelhardt Jr., son-in-law of Sen. Bonner, and others introduced bills in the recent legislative session to create private school systems, if segregation is ruled out.

These were patterned after the South Carolina and Georgia plans for private setups to supplant public school systems in such an eventuality.

But these proposals were held up to await further developments in the segregation cases.

Call of the wild in parks

What makes boys and girls turn berserk the minute they get into a playground, asks John Littlehale, caretaker of a Nottingham, England, park. They have stripped young trees, pulled basins out of washrooms, broken swings and killed dozens of fish with bricks.

Lap sitting illegal

SAN DIEGO, — (AP) — A San Diego waitress was pinched while she was sitting on a sailor's lap. Pinched by the police, that is.

Vice squad officers booked her at city jail on charge of "mingling" with the cafe's customers in violation of a city ordinance.

"I never heard of such a law," she said indignantly from her jail cell.

Appeal To Newsmen—

Persons Invites Suggestions On School Segregation Plan

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Newspapermen and radio commentators were invited by Gov. Gordon Persons today to tell him what they think Alabama should do to get ready for the Supreme Court's decision on segregation.

Asserting the state "must be prepared for any eventuality," the governor appealed to the press and radio in Alabama to "take the time to write me your views and suggestions covering the problem that will confront us." Wed. 12-23-53

His request came in personal letters addressed to newspaper editors, feature writers, news service reporters and radio commentators. Explanatory notes were attached authorizing them to make it public. P/D

"Bigger Than Any Of Us"

Persons said "this problem is bigger than any of us," and he urged the radio and newsmen to reply "no matter whether you are a Democrat, an Eisenhower Democrat, a Republican, or whether you are pro- or anti-Truman, pro- or anti-Eisenhower, or pro- or anti-Persons."

Without venturing to predict the outcome of the Supreme Court school segregation cases, the governor did say it seemed probable that the tribunal will either order segregation abolished outright or continue the present "separate but equal" doctrine with a definite time limit for compliance.

He mentioned, too, the possibility that the court might throw the suits out on the grounds that the federal government has no jurisdiction, but observed at the same time that "this seems highly unlikely."

Must Explore Solutions

Because of the uncertainty, Alabama must "explore every possible solution so that we can be prepared for any eventuality," he said, adding:

"We all know every city and county in Alabama has, for many years, been making an all-out effort to provide equal facilities. Some have accomplished this. Others are still in the process.

"I know you are busy, but certainly none of us are so busy but what we can devote whatever time and thought is necessary to solve this problem. I feel that you will have a good idea as to how your own people will react."

Carter Opposes End Of Public Schools

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two conservative southern leaders speaking here this week contended that the cost of equalizing schools in the South would rival the national debt.

If they are right it could bankrupt some of the poorer states.

Hodding Carter, editor of the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times, told the Birmingham chapter of the American Assn. of University Women the cost of providing equal schools for Negroes would average from $50 to $100 million in each state.

State Sen. James H. Faulkner estimated the cost in Alabama at $150 to $200 million. Both opinions assumed that the Supreme Court will rule in favor of segregation in the cases now pending before it.

Carter based his estimate on the cost of equalizing school plants alone. He said that in the event of a ruling against segregation, he would be opposed to the abolition of the public school system.

Even a ruling against segregation would not result in mass enrollment of Negroes in previously white schools, Carter said.

Using Carter's estimate for school plants alone, the cost of equalizing schools in 13 states would be $650 million.

Integration of the existing school system might conceivably cost $8 million.

Alabama politics . . . Updating the record—

Sen. Boutwell is a punctual legislator; some Negro school plans are projected

BY HUGH SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10—When it comes to punctuality as a legislator there are few, indeed, who equal the record of Jefferson's Sen. Albert Boutwell.

During the recent Legislature Sen. Boutwell was present on each opening roll call. What's more, a check shows that he was equally as punctual in 1947, 1949 and 1951.

Not only was Sen. Boutwell present on each of the legislative days, but the record shows he voted on most of the roll calls.

Sen. Boutwell's attendance record was brought to light as a result of a check the past week into his 1953 voting record.

A FEW WEEKS AGO THIS column presented an analysis of how Jefferson's House members voted during the 1953 session. Because the Senate journal had not been completed Sen. Boutwell's voting record was not given at that time.

During the 1953 session Sen. Boutwell jointly sponsored many of the administration measures. He was the governor's floor leader in the Senate. He sponsored about 25 other measures.

SEN. BOUTWELL voted yea on the speed limit proposal, on the bill extending the $3 tag to farmers' pickup trucks, the two year back poll tax amendment and on the Solomon bill forbidding certain—but not all—state employes from joining labor unions.

He voted for the teacher pay raise, the women jury service measure and the bill intended to prevent use in public schools of textbooks written by persons suspected of Communist leanings.

SEN. BOUTWELL didn't vote either way on a bill repealing the black market license on illegal slot machines. He voted yea on bills backed by chiropodists and on the measure to restrict the number of optometrists entitled to practice. Boutwell voted nay on a measure requiring advertisement of general bills of local application.

He voted aye on all appropriation bills and on the measure making a special appropriation for treatment of polio victims.

On the socalled right to work bill, Sen. Boutwell paired with Sen. Benson of Jackson. If Benson had been present he would have voted yea and Boutwell nay.

AT LEAST two new proposals to cope with the situation in event the U. S. Supreme Court rules against school segregation will be presented when the legislative council holds its next quarterly session early in January.

At the last council meeting the problem was given preliminary study. The Legislative Reference Service was authorized to make a study and offer suggestions. Individual council members also agreed to give the problem study before the next meeting.

State Schools Face Problem Of Finances

AEA Secretary Plans Series Of Questions To 1954 Candidates

Even without a Supreme Court ruling against segregation, Alabama's public school system faces a staggering problem of finances next year.

Frank Grove, executive secretary of the Alabama Education Association, suggested yesterday that candidates for the legislature and governor will be called on to answer such questions as these:

Will the 6 3-4 million dollar "cost of living" bonus given teachers by the 1953 legislature become a deficit in 1955?

How can enough school buildings and facilities be provided to meet the present and future need?

How can the excessive number of pupils per teacher in many schools be reduced?

What action can be taken to halt the flow of Alabama teachers to other jobs and teaching posts in other states?

Grove, in a prepared release approved by the AEA Board of Trustees, said "it would be highly unfortunate for Alabama children" if the next governor and members of the next legislature went into office without understanding the "imperative" need for improving school conditions.

"Splendid Gains"

He noted that "splendid gains" have been made in state school support in recent years, recalling that the income tax was earmarked for schools in 1947 and the sales tax increased by one cent in 1951.

"Today these two taxes, augmented by the use tax, contribute $70,517,000 to the education trust fund," the AEA release said. "Even so, swelling enrollments, high living costs, and competition for trained teachers continue to make schools Alabama's number one economic and social problems."

The 1953 legislature allotted the surplus in the building commission for teachers' salaries. This will yield approximately $3,379,000 for each of the next two years. Grove said it will provide monthly increase of about $14 to Alabama teachers and lifts the annual average salary to approximately $2,700. "This average, however, is still below salaries paid in North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Texas and Virginia," he said. "Moreover, salaries paid Alabama college teachers are well below those current in other states. As a consequence, it is difficult to hold highly trained men in specialized fields at the college level."

In 1955 this money must be replaced by a continuing appropriation or it will lapse, which would mean a cut in the salaries of public school and college teachers, the AEA official added.

The recent legislature increased continuing appropriations by approximately 2 1-2 million dollars a year. This goes to improve teacher retirement benefits, the extension service at Auburn and the several trade schools.

No Increases Authorized

No increases were authorized to improve school transportation, to buy enough textbooks, to expand vocational education, or to provide buildings and facilities, said Grove.

"With mounting enrollments and with many school buildings now in use overcrowded, poorly lighted, and otherwise inadequate

for teaching," the education spokesman said, "the school building problem for both whites and Negroes is especially acute.

A federal survey of school building needs completed in Alabama some months ago showed that a sum approximating 300 million dollars would be required to provide enough buildings and facilities to meet state needs adequately.

This survey was made before the unprecedented first grade enrollment of the current year, Grove pointed out.

"Today practically every Alabama town and city has had to add additional first grade teachers or to report first grade registrations of 35 and up," he said. "The building problem is further complicated by the imperative need of providing improved housing and facilities for Negro school children.

"Regardless of the decision to be handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court relative to segregation in the public schools, more and better buildings for Negroes cannot be further delayed in Alabama."

School Revenue Sought

In their efforts to find additional school revenue, Grove suggested that parents, candidates, and voters in general may want to examine the following possible sources of new money:

Increase local funds for schools by (1) raising the assessment on property on which the 7-mill county and district tax is now levied; (2) raising the constitutional limitation on local school taxes from 7 to 12 1-2 mills. Certain school systems have already followed both of these plans of action in part.

Abolish in whole or in part the current exemptions under sales and use taxes.

Raise the rates on income taxes paid by corporations to equal the rates paid by individuals.

Disallow deductions for federal income taxes in calculating taxes on income due the state.

Levy a tax for schools upon Alabama-produced petroleum products.

Sen. Boutwell declares—

Alabama won't abandon segregation in schools

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Alabama will not accept abolition of racial segregation in its public schools, in the opinion of Jefferson Sen. Albert Boutwell, president protem of the State Senate.

Boutwell, member of a six-man legislative interim committee named to study problems expected to arise from an early U. S. Supreme Court ruling on segregation in the schools, declared:

"I think we will find a solution and take the necessary steps to preserve our Southern traditions and our way of life. We will not accept abolition of segregation in our public schools in Alabama."

THE JEFFERSON SENATOR'S comment came in response to a letter from Gov. Gordon Persons to all members of the Legislature, newspaper editors, school leaders and others seeking "views and suggestions" on what should be done, if the high court knocks out segregation.

Sen. Boutwell and the other five interim committee members will meet with Gov. Persons, Dr. W. J. Terry, state education superintendent, and members of the state legislative council at Montgomery Jan. 8.

This meeting has been called by Tuscaloosa Sen. E. W. Skidmore, council chairman, to consider the anticipated segregation ruling and its expected impact on the schools.

MEANTIME, REP. LARRY DUMAS, chairman of the Jefferson legislative delegation, said the seven House members and Sen. Boutwell would meet here before Jan. 8 to consider the governor's request for suggestions.

Others on the legislative interim group, appointed under authority of a Senate joint resolution adopted in the closing days of the 1953 session, are Wilcox Sen. J. Miller Bonner, resolution author; Hale Sen. Herbert Byars and Reps. Bob Kendall, Conecuh; Ira Pruitt, Sumter and Jack Gallalee, Mobile.

This resolution had urged Gov. Persons to call a special session of the Legislature, if the court rules out segregation in the cases pending before the high tribunal.

And bills introduced in the recent session by Sen. Byars, Macon, and Rep. Engelhardt Jr. and others to establish private school systems in Alabama, in event of such a decision.

However, these proposals were held up to await further developments in the segregation cases.

IN ASKING FOR REQUESTS, Gov. Persons said that complete abolition of segregation is "unthinkable."

"Unfortunately, we do not know exactly what to prepare for," wrote the governor. But he stressed that Alabama must be prepared for whatever decision the court hands down.

The governor admitted he does not have the "solution." However, he expressed the belief "we'll get it," as answers came in reply to more than 600 letters sent out by him.

ONE OF THESE ANSWERS was submitted by Jefferson Rep. Henry Beatty, Birmingham attorney and widely known authority on constitutional questions. He suggested alternative plans of action.

If segregation is ruled out, he proposed that all 48 governors be called together to consider feasibility of reamending the federal constitution to clarify the meaning of the 14th Amendment. Then, he said, it could be made "crystal clear and beyond further question that the states, in the exercise of their police power, would be permitted to establish separate schools for the two races."

Beatty said that if this could not be accomplished, then he could "only suggest the strictest regulations by physical examination and frequent inspection for cleanliness, mental capacity, ability to keep up with classes, etc., be enforced."

Preparing For 'Eventualities'

Persons Wants Ideas On Segregation Issue

From his announcement Tuesday, it is evident that Gov. Gordon Persons is highly concerned over the possibility of an unfavorable ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court on the Southland's segregation issue.

In a personal letter to Alabama's newspaper editors and radio commentators, Gov. Persons asked for suggested solutions to the school segregation problem.

"Alabama must be prepared," the governor wrote. "Unfortunately, we do not know exactly what to prepare for. This makes it the more necessary that we, in the meantime, explore every possible solution so that we can be prepared for any eventuality."

"The consequences of an unfavorable decision are, of course, unknown to any of us. What the decision itself will be is, of course, also unknown. However, it appears to me that perhaps the Court could decide along one of three general lines:

1. "REJECTION of the case on the assumption that the Federal Government's jurisdiction lies only in the District of Columbia. This seems highly unlikely.

2. "Complete abolition of segregation. To me this is unthinkable in view of the fact that the present system of 'separate but equal facilities' was itself long ago established by the Supreme Court.

3. "Continuation of the present system but with a definite time limit in which to completely comply with the 'separate but equal facilities.'"

Persons continued: "No matter whether you are a Democrat, an Eisenhower-Democrat, a Republican, or whether you are pro or anti-Truman, or pro or anti-Persons, this problem is bigger than any of us."

The purpose of writing newsmen, the governor indicated, is to get an idea as to how Alabamians in general feel about the matter.

Legislative Units To Study Advice On Segregation

When the Alabama Legislative Council meets here Jan. 8, it will join with a special six-man legislative committee to study some advisory letters sent to Gov. Gordon Persons on the problem of segregation in the public schools.

Gov. Gordon Persons made it known yesterday that he had received about 75 replies to a circular letter he had sent to news and radio men and county education officials asking their opinions on what Alabama should do if the Supreme Court abolishes school segregation.

The governor said that the joint meeting will handle the report on the letters informally.

At the same meeting the Alabama Legislative Council is expected to receive a report from Charles M. Cooper, director of the Legislative Reference Service, on what other states have done, or are doing, as a preparation for the awaited Supreme Court's ruling.

Ala. Governor Polls Leaders On Segregation Suggestions

Declares State Must Be Prepared To Act If Court Rules Adversely

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26—Gov. Gordon Persons moved this week to prepare Alabama for the impending U.S. Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools and to take whatever state action necessary to meet it.

He termed complete abolition of racial segregation as "unthinkable," in calling for members of the Legislature, newspaper editors, local and state school leaders, university presidents and others to give him their "views and suggestions" on what should be done.

"Unfortunately, we do not know exactly what to prepare for," Gov. Persons said. But he emphasized that Alabama must be prepared for whatever ruling the high court hands down.

Lacks 'Solution'

The governor was frank to admit he did not have the "solution," but he expressed the belief that "we'll get it," as answers started pouring in from the more than 600 state and community leaders to whom he sent letters.

Among legislative leaders commenting on Gov. Persons' action was Jefferson Sen. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham attorney and president pro tem of the State Senate, who declared:

"I think we will find a solution and take the necessary steps to preserve our Southern traditions and our way of life. We will not accept abolition of segregation in our public schools in Alabama."

Sen. Boutwell is one of a six-member legislative interim committee, named under authority of a Senate joint resolution adopted in the closing days of the 1953 session, to study the problems expected to arise from a Supreme Court decision.

This resolution, authored by Black Belt State Sen. J. Miller Bonner, veteran legislator and States' Righter, urged that the

ALABAMA

governor call a special session of the Legislature, if the court knocks out segregation.

This resolution stated that such emergency session be called "upon the announcement of any decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which threatens, either directly or by implication, the continuing validity of the present organization of the schools of this state."

Other Members

Sen. Bonner likewise is a member of the interim study committee, which also includes Hale County Sen. Herbert Byars and Sumter County Rep. Ira Pruitt, both Black Belters, in whose counties Negroes greatly outnumber whites; Conecuh County Rep. Bob Kendall and Mobile County Rep. Jack Gallalee.

Findings will be laid before the State Legislative Council, headed by Tuscaloosa State Sen. E. W. Skidmore, at a special meeting called here for Jan. 8.

The council at that time also will hear a "progress report" from Charles M. Cooper, director of the State Legislative Reference Service, who has been studying problems likely to result from the high tribunal decision.

Bills Offered

Bills were introduced in the recent legislative session by Sen. Byars, Macon County Rep. Sam Engelhardt Jr., in whose county Tuskegee Institute is located, and other senators and representatives to establish private school systems in Alabama if segregation is ruled out. These were patterned after the Georgia and South Carolina plans for private systems to supplant public school systems, in such an eventuality.

However, these proposals were held up at the governor's request to await further developments in the segregation cases.

In asking for suggestions this week, Gov. Persons wrote state leaders "No matter whether you are a Democrat, an Eisenhower-Democrat, a Republican, or whether you are pro or anti-Truman, pro or anti-Eisenhower or pro or anti-Persons, this problem is bigger than any of us."

Persons' Views

The governor said he believed the court "could decide along one of three general lines." He listed them as:

"1—Rejection of the case on the assumption that the federal government's jurisdiction lies only in the District of Columbia. This seems highly unlikely.

"2—Complete abolition of segregation. To me, this is unthinkable, in view of the fact that the present system of separate but equal facilities was itself long ago established by the Supreme Court.

"3—Continuation of the present system, but with a definite time limit in which to completely comply with the 'separate but equal facilities'."

School Segregation Hottest Topic In State Of Alabama

"Editor's Note: With the controversial issue of school segregation still the hotest topic in the South, intensified by the postponement of settlement of the question by the United States Supreme Court, the following column by Allen Rankin is being reproduced It appeared in the May 24 issue of The Montgomery Advertiser-Journal Davis wh s mentioned in the story is not a member of the National Newspaper Publishers Association and is not recognized as an authentic voice of the Negro Press. Lee has been ernwidely quoted by a number of Southern newspapers which are unfriendly to the Negros struggle for first-class citizenship.—Emory O. Jackson, Managing Editor, Birmingham World)

By ALLEN RANKIN
Columnist, The Birmingham-Advertiser-Journal

Several worried Negro leaders have approached us recently They fear that if the U. S. Supreme fear that if U.S. Supreme Court rules against segregation in school classrooms, their race will lose much more than it gains.

They are aware that the teaching professions s one of the man Negro "industries" of the South. They fear that many Negro teachers will lose their jobs, or at least their chance of promotion, if they are forced to give up their independent system and integrate with white teachers. Probably the most articulate mouthpiece of this faction is Davis Lee, publisher of The Newark (N. J.) Telegraph. Lee has pointed out in editorials that alleged non-segregation in schools in the North is far from a "howling success." Few of the Northern states will hire Negroes as teachers, he says, and adds, "Every device is employed to keep qualified Negroes from being assigned." Lee cites that in the city of Newark, N. J., where Negroes constitute 20 per cent of the population, only 70 of 2,200 teachers currently hired are Negroes." None of these are principals. "Despite all of the hallabaloo about the liberal East and North," he continues, "no Negro has been made head of a state college or University. Down South, the woods are full of Negro college and university presidents."

With his own independent school system in the South, the Negro educator has a lovely future, ndeed. Alabama alone employs 7,658 Negro teachers, on an absolutely equal-for-penny salary basis with whites of comparable qualifications.

The system is equal in other important respects. The Negro school going population composes 35.23 per cent of the State's school-age people. Negroes now have 34 per cent of the State's teaching jobs. The average Alabama Negro teacher's salary is $2,424 a year as compared to the white teacher's average, 2,-598. Moreover, many Negroes are climbing into the jobs of principal and other higher-paying administrative positions. There are 56 such higher job holders n the Negro system compared to 280 in the white system Recently, Jefferson County apponted a Negro Director of Education who is now a force at policy-making level.

The payroll for Negro publ[illegible] teachers in Alabama amounts o more than $17 million a year; in Georgia, to $15 million a year; in North Carolina, to $22 million a year

Would a non-segregation decree rom the Supreme Court destroy his pretty economic picture? Would whites tend to crowd out or subjugate Negro teachers in an integrated system?

The Negro spokesman Davis believes so. He fears that under non-segregation 75 per cent of all Negro teachers in the South would lose their jobs—and that 20,000 Negro principals would lose out as well.

HIGH HOPES AND CALM

The State Department of Education is inclined to take a calmer view. Or so we gathered from browsing informally through some department records and opinions this week. The "inside" experts we talked to—though they refused to be quoted by name—are hoping for things to work out in this order:

1) That the Supreme Court will hand down a wise decision which, whatever the newness of its wording, will allow the white and Negro school systems to remain separate if the advantages to the Negro are equal.

2) That greater efforts will be made to establish a real, not just a verbal, "equality" between the two systems.

3) That in any case, even in the event of an inflamatory ruling on the Court's part, Alabama legislators will "sit tight" and "cool off a while," before considering any rash and racially-angry measures that would wreck the school system and set education back a hundred years.

If the legislators refrain from firebrand actions and stay "hands off,' some state educators believe, schools of both races can continue their present progress, whatever the Supreme Court's ruling might be.

WOULD NEGROES LOSE OUT HERE?

Would many Negro teachers lose their jobs by a non-segregation decree? "I can't see it that way," said one authority in the Department. "Maybe, in a few places Negroes would lose out through consolidation, but I can't see how any mass change would be forthcoming. In many Alabama counties we have about as many Negro teachers as Whites. We need them all, and more besides. I see no reason why they wouldn't go right on teaching."

Some people have advanced the notion that Negro teachers might be squeezed out, if thrown in competition with "better trained" white teachers who would have seniority. The astonishing fact, however, is that at least by technical educators' standards, Negro teachers have recently outstripped whites in such technical qualifications. Five years ago only 54.4 per cent of the State's Negro teachers had three years of college training or more. Today 84.9 of our Negro school personnel has had such training compared with 84.2 of our white school personnel.

The State Department of Education hopes and prays for no radical upset, from either court ruling or legislative insanity, that would upset its memorable progress to date

NEEDED: 'REAL' EQUALITY

The way to keep classrooms segregation—desired by the majority of both races in the South—is actually to give the Negro "equal" school facilities that we like to boast that we give him, many authorities believe Almost incredible strides have been made in this direction in the last 10 years, particularly in the last five. But here is still far to go if we are to assure Negroes of school buildings and programs on a par with ours As one authority put it, "To actually bring their school system in general up to real equality with ours would cost an amazing sum of money."

Macon County presents a typical-heartbreak-the-problem picture. The population of Macon is said to be about 80 per cent Negro, and, sure enough, the books show that Macon has at least 80 per cent more Negro school than white ones. In fact, it has only three white schools and some 46 Negro schools. But what kind of Negro schools are they?

Nineteen of them are one-room shack affairs; 16 of them have 2 rooms; and 4 have three rooms. Eighteen of them are not even on state-owned property, and seven of them are lodged in privately owned structures or churches. Many of them have been thrown together by Negro parents themselves, who pushed together some second-hand lumber, called the shack a school, and requested a teacher for it.

In Brownville Negroes in grades from one to eight are packed together into a two-room school.

In bright to this picture are Macon County's three big consolidated schools for whites, with their cafeterias and gymnasiums.

13 GRADES IN 3 ROOMS

In Lowndes County the picture is much the same. Eight larger white schools contrast with 59 Negro schools, 37 of them one-room, and 13 of them two-room structures, only 13 of them on state-owned land. They have names like Steep Creek, Sandy Ridge, Old Pleasant Valley and Bazziel Springs. At Marble Stone School, seven teachers attempt to teach pupils in grades one through 12, all crammed into three classrooms!

Both Macon and Lowndes have acquired some excellent Negro schools and are pushing for more. Both are simply typical of counties predominantly Negro. Montgomery County, despite its fine Negro schools in the city, presents too many one-room shacks in rural areas. In this and other counties the growing number of luxurious, modern schools for Negroes has not allowed us to forget the trash and inequalities out in the backwoods.

We repeat that the picture is changing for the better at an almost unbelievable rate. Yet, it will not be entirely sunny until the "equal facilities" we boast of are entirely real. And when they become real, brick for brick, book for book, auditorium for auditorium, we will have lost most of our segregation problem.

We believe that very few Negroes would choose to attend white schools even now. When schools ar really equal, that number will be practically non-existent.

In addition, the Legislature turned thumbs down on a proposal to abolish Alabama's free schools to event the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation.

Mobile Schools Hit Highest Enrollment

MOBILE, Sept. 9 (AP)—Mobile County Superintendent of Schools Cranford H. Burns reported today public school enrollment has risen to an all-time high of 44,343, creating a "critical" housing problem.

Double sessions have already been introduced at one white school with first and second grade instruction divided into morning and afternoon periods.

Dr. Burns said double sessions may also be necessary to relieve congestion in other primary schools until a four million dollar building program now under way is completed.

Three Negro schools have primary grades operating on the double session plan.

The 44,343 enrollment is 2822 higher than the 41,521 total at the corresponding time a year ago. It includes 30,358 white and 13,985 Negro students.

ALABAMA SEEKS UNIFIED ACTION ON SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (NNPA) — The State of Alabama is moving to get a unified approach of southern states to whatever problems might arise from the decision of the five school segregation cases which the United States Supreme Court has ordered reargued next October 12.

If the State Senate gives its approval, a committee to study segregation, made up of state officials, educators and private citizens will be created to consider every possible solution.

Governor Gordon Persons would designate the members of the proposed committee, including state department heads, five members of the legislature, four laymen, and spokesmen for the state, county and city education boards.

The proposed plan gives no indication that Alabama's colored citizens will be represented on the board, whose recommendation would affect their children as well as white children.

State Senator Miller, who introduced the resolution to create the committee, reasons that if a study group is set up, the public and educators will be better prepared to make whatever adjustments that may be necessary.

If the court should decide that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment Miller reasons, the committee, through its study, should be able to recommend the next step to take.

On the other hand, if the court should order equalization of school facilities for colored children with those afforded white children, he reasons, the committee should be able to come up with estimates of costs and how the necessary construction can be financed.

While Miller's resolution appears to be a step in the right direction, the suspicion lurks among colored people that the purpose of the committee would be chiefly to find some way of circumventing a decision ordering integration.

Under Miller's resolution, other southern states would be invited to undertake similar studies so that when the school segregation cases are decided representatives of the seventeen states having segregated school systems can get together to work out a common course of action.

House members shouted approval of the resolution when it came up on that side of the Capitol, but the Senate Rules Committee had not acted on it when the Senate took a 12-day recess.

There is no organized opposition to it, however, and the committee is expected to report it out shortly. The legislators reconvened July 14.

One probable effect of the resolution, if adopted, would be to kill the stand-by "free private school" bill offered by Representative Sam Engelhardt of Macon County. Englehardt wants the legislature to have a private school system ready to go into operation if the Supreme Court should order the abolition of segregated schools.

The Englehardt proposal is patterned after the plan of Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina which, in effect, would turn over the public school system to a private organization and the State would appropriate funds to pay the tuition of pupils.

If the study committee is set up, no legislation anticipating the Supreme Court's decision is likely to pass.

Questions which lawyers in the five school segregation cases and the Department of Justice of the United States have been asked to discuss on reargument include

'Jim-Crow Schools' Rob Kiddies of $200,000,000; Solons Fight Equality

LUVERNE, Ala.—Alabama's "Jim-Crow Schools" are robbing Negro children of approximately $200 million.

State Senator J. H. (Jimmy) Faulkner of the Alabama Twenty-first State Senatorial District (Baldwin, Escambia and Monroe counties) addressing the Crenshaw County (white) teachers here Sept. 3 put the same information in different words.

He said that if the United States Supreme Court blotted out segregated public schools, from $150 million to $200 million would be needed to provide equal facilities for white and Negro children.

MEANTIME TWO ardent "White Supremacy" lawmakers failed in their efforts to tack on to the $160 million school appropriation bills amendments for the automatic cutting off of funds should the Supreme Court knock out the dual schools.

House Representative Sam Englehardt of Macon County was the only one voting for his amendment. His father-in-law, Senator J. Miller Bonner lost twelve to eighteen in the Senate on a similar move.

Senator Faulkner has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor.

In Monroe County, one of three in his district, there is only one Negro voter. A school principal interested in voting was dismissed this year by the Monroe County Board of Education.

Within the past five years, the state invested more than $800,000 in permanent building improvements at these two institutions.

This year's Legislature provided $300,000 to contract for special instruction for Alabama students at Tuskegee for each of the next two years, plus an additional $40,000 a year conditional outlay for nurses training. This is expected to be paid.

The lawmakers also approved a $700,000 conditional outlay for A & M Institute and Alabama State for for building purposes the next two years. Each school will get $175 000 a year if the money is available as expected.

As a yardstick to show how much progress has been made, Dr. J. C. Blair, director of the State Education Department's division of Negro education, noted:

Enrollment in Negro high schools rose from 1,780 in 1921 to 73,024 in 1951; the number of teaching positions from 2.140 to 7,451, the avejage annual salary from $284 to $1,870 and cost per pupil enrolled from just over $6 to $68.77.

Due to consolidations the number of schools dropped from 1,838 in 1921 to 1,781 in 1951. Elementary school enrollment increased from 164,340 in 1921 to 197,304 in 1941 but dropped back to 168,474 two years ago.

End adv for Sunday ams,Sept 27

More Work Still Needed—

Progress Made To Narrow Gap In State Negro, White Schools

By LYNNE BRANNEN

Although the gap between white and Negro education in Alabama has been steadily narrowed over the past three decades, school authorities concede much remains to be done.

The progress is evident in the growing number of Negro teachers and their salaries, in per - pupil costs, transportation, length of school terms, and in capital outlays for badly needed school buildings.

Following the trend, the 1953 Legislature added $390,000 for each of the next two years to the appropriations for the two state - supported Negro colleges and Tuskegee Institute, while the white colleges received nothing additional.

But with the segregation decision pending in the Supreme court, school planners are far from complacent. State Supt. W. J. Terry put it this way:

"Despite the remarkable progress we've made, demands on the school system are increasing each year. There's always a pinch in finding adequate facilities for children of both races and enough qualified teachers to serve them.

"It has been traditional that school costs increase faster than the funds to meet them."

Although Alabama's white population outnumbers the Negro about two to one, school funds have never been proportionately divided between the two races. Until recently the gap had been growing wider.

In recent years, however, the division of money for school buildings has been more equal.

In 1942 - 43 the state put up $793,196 for white and $158,269 for Negro schools, about a five-to-one split. Capital outlay in 1947 -48 was $3,699,467 for white and $1,389.604 for Negro schools, about three - to - one.

Between May 1, 1951 and May 1 this year $5,198,109 was provided for Negro school buildings and $11,212.212 for white, which comes close to the population ratio of the two races.

Negro School Needs

But ne high ranking educator said in his opinion the state won't begin to meet the U. S. Supreme Court's "separate but equal facilities" standard, until the ratio is changed to put a larger part of building funds into Negro schools.

The appropriations for the two state Negro colleges, Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery and A & M Institute near Huntsville, increased from $484,749 in 1945 - 46 to $694,960 in 1949 - 50 and $1,250,000 in 1953 - 54.

Adopt Resolution

Alabama Solons Seek Safeguards For Segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama lawmakers, Sept. 8, adopted a resolution seeking to set up segregation safeguards should the United States Supreme Court rule out the dual school system.

A special session of the Legislature would be called to work out a segregation-preserving formula for the public schools.

Senator J. Miller Bonner of Wilcox County, father of the notorious "Bonner Amendment" which is designed to restrict Negro voting, is credited with inspiring and piloting the three-pronged resolution through the Legislature.

In addition to the call-back of the Legislature, it authorizes the Governor to appoint a six-man legislative committee, three from each house, to determine what measures would be needed to continue the dual school system should the court blot out racially separate schools. It also instructs the attorney general to file a friend-of-the-court brief on the side of the racial segregation defendants.

In Senator Bonner's Wilcox County, there is not one Negro voter although there are 8,218 Negro citizens 21 years of age or above. He is dubbed the "ardent champion of white supremacy" and a bitter foe of Negro advancement and political expression.

"Disorganize the operation of the public school system in Alabama, throw into confusion both the training and assignment of teachers and force the reallocation of all pupils.

"Impose expense upon the state in the continuation of the school system beyond any present provision or capacity to meet and compel serious consideration of the abandonment of the function of public education.

". . . Sterilize the police power of the state, reflected in many statutes, which has promoted and is essential to the preservation of domestic tranquility."

Alabama politics—

1953 Legislature successfully stands pat against special interim probe committees

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 19—The 1953 Legislature distinguished itself in this respect at least: It stood pat against all but one effort to launch special investigations and set up interim committees.

The lone exception was Senate Joint Resolution 49 authorizing a joint committee of the House and Senate to prepare legislation "to protect the interests of the state and its citizens" in event the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws school segregation.

THE HOUSE rejected, 20 to 35, a joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the State Planning Board by the Legislative Reference Service, to determine among other things, whether the agency is an essential one.

SPARROW

Both houses defeated stubborn efforts to establish a joint legislative committee to investigate telephone rates in Alabama and to report their findings to the next Legislature. Another similar resolution, calling for an investigation of telephone rates by the Alabama Public Service Commission, likewise was killed by the Senate.

Killed in Senate

A RESOLUTION, jointly sponsored by 45 House members, calling on the Legislative Reference Service to study better ways to handle local legislation, was adopted by the House, but was killed by the Senate.

House bill defeated

THE SENATE also defeated a House bill, sponsored by Reps. Adams and Morgan of Jefferson, calling for a joint study commission in connection with the formulation of the biennial budget.

The bill authorized a committee to be composed of members of the Senate finance and taxation committee and the House ways and means committee.

The committee would have been authorized to meet 30 days before each regular legislative session; to hold hearings and to draft the general and educational appropriation bills.

Segregation brought up

STILL ANOTHER joint resolution setting up a special committee was defeated by the Senate after having been adopted by the House. It was Rep. Ed Miller's resolution calling on the governor to appoint a committee "to study and plan for any impact that may be brought upon the state by a decision of the Supreme Court relative to segregation in the public schools."

Joint resolution

SENATE JOINT Resolution 49, which the House adopted shortly before the session ended, provided:

"First: That the attorney general prepare or cause to be prepared and filed in his name, on behalf of the state, a brief as amicus curiae in one or more of the cases now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States involving the question of the constitutional validity of the separation of races in the public school systems of the state, asserting in such brief the position that such separation is valid and within the power of the state to require the pointing out to the court the extremely ominous and disturbing consequences in this state of a contrary decision.

"Second: That governor call a special and emergency session of this Legislature immediately upon the announcement of any decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which threatens, either directly or by implication, the continuing validity of the present organization of the schools of this state.

"Third: That the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House appoint a committee of three members of each body to prepare, after consultation with the governor, the superintendent of education and such other persons as it may determine, such legislation, including submission of constitutional amendments, as may be required to protect the interests of the state and its citizens in the event of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which destroys or impairs the principle of separation of the races in the public schools of this state."

Named to committee

THE FOLLOWING were appointed to the committee: Sens. J. M. Bonner (author of the resolution), of Wilcox; Albert Boutwell of Jefferson and Herbert J. Byars of Hale, and Reps. Bob Kendall of Conecuh, Ira Pruitt of Sumter, and Jack Gallalee of Mobile.

'Equal' schools for Negroes to cost $150 million—is view

It will cost $150 million to $200 million to bring Alabama's Negro schools up to equal level with white schools in the state.

That is what Alabama faces if the Supreme Court rules to require "separate but equal" schools for Negroes in the South.

That estimate was placed before Jefferson County teachers Saturday by State Sen. James H. Faulkner of Bay Minette, who is regarded as a possible candidate for governor of Alabama.

"If the Supreme Court rules for an integrated school system—that is, requiring white and Negro students to attend the same schools—I don't know what the answer will be," the Baldwin County legislator said.

"It is a problem that is going to be thrust upon us possibly within the next 10 weeks," he emphasized.

OUTLINING THE state's other educational needs, Faulkner told county teachers Alabama will have to spend an additional $75 million a year to bring its schools up to the national average. "We are appropriating $80 million a year to public schools from state funds now," he said. "To come up to the national education average we would have to spend almost double that amount," he told teachers.

"It will take $300 million to bring our crowded, often outdated and condemned school buildings up to par—that figure comes from a national study," Faulkner said.

He also pointed out that Alabama school buses, built to transport 48 children, carried an average of 65 children to school each day last year, and the average is considerably higher this year.

"We have 80,000 more children enrolled in our public schools this year than we had last year," he reported.

"These are facts and figures we have got to face and to cope with."

FAULKNER ALSO said that it is "obvious" why we do not have enough school teachers in Alabama. "With the raises provided for teachers during the past two legislative sessions, the average teacher's salary in this state is still only $2650," he said. "Teachers who quit and go to Florida can make $1000 a year more."

"When people start complaining about Alabama's ever constant school crisis," the Baldwin senator said, "they must stop and realize that 25 per cent of this state's population is enrolled in our public schools. Our children represent Alabama's greatest opportunity for progress, but that opportunity rests on the education they receive."

"The teacher's part in the education crisis, he said, is to provide leadership so inspiring that the rest of the state's citizenry will come voluntarily to the rescue, and the teacher's greatest responsibility is to instill in her children a love of America and a love of God.

Judge Reveals Way To Save Jim-Crow School System

MOBILE, Ala.— Alabama's leading "White Supremacy" theorist, Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, of Birmingham, in a "National Citizens Day" speech here Sept. 17 revealed his idea of a Dixie-style states' "contract" school plan to save the separate school system in the event the United States Supreme Court decides against it in five pending cases on the issue.

(The segregated school cases are scheduled for reargument before the Supreme Court December 7. But the recent death of Chief Justice Fred Vinson may further delay consideration of the cases.—Ed.)

Judge Horace C. Wilkinson of Birmingham, who espused the "League for White Supremacy" some years ago, speaking before the Mobile Real Estate Association at Admiral Semmes Hotel said that the compact clause of the federal constitution could be utilized to reconstruct legally the separate school system should the court hand down a decision against the latter. His speech was labeled a "Constitution Day" address."

In Montgomery the same day, State Senator Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette speaking at a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting held in the Jefferson Davis Hotel said that the pending school segregation cases, from the Southern viewpoint, were hurt by the death of Chief Justice Fred Vinson.

"He (Vinson) was a friend of the South," Fr. Faulkner said. He warned against rash plans to circumvent an anti-Jim Crow decision "since the high tribunal might make a ruling that would preclude the action we plan." He estimated that it would take upwards of $250,000,000 to bring the Negro public schools of Alabama up to the white ones.

Judge Wilkinson who served as special counsel for the City of Birmingham in defending the racial zoing laws, which he lost all the way up and to the Supreme Court, in his speech ripped the U. S. Supreme Court justices and dubbed them "ministers of miscegnation." Under his "compact plan" Judge Wilkinson asserted that the Jim Crow states could keep the dual schools by signing contracts with each other.

"If the provisions in our state constitution requiring separate schools for the races is stricken down, the mongrelization of America may be deferred by Alabama entering into contract with a majority of the states, approved by Congress, to educate the races in separate schools," Judge Wilkinson asserted.

He added: "I say a majority of other states because, in my opinion, it will not be difficult to get the Western states and some of the Central states to make an agreement of this kind with us."

"Thirty states," he suggested "have laws against miscegnation they do not want broken down. When a majority of these states agree, congressional approval would be in sight."

Judge Wilkinson criticized rulings already made by the highest tribunal which want contrary to his thinking on racial segregation. He argued that the justices "do not seem to have an unclouded understanding of our Constitution, or how to apply it to life as we live it today."

Judge Wilkinson said that "the only way I can account for this phenon is that the Constitution of the United States does not require members of its Supreme Court to be learned in the law."

"There is a hue and cry for the Supreme Court to decide that social and political equality is a national function and beyond the regulation of the state. In other words, it is claimed that the constitution abolishes segregation and the court should so decide."

"The truth is that the court should decide that non-segregation is unconstitutional. Non-segregation leads to social and political equality. Social and political equality results in miscegnation. Miscegnation destroys both races."

"Our government is not authorized to destroy itself. Race destruction is not a national function. Neither is anything that leads to race destruction a national function. Segregation is racial security. Segregate or cease to exist is nature's law of race," he said.

He likened segregation to a wire fence between his house and the one of his next door neighbors. It "keeps his chickens out of my wife's flowers, and my dog out of his chicken house. I have a good dog. My wife's flowers are beautiful. My neighbor's chickens are wonderful. The little wire fence keeps everybody happy. Remove the fence and confusion and unhappiness are certain to follow."

He contended that the federal Constitution gives the individual nothing but prevents the government from taking away rights he already has. "And no state gets any right under the national Constitution, to regulate its local affairs. Each state had that right before the Constitution was adopted."

"In opinions sponsored by the most of them in the past decade or so, dealing with the matters of race, they have spread the cancer of miscegnation throughout our body politic."

He counseled: "Unless there is a revival of racial pride and racial integrity in this state, the mongrels and those in sympathy with them will name your next governor and your next U. S. senator.

Judge Wilkinson was one of the key figures in setting up the Dixiecrat movement which was launched in Birmingham in 1948.

New Day in Phoenix, Ariz.

SEGREGATION in Phoenix, Ariz., high schools was outlawed by the courts last week, and at the same time it was eliminated at the high school level in Las Cruces, N. M.

Similar steps have recently been taken in Carlsbad, N. M., and other communities, and the State Legislature has before it a bill to abolish segregation in all schools and public institutions, as well as an anti-discrimination bill with teeth in it.

In adjacent Arizona the Legislature is considering adoption of a strong civil rights law and an FEPC bill.

Although both Arizona and New Mexico have laws giving localities option on racial segregation in schools, the process of desegregation has been commendably rapid in the past couple of years, somewhat speeded by legal suits instituted by the American Civil Liberties Union and the NAACP.

However, the important and significant thing is that there exists the willingness to break the segregated pattern.

Officials in both states aver that the cost of segregated schooling is "excessive," and we predict that ere long every state now having segregated schools will come to the same conclusion.

In Arizona

Ban School Segregation

By J. C. DOBBS

PHOENIX, Ariz. (ANP)—Segregation in public schools in Arizona is unconstitutional, but it probably will be some time before the schools throughout the state become fully integrated.

Fred C. Struckmeyer, Jr., judge of Superior Court, last week outlawed segregation, but it will take a court order enjoining schools from practicing segregation before the effect of his ruling will be felt.

Judge Struckmeyer's decision was handed down in connection with a suit filed by three Carver high school pupils who were denied admission to the so-called "white" schools.

Segregation In Schools Hit

Phoenix, Ariz.—Declaring that "democracy rejects any theory of second-class citizenship," County Judge Fred Struckmeyer, Jr., outlawed segregation in the high schools here.

"There are no second-class citizens in Arizona," the court said. "And the trend from the time of the enunciation of the principle that 'all men are created equal' has been constantly to reconsider the status of minority groups and their problems."

Up to 1951, Arizona had made segregation mandatory in elementary schools and optional in high schools. After the legislature made segregation discretionary with school boards, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appealed to the court, which ruled that the legislature's delegation of power was unconstitutional.

PHOENIX SCHOOLS END SEGREGATION

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 8 (AP) — Racial segregation in Phoenix high schools is ended.

The high schools and Phoenix college board voted last night to abolish its long-standing practice of educating Negro students in a separate high school.

It opened the doors of all seven of its high schools to students to all races.

The action, taken with two of the five-member board refusing to vote, wiped out the last vestiges of racial segregation on the high school level in Arizona.

All other cities, although most of them had only nominal Negro populations, ended high school segregation many years ago.

Segregation on the elementary level is still practiced in many districts of the state. It is a matter left up to the discretion of local school boards. A suit challenging constitutionality of this "permissive segregation" law is pending before the Arizona supreme court.

Arizona Wipes Out School Segregation

Judge Rules Jimcrow High Schools Are Unconstitutional

PHOENIX, Arizona — (SNS) — An Arizona Superior court judge has outlawed racial segregation in Phoenix high schools in a decision which accelerated efforts to eliminate racial discrimination in the Southwest.

Judge Fred C. Struckmeyer, Jr., of the Maricopa County Superior court ruled that racial segregation on the high school level is unconstitution. He ordered the Phoenix board of education to admit Negroes to white schools.

Arizona has an optional racial segregation law. Up to 1951, Arizona had mandatory segregation in elementary schools and optional segregation in high schools. In 1951, the Legislature made segregation in all grades discretionary with school boards.

The NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union challenged challenged this law and specifically the right of Phoenix high school district officials to require four Negro students to attend the Carver high school, an all-Negro school with a total enrollment of all.

The suit was brought in Federal Court but was transferred to the state court on a jurisdictional point. Similar cases are pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge Struckmeyer held that the Legislature's delegation of the discretionary power to school officials was unconstitutional. Recognizing that the Supreme court has ruled that "separate but equal" educational facilities might be constitutional, Judge Struckmeyer observed:

"Nevertheless, democracy rejects any theory of second-class citizenship. There are no second-class citizens in Arizona and the trend from the time of the enunciation in the Declaration of Independence of the principle 'That all men are created equal' has been to constantly reconsider the status of minority groups and their problems."

The decision was applauded in Arizona where Phoenix was one of the principal remaining centers in the state where segregated schools were maintained.

Although the Phoenix school board was a defendant in the action, a majority of the board expressed approval of the ruling.

NAACP leaders moved quickly to consolidate gains in other portions of the state. Last week the city of Las Cruces, N. M., abolished Negro segregation at the high school level. Officials said that the cost of educating Negroes on a segregated basis was "excessive."

The State Attorney General's office followed this up with an order assuring Negro teachers maintenance of tenure in faculty consolidations occasioned by school de-segregation.

Ban Separate Schools In All Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The high schools and Phoenix college board voted last Wednesday to abolish segregation in all seven of the high schools in Phoenix.

The action wiped out the last vestiges of racial segregation on the high school level in Arizona. Two of the five members of the board refused to vote.

All other cities in Arizona ended high school segregation several years ago.

Phoenix Ends Segregation

PHOENIX, Ariz. — (AP) — Racial segregation in Phoenix high schools is ended.

The high schools and the Phoenix College board voted to abolish its long-standing practice of educating Negro students in a separate high school.

It opened the doors of all seven of its high schools to students of all races.

The action, taken with two of the five-member board refusing to vote, wiped out the last vestiges of racial segregation on the high school level in Arizona.

All other cities, although most of them had only small Negro populations, ended high school segregation many years ago.

Segregation on the elementary level is still practiced in many districts of the state. It is a matter left up to the discretion of local school boards. A suit challenging constitutionality of this "permissive segregation" law is pending before the Arizona supreme court.

SEGREGATION BAN WIDENS

Elementary Schools in Phoenix Plan to End Race Line

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 15 (UP) —School officials today predicted "complete integration" on unsegregated grade school classes here by September, 1954. Elementary schools of Phoenix will begin eliminating segregation this fall under an unanimous ruling of the elementary school trustees. Last week, segregation was banned in the city's high school.

The elementary school board voted yesterday to start "permissive integration" this fall by allowing "the first four grades," kindergarten through third, to begin going to schools "nearest their natural attendance areas."

Grades four through eight were to continue as before during the 1953-54 year because an immediate shift "would be too great," according to Jack D. Williams, board president.

The school district has twenty-three schools and more than 12,000 students and includes three completely-staffed Negro schools, with 1,690 students, more than seventy Negro teachers and other Negro personnel.

Arizona's Approach To Public School Integration

ARIZONA, in the Southwest, has set a good example for other states having dual school systems. Under state laws, Arizona has moved to quit separate schools, and by September of this year integration will be in full effect.

Last year the state legislature repealed an old statute that made racial segregation *mandatory* in the elementary schools and *permissive* in the high schools. This action occurred after the state's voters had rejected, a year earlier. an initiative measure banning segregation outright.

With the mandatory law out, the school authorities started out to integrate the schools by degrees. The first step was to make the new law effective in the first, second and third grades. The results were "extremely successful," according to reports. By September of this year the plan will be in effect in the grades from fourth through the seventh. It is already working in all of the high schools.

"Moderate and sensible" leadership was probably the main instrument by which integration has been accomplished without incident. Under the right kind of leadership the people moved to abolish discrimination. It was accomplished under a statute which gave pupils the choice of attending the school in their district that was nearest them, or some other school in the district. The result was that there was a minimum of friction in the course of transition, because both races worked together understandingly.

In some small communities Negro teachers were dropped, but this proved to be temporary, for by recourse to the state courts they were restored to their positions.

Arizona is a state in which southern customs are strong. But despite these customs the state has risen to resolve one of the South's most vexing problems in a manner which might well be emulated by other states.

Action to be taken despite pending suits

Education boards vote to allow pupils to attend nearest school

PHOENIX, Ariz.— No matter what the United States or Arizona Supreme Courts decide about segregated schools, schools in all but two of this state's 14 counties will be desegregated by the beginning of the fall term of 1954.

This disclosure was made on the basis of past decisions and present plans of independently acting boards of trustees of the various counties.

It was also revealed that in Phoenix, the largest city in the state as well as its capital, the 70 colored teachers and the four all - colored schools will be integrated into the desegregated school system.

Desegregation, for several years, has been progressing in Arizona schools since the legislature repealed a mandatory segregation clause carried over from territorial law when Arizona became a state in 1912.

Up To Counties

Rising school costs, which spotlighted the expense of maintaining separate schools, was a major factor.

The legislature left the matter of desegregation up to the counties, however, and last year Phoenix Union high schools district was made the target of a suit to force attendance of colored pupils at schools other than Carver — the all - colored high school — and Phoenix technical school — a technical school which was not segregated.

Action of the Phoenix School Board left desegregation on the "permissive" basis at the pupil level. Pupils will have the choice of attending either the regular school for which their residence is zoned, or of returning to the here-to-fore colored school with which they are familiar.

The here-to-fore all - colored high school will become an "open school," an un - zoned status similar to that of Phoenix technical school.

Two Major Factors

The permissive status was dictated by two factors:

On the economic side, the board could not see its way clear to abandon school plants dedicated to education solely of colored pupils, although they overlap already existing school facilities.

On the human side, they foresaw possibility of embarrassment too, or forcing out of school of some colored pupils, should a change of schools be mandatory.

The curriculum of the colored high school had been fitted to the average needs of its pupils, some of whom, it was foreseen, might find difficulty in changing in mid-school career to an institution whose scholastic standards would have been set on a wider basis.

With the completion of two new school plants, the desegregation decision will, however, put seven high schools within reach of colored pupils.

Neither school officials nor colored community leaders saw any likelihood of immediate mass shifting of colored school attendance; and both felt that unforced integration would be the better way.

Phoenix Ends Segregation In High Schools

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 20 — Phoenix last week joined other Arizona cities and voted to end segregation in its high schools.

Action to end the discriminatory practice came at a meeting of the high schools and Phoenix college board, which agreed to open the doors of all seven high schools to pupils of all races.

Two of five board members refused to vote on the action which wiped out the last vestiges of racial segregation on the high level in the state.

Segregation in high schools in other cities in Arizona ended years ago.

End to segregation would cost state millions—Faulkner

LUVERNE, Ala., Sept. 4 (AP)— It will cost Alabama between $150 and $200 million if the Supreme Court outlaws segregation in public schools, State Attorney General Jimmy Faulkner believes.

He told Crenshaw County teachers yesterday that that amount would probably be needed to provide equal facilities for white and Negro pupils.

Faulkner, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for governor, encouraged the teachers to support a proposed change in the state's minimum school term law. He said counties would receive 100 per cent benefits from any school funds they raise locally, if the change is made.

4 Arizona Schools OK Integration

PHOENIX, Ariz. (ANP)—Integration became a fact in one high school and four elementary schools here as the fall term opened last week. The schools, previously all-white, registered at least 108 pupils.

A breakdown showed:

Phoenix Union high school, 74; Longfellow, 24; Jackson, 6; Grant, 4; and Lincoln, no report. The latter four are elementary schools.

Integration works both ways. At Carver high school, formerly all-Negro, several non-Negro pupils have registered.

Phoenix high schools and college district desegregated this summer for all grades. The end of segregation from kindergarten through grades three, also came about this summer. Pupils in this category now may choose the nearest school in their district.

Southwest Acts To Mix Schools, End Job Bias

PHOENIX, Ariz. (ANP) —The Southwest has started on a road which colored citizens hope soon will lead to the end of discrimination in employment and education. Indications of the trend are actions which have ended or tend to end segregation in public schools, and legislative efforts in behalf of FEPC bills.

In Arizona and New Mexico, steps have been taken to end jim-crow schools and to end job discrimination. Foremost was a decision by the Maricopa County Supreme Court in Arizona outlawing segregation in Phoenix high schools. This was appealed.

In New Mexico, the cities of Las Cruces and Carlsbad have taken steps to end segregated schools. Last week Las Cruces abolished colored segregation at the high school level by ordering the transfer of some 22 colored pupils to the Union High School.

Both Arizona and New Mexico are states in which segregation in schools is optional with local authorities under state law. Both are working on bills to end discrimination. The latter state has had a FEPC law since 1949.

Segregation Would Be Costly

Nine Eastern Arkansas Counties Now Let School Spending For Whites Dwarf That For Negroes

By KEN JOHNSON

LITTLE ROCK, March 28. — The "big issue" in Arkansas on an expected opinion from the United States Supreme Court regarding segregation in Southern public schools, centers in for the most part in about nine counties in the east and southeastern section of the state.

That's assuming the high tribunal hands down a ruling for "separate but equal" facilities. If the opinion calls for outright abolishment of segregation, that's another story.

Gov. Francis Cherry touched off speculation on the "Arkansas angle" of the pending decision last week when he said he's considering naming a statewide committee on the school question, to coincide with the Supreme Court decision. Other talk immediately sprang up that a special session of the Arkansas Legislature might have to be called whenever the ruling is handed down.

Mr. Johnson

Arkansas officials are hoping, as apparently school spokesmen are in other Southern states, that the ruling will be to the effect that Negro facilities must be made equal with whites, but that the present system of separate schools can be continued.

If a ruling should come down for abolishment of that system, it might not catch Arkansas leaders totally unprepared, but certainly it would come as a shock.

In fact, Arkansas has already made a somewhat detailed study of the school picture on the assumption that the decision will be for "separate but equal" facilities. School leaders hope they're on firm ground in settling on that assumption. In the meantime, the studies they've made point to the eastern section of the state as the "critical area" in the event the Supreme Court orders that equalization of facilities must be speeded up.

Negroes Outnumber Whites

Ed McCuistion, director of the division of Negro education in the State Department of Education, pointed to nine counties where the ratio of colored population is from two to three times that of white, whereas taking the state as a whole, white pupils outnumber colored three to one. He listed the counties as Crittenden, Phillips, Lee, Jefferson, Lincoln, Desha, Chicot, Ashley and St. Francis.

"That would be the area hardest hit by a court decree demanding equal facilities," he said.

The reason lies in the heavy colored population in ratio to whites. Although improvements have been made in most of those counties within the past 10 years in improving colored schools, advantages still aren't equal, said Mr. McCuistion. To equalize them would require additional "local" effort within those counties as well as more aid from the statewide level.

The director said that statewide, about 50 of Arkansas' 75 counties contain most of the colored population. The colored pupils in the other 25 counties are "negligible" insofar as constituting a problem on equalization.

Few Negroes In 25 Counties

A statistical summary of Arkansas public schools completed for the 1950-52 school period under direction of Arch Ford, now education commissioner, but who at the time was assistant commissioner under A. B. Bonds, shows what Mr. McCuistion is referring to.

The expenditures per child in Crittenden County for the 1951-52 year on the basis of average daily attendance was $131 for whites, $43 for colored.

Lee County, $128 for whites, $50 for colored.

Phillips County, $113 for whites, $63 for colored.

Jefferson County, $120 for whites, $77 for colored.

St. Francis, $124 for whites and $58 for colored.

Other counties in the so-called "critical" area spent about the same ratio on education of the two races.

Mr. McCuistion said in most instances, particularly in Crittenden County, the aid to colored has increased even since 1952. But large amounts of money still would have to be raised to bring colored schools up to equal with those for whites.

The real "pinch" would come not so much in the fact that equalization would have to be done. As a matter of fact, records show that Arkansas counties for the most part have taken big steps forward during the past 10 years to achieve a desirable "separate but equal" status.

What worries educators is whether or not they will have to bring about an "immediate" equalization.

Equalization Cost Is Millions

Education Department studies indicate that more than 17 million dollars would be needed to bring colored facilities up to a par with whites. And more than three millions a year more would have to be thrown to Negro education in year-to-year "operating" funds. The 17 millions represents a "fixed" figure that has accumulated over the years. But the operational figure would be a recurring one every time a new school year rolled around.

Yet even at that, Arkansas apparently is in a better position than other Southern states on the equalization problem. Mr. McCuistion, in fact, said his studies show that Arkansas' "differential" between white and colored facilities is smaller than any other Southern state.

Assuming the state had to embark—as result of Supreme Court impetus—upon a feverish equalization program confined within a certain deadline, some educators believe that the creation of countywide or "area" colored school districts might be one answer.

Under such a procedure, colored schools would be built in a centrally-located area to serve a larger number of pupils than small, more numerous substandard schools now accommodate.

That would be a reduction in the number of school buildings, would place emphasis on putting more "quality" into just one or two schools in a certain area, but would doubtless increase transportation problems in getting the pupils to and from classrooms over the wider area covered.

In some areas of the state, that plan has already been started.

Bi-Racial Board to Check Text

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Little Rock School Board approved last week the establishment of an interracial citizens advisory committee to help school officials choose textbooks for the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades.

The committee was suggested by Supt. Virgil T. Blossom and unanimously approved after Blossom explained that it was designed to eliminate any possible criticism of textbooks.

"This is not a defense mechanism but an education policy for the public," said Blossom.

The committee will include two members, and one white and one Negro from the following organizations: City Council of Parent-Teacher Association, American Legion, Ministerial Alliance and one member each from the County Bar Association, the daily newspapers, the Pulaski County legislative delegation and the education committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Arkansas School Board Is Ordered To Equalize Plants

HELENA, Ark.—Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley has signed a federal order directing Helena-West Helena School Board to equalize Negro schools with white schools under their jurisdiction.

Negro plantiffs had filed a stipulation to their original suit saying that plans for construction of new buildings and a school board policy favoring equalization would serve "as a basis for settlement of this cause."

Praising the board and the plaintiffs for their settlement, Lemley said that:

"The problems involved in the equalization of public school facilities as between the races, which problems are not peculiar to the particular district involved in this case can be better handled by cooperation between men and women of good will of both races than by coercive judicial process."

He said the present Negro school facilities are not substantially equal to those furnished white students and directed the board fulfill its plans by next September to build a new high school and gymnasium for Negro students in Phillips County School District No. 2.

Three mills of a 33-mill tax has been earmarked for Negro school construction.

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D.C.

DR. MARGARET J. BUTCHER
Cranks keep her telephone busy

Cranks keep Maggie Butcher's telephone ringing all nite long

WASHINGTON — Maggie Butcher's telephone is probably ringing again.

There was a D. C. school board meeting this week when, as usual, she spoke out frankly against Washington's jim-crow schools.

Now, thanks to the cranks and crackpots and hecklers who looked her up in the phone book, Maggie and her husband, Actor - Director - Teacher, James W. Butcher Jr., are in for another telephone seige.

They Wonder

Many of the callers, who seem to represent varying levels of education and breeding, want to know if Maggie hasn't "anything better to do" with her time than to fight for an equal education for every child attending public schools in D.C.

"We pay the bulk of the taxes," some of these anonymous callers tell her. Another has said:

"You outsiders ought to let us alone!" and then was hushed into silence when Maggie replied that she was born in Washington and has lived here all her life.

The Language

Still other callers have used obscene language which, to quote Maggie, "I was embarrassed to hear, much less repeat."

The voices which came over the phone are male as well as female. Some have accents betraying the part of the country where they learned to talk.

At least one has shown a strong alcoholic influence as she drawled, against a confused background of noise from wherever she was:

"Is this Margret I wanna speak to Margaret!"

It's Annoying

This type of annoyance has been going on in the Butcher household ever since Maggie spoke her first piece in her first school board meeting this past September.

Since then, following board meetings, the Butcher phone has jangled, often after midnight, for hours on end.

Some of the nuisance - callers don't have anything to say. They evidently just dial Maggie's number and let the phone ring until she answers.

Rings In Wee Hours

"One night," she reports, "my phone rang 45 times, after midnight."

"Another time my husband and I answered the phone five times between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m.

"There was another occasion" Maggie went on, "When I happened to be working late and the phone rang repeatedly—at least nine times. When I picked up the phone, I told whoever was at the other end that he or she had done me a favor by keeping me awake so that I could finish my work!"

Can't Understand

Some of the more articulate telephone callers have said that they don't understand why Maggie is so concerned about the race problem in D. C. schools when she herself looks more "white" than colored.

Maggie's retort to one of these callers was that there are many members of the race who look as though they belong to another race, just as there are many other persons who think they are white, but have colored blood.

She points out that she comes from a family which has for generations been proud of its racial heritage and active in educational and civic affairs.

Her close ties with her family are one of the reasons why she and her husband are conscientious about answering the telephone's repeated rings— even though doing so may only bring a string of abuses over the wire.

Must Answer

"With illness in the family, we have had to answer the phone, no matter who might be calling," Maggie says. "My husband also receives many important calls in connection with his work in the theatre. We have thought of having an unlisted number, but we also feel that if you are engaged in community work, you should be available."

She has, however, consulted with an attorney about her telephone annoyance, and may take steps against the offenders.

Even before Maggie was appointed to the school board, she learned what it was like to sponsor an unpopular cause where races are concerned.

Last year, she wrote a letter to the press criticizing the D.C. school superintendent. That evening a brick crashed through a downstairs window in her mother-in-law's home. It was followed by another brick which smashed the window of an upstairs room where there were small children, who were fortunately unharmed.

"I paid for those two broken windows," Maggie says, "We believe they got my mother-in-law's address by mistake, thinking it was mine."

Crusade Continues

She served notice at this past Wednesday's meeting that she is "digging in" for a long fight to prove that separate schools can't be equalized and that integration is the only answer to the disparaties of a dual system.

About her membership on the board she says:

"I didn't seek or solicit the appointment and I get no material gain or other personal advantage from it.

"I am not paid for being on the school board, although I do a tremendous amount of work.

Moral Conviction

"What I am doing I do as a matter of principle, out of a deep moral conviction that these wrongs can be righted and that the school board should take the step in rectifying them."

Most thoughtful Washingtonians respect Maggie's point of view and she has been warmly commended by local citizens backing her in her fight.

The AFRO published, a few weeks ago, a number of "bouquets" which can perhaps be best summed up in the succinct comment of Mrs. Smallwood Williams, wife of the pastor of Bible Way Church. Mrs. Williams said:

"More power to her."

In a different way, the Star newspaper said about the same thing when it editorialized on Maggie's comments about the corporation counsel's brief for the Supreme Court in the local school segregation case.

The Star said that Maggie had "commented with wisdom as well as indignation." The editorial went on to support her contention that school board members should have been consulted in the preparation of the brief.

In conclusion, the Star editorial quoted from Maggie's comments, saying:

"Mrs. Butcher is quite right in asserting that 'a basic factor in

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Dean Sayre Urges Christians to Meet Problem of 'Dividedness' in Race Relations

The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, jr., dean of the Washington Cathedral, yesterday said Christians were violating the commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," in regard to their Negro brethren."

Commenting wryly on segregation in the District schools, he said: "Our concern is that if the Supreme Court orders the schools here to be integrated, educational standards are likely to fall because of the influx of poorly trained pupils from overcrowded schools.

"And then we shall likely feel obliged to move out of the District to provide a better scholastic level for our children elsewhere or send them to segregated private schools. And what an expensive headache all that will involve!"

"As a citizen," he continued, "I can have my private opinions about segregated public schools and unequal employment opportunities and all manner of trifling social restrictions forgotten by all except the victims. On these points, however, I, like all of us, must leave it to the Supreme Court to decide as to whether they are in consonance or not with the democracy we have legally adopted."

Ministers, he said, are in a different case.

"But as a minister," he continued, "there remains to me the more profound duty of declaring the principles that flow from our Christian faith."

The church "can no longer afford," he said, "not to speak in Christ's name, no matter what obloquy or vicious rumor may result.

"The choice for us now is abundantly clear: either we break God's law and find ourselves broken instead by His judgment—or else we fearlessly follow the leading of God's Holy Spirit, in whom there is neither bond nor free, neither white nor black—but only the all-encompassing love of Jesus Christ."

In discussing the racial problem, the dean said, in a sermon, "We all know that to be born with a brown skin is to face a very different sort of existence from yours or mine."

He agreed that great progress had been made—"painlessly on the whole—and on the basis of that many argue that we had better not 'force' the issue (which of course really means 'face' it)." From this springs the gradualist argument—let time work it out, he said.

"But it is not the clock that saves," he emphasized; "time never softens pride but only hardens it; we are never redeemed by any calendar."

The dean declared "no steps were ever made toward brotherhood until someone squarely faced the problem of dividedness, and it is to our shame as Christians that we have allowed others to lead the way."

A year ago the cathedral faced "the problem of dividedness" with regard to its schools, and decided to admit Negroes.

17 Groups Firing At Segregation In National Capital

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — Seventeen national organizations last week declared that the District of Columbia's failure to provide equal educational opportunity for colored and white children is a violation of the U. S. Constitution.

A letter sent to the D. C. board of education said the constitution forbids "all discrimination on grounds of race or color", and even those who accept the separate-but-equal doctrine" must agree that the separate schools of the District of Columbia do not approach equality in the very sense of the word."

The letter said that equality can be provided through into integration and the board is required to do so if inequalities now exist which can be remedied by a discontinuance. In those cases at the very least schools, class and teachers assignments must be made without regard to race.

The letter was signed by the St. Peter Claver Center, the Washington Council of the American Council on Human Rights, the Washington Fellowship, Education Committee of the Federation Civic Associations, the Interracial Workshop and the American Friends Service Commitee.

Other signatures came from the Public Affairs Committee, of the Washington Ethical Society, the Education Committee of the Washington Urban League, Joint Social Order Committee of the Friends Meetings of Washington, Washington Chapter of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, the Washington Chapter and of the commission of law and action of American Jewish congress, the Japanese-American Citizen League.

Still other organizations signing the letter were Washington Chapter of the American for Democratic Action, the Potomac Cooperative Federation. Friends Committee of National Legislation, the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington.

University Women Would Abolish Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — The Washington Branch of the American Association of University Women has voted unanimously in favor of ending racial segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia, it was disclosed Friday.

In a letter signed by Dr. Katherine A. Frederic, president of the branch, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, and members of the Board of Education were notified of the branch's action.

The letter pointed out that the local branch of the AAUW "has successfully practiced racial integration in its membership." It said this is consistent with the policy of the parent organization.

"The Washington Branch of the American Association of University Women has already indorsed the integration of the two Washington teachers colleges," the letter said, adding:

"The branch has encouraged general studies of the problems relating to integration in the schools of the District of Columbia and, at the request of the superintendent of schools to various organizations, this branch submitted suggestions regarding preparation for integration.

"The Washington branch of the American Association of University Women favors integration in the public schools of the District of Columbia. Although recognizing the many problems that remain to be worked out and the need for intensive study of those problems, the branch expresses its belief that integration in the District schools is consistent with our American traditions and a means of eliminating the inequities in the education of District children.'

Racial segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia is attacked as unconstitutional in one of five school segregation cases which are set for reargument before the Supreme Court on December 7 and 8.

Integration Speed Backed By Corning

School Official Says City Not Committed To 'Gradualism' Plan

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning yesterday disclosed that if the Supreme Court rules the present segregated system unconstitutional, he would favor a fast-action plan for integrating District schools.

Explaining that he and his officers have been working out a program of integration, Corning added: "We are not committed to a program of gradualism."

Corning said he personally doesn't believe that integrating schools would be the correct procedure for Washington to follow. He did not say what, if any, transition period he preferred.

Several times during his regular press conference yesterday, Corning told reporters he did not wish to comment on the brief the Corporation Counsel filed in the pending Supreme Court segregation case which names the Board of Education as defendant.

At one point, however, Corning said he agreed with the Corporation Counsel's statement that integration should not be put into effect over a long period of time.

Corning said the Corporation Counsel's brief was read to him over the phone the day before it was filed. He said he assumed this was done to give him general information about its contents.

Corning said he was not asked to approve the brief. He added that on several occasions he was asked to supply the Corporation Counsel with facts about the school system in connection with the brief.

C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the Board of Education, yesterday told The Washington Post that the Corporation Counsel's brief was read to him, in advance of filing, by Milton D. Korman, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

"I had the feeling the brief was being printed at the time it was read to me," Sharpe said. "I think it was coming off the presses, because it was read in installments."

Sharpe said he was assured by Korman that the brief had been gone over thor
Commissioner Samuel
and Corporation Cou
non E. West.

"I told him (Korma
ahead and file if he and
and West thought the
a good job," Sha
Sharpe pointed
man did not ask f
"After
Counsel is
school bo
Sharpe said, adding, "An
no lawyer."

Meanwhile, at the
Building, Spencer, chairman
the Board of Commissioners,
said he had "read over" the brief
in West's presence before it was
filed. Spencer said he merely
wanted to know in a general
way what it contained. The
other Commissioners didn't see
the brief, Spencer said, because
the school board, not the Com-
missioners, are parties to the
case.

Korman yesterday refused to
comment on whether any city
officials received a preview of
the brief. He suggested the
question be asked of the Com-
missioners.

Also yesterday, a member of
the Board of Education pro-
tested that the school board was
not consulted by the Corpora-
tion Counsel on such matters as
the rate of speed with which
integration might be put into
effect.

Board Member Walter N. Tob-
for the Board of Education. The
brief was filed Monday in sup-
port of the District's position in
maintaining a dual school sys-
tem.

The Corporation Counsel's
brief stated that no poll was
taken of school board members'
views because the Counsel be-
lieved a "sociological issue" is
not involved in the case.

said the school board
have had a chance to of-
gestions of this nature—
on the legality of the

er this week, Mrs. Mar-
Just Butcher, a board
r, said the board should
en told in advance what
-the Corporation Coun-
posed to take as attorney

6 Groups Ask School Board To Declare Lack of Equality

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

Six Washington organizations yesterday urged the Board of Education to declare publicly that District public schools do not provide equal education for Negro and white pupils.

Copies of this request were sent J. Lee Rankin, Assistant Attorney General, and Vernon West, District Corporation Counsel.

In a separate letter, the six groups sent Rankin excerpts from recent reports by School Superintendent Hobert M. Corning on school housing and the number of teachers assigned to the white and Negro divisions of the school system.

Summarizing their position, the groups wrote Rankin:

"The Board of Education, despite strenuous effort, has failed to provide equal education for all children in the District; the Board's own statements and reports support our position and indicate that the Board is aware that it cannot and does not afford equal education."

Rankin, who will argue the Justice Department's brief in the forthcoming segregation hearings before the Supreme Court, was asked to consider the information sent him by the groups.

The groups are the District chapter of the American Veterans' Committee; the District-Maryland regional office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington; the Commission on Community Life of the Washington Federation of Churches, and the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In their letter to the school board, the organizations declared:

". . . The Board of Education is unable in the present segregated school system to provide equal education without regard to race."

The signers said this statement was based on a review of school board efforts to provide equal educational opportunities over years and on Corning's latest reports "which show the clear inequality in teacher-pupil ratio between white and Negro division." The groups cited recent studies made by Corning showing a surplus of white instructors and a corresponding shortage of Negro teachers.

"We respectfully urge the Board of Education to declare publicly by formal resolution that despite its consistent effort to provide equal education (it) has been and is at present unable to administer the public schools in a manner to provide the same educational opportunity for Negro children as is provided for white children," the organization wrote.

Equalization Of Schools Ordered by January 20

Board of Education Tells Corning to Fix Balance, Or Explain Reasons He Cannot

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

The Board of Education yesterday ordered School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning to correct any existing inequalities between the Negro and white divisions of the District school system before January 20—or explain why this is impossible.

The mandate, which could mean transfer — while schools are closed for the holidays—of some buildings from white to Negro use, was approved by a 6-1 vote of the nine-member Board.

The Board voted as follows: White members — Rowland F. Kirks, Mary H. Parker, Walter N. Tobriner, for; Robert R. Faulkner, against; C. Melvin Sharpe and Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, not voting. Negro members — Margaret J. Butcher, Wesley S. Williams and Col. A. West Hamilton, for.

Later in the meeting, Corning told the Board he is prepared to transfer 54 teachers' salaries from the white division to hire needed Negro instructors. He said the money would be available on the Negro division payroll February 1.

Corning said this switch would mean the dismissal of a "small number" of white temporary teachers. The number will not be known until mid-semester, when classes have been organized, he said.

Prior to the vote on equalization, Board members listened for two hours to parents who urged transfer of several white schools as the only solution to overcrowded Negro schools in the same neighborhoods. These witnesses presented documented evidence of "unequal school facilities."

Transfer of one of the White elementary schools in the Woodridge area was requested by Dr. Osborn T. Smallwod, president of the Woodridge Civic Association. The white schools in the area are Woodridge, Carlton and Central aves. ne., Burroughs, 18th and Monroe sts. ne., and Langdon, 20th and Franklin sts. ne.

Smallwood said the transfer this fall of Noyes School did not elimate overcrowding at Slowe School. He added that both these Negro schools are operating at more than capacity and that the white schools have a total of 690 vacancies.

Transfer of McKinley High School, 2d and T sts. ne., to house Negro students now attending Armstorng High School, 1st and O sts. nw., was requested by Hortense M. Fitzgerald, president of the Armstrong P-TA. Mrs. Fitzgerald said the "least you can do" is sek an emergency appropriation to make this change.

Corning has said it would take much money to equip McKinley for technical courses now given at the Negro school and to equip another white high school with shop equipment now used by McKinley students.

Williams, a Board member, said he thought the "Baltimore Plan" would work at McKinley. He referred to the integration this year of the Polytechnic Institute in Baltimore after Baltimore's School Board agreed that facilities offered at Polytechnic, a former white school, could not be duplicated in a Negro institution.

Williams asked the Board to order Corning to recommend the enrollment of Armstrong students at McKinley in cases where adequate facilities were not available at the Negro school.

Tobriner, Board member, said he believed a "detailed fact-finding" would have to preceed such a move, adding that every court in Washington would grant an injunction against the Board of Education if it took the action. Williams withdrew his motion.

Mrs. Butcher then moved that Corning correct by February these ten situations, which she said were instances of inequality.

Larger class size in Negro schools as compared to white classes; a surplus of 188 white teachers and a shortage of 69 Negro teachers; employment of 285 temporary white teachers who have no tenure rights under law; kindergarten waiting lists of 465 Negro and 31 white youngsters; four-day kindergarten classes for 2576 Negro pupils.

Also, kindergarten classes of more than 70 pupils per teacher for 150 white children and similar overcrowding for 4356 Negro youngsters; McKinley High School, 29 percent occupied, as compared to Armstrong, 86 percent occupied; four locked shoprooms at McKinley, none at Armstrong; less than 40 percent McKinley enrollment taking technical courses and 90 percent Armstrong students so enrolled; more than 20 percent of McKinley students taking typing and less than 10 percent at Armstrong taking commercial courses.

Hamilton, Board member, took issue with Mrs. Butcher's proposal, stating: "We have to consider the practical angle. . . . How can Dr. Corning put into effect such a gigantic move?

"I'm aware facilities are not equal," Hamilton continued, "but I'm not ready to vote."

Earlier, Hamilton said he favored integration of schools, but believed that under law, the operation of the dual school system is proper.

"All right," Mrs. Butcher said, "this board has been asked (previously) to go on record it can't provide equal facilities." She added that her request would be a hard job for Corning.

Mrs. Butcher declared: "I'm one who voted to raise his salary (Corning's) to $22,000. If the job's worth that, it's worth a little homework."

At this point, Mrs. Butcher agreed to withdraw her motion in favor of Board Member Kirks' proposal that Borning check out all charges of inequality, correct any cases before the January meeting or report why correction was not posible. The proposal was approved.

Mrs. Butcher then warned: "I'm digging info r a long fight. I don't believe there's such a thingaseq ualization. You can't equalize. This is just a drop in the bucket."

Although it was not read during the meeting yesterday, several members mentioned copies of a 19-page report they receivd documented school inequalities from Mrs. Butchr. This report ascitedin October and November Board reports made by Corning.

Mrs. Butcher's analysis was critical of efforts to achieve equality. Mrs. Butcher said 118.5 more salaries should be transferred from white to Negro use to equalize class size at Board standards.

Mrs. Butcher also wrote that: "It is apparent the Superintendent is approaching theproblem of the shortage of teachers in Division II (Negro) from the point of view of what can be spared by Division I (white). All the administration ever did was to figure out the smallest number of transfers at the very last moment," Mrs. Butcher's report continued.

Near the end of yesterday's three-hour meeting, Corning recommended that 54 white salaries be transfered temporarily to Negro use.

'Equalize' Order Hits D.C. Schools

BY ETHEL L. PAYNE
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The board of education of the District of Columbia has ordered Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning to "equalize" schools by January 20 of 1954 or show reason why.

By a 6-1 vote with two of the nine members abstaining the body upheld the three-point "equality" plan presented by Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, one of the three Negro members, only a few days

DR. MARGARET JUST BUTCHER

prior to the order last week.

The action by Dr. Butcher was seen as a strategic move to bring about integration in the public schools of Washington.

Her demands included equalization of the teaching loads of Negro and white teachers by Feb. 1, the start of the second semester, and equalization of facilities at Armstrong high school with those at McKinley Tech by Feb. 1. In lieu of this, she asked that Negro students be allowed to attend McKinley.

It is generally recognized as a physical impossibility to equalize the District's two school systems. But until the systems are equalized, the school board is in violation of the law requiring separate schools. Opponents of Jim Crow schools see integration as the only alternative.

Washington is faced with the problem of shortage of Negro teachers and an over supply of white teachers. This situation was brought on by a decrease in the white population of the capital while the Negro population was increasing. The work loads of Negro teachers are higher than whites.

Dr. Butcher, who has been a thorn in the side of the school board since her appointment last June, then warned, "I'm digging in for a long fight. I don't believe there's such a thing as equalization. You can't equalize. This is just a drop in the bucket."

Parents File Reply On Dual Schools

By Sam Zagoria
Post Reporter

A group of District Negro parents yesterday submitted a brief to the Supreme Court emphasizing that their challenge of public school segregation is distinctly different from that of the four-state cases.

The 22-page brief, entered by Attorney James M. Nabrit, jr. and George E. C. Hayes for the parents, is a reply to the stand taken by the District Corporation Counsel's office on behalf of its clients, the Board of Education.

The Supreme Court is scheduled to start hearing arguments on the segregated school controversy on Monday. The jurists will begin with a consolidated case involving Virginia and South Carolina, then move on to the Kansas case, then the District of Columbia and wind up with Delaware.

Yesterday's brief takes this stand:

1. The District's case centers on the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, rather than the Fourteenth, as in the state cases. Since the Fourteenth spells out limitations on states in treatment of citizens, the attorneys argue that it has little application to the situation here since the District is not a state.

This raises the possibility that even if the highest court should rule one way on the state cases, the attorneys for the parents feel that it does not preclude a different finding in their case.

2. The District case concerns the limiting of rights of Negroes by denying them education in a particular school solely because of race. Such limitation deprives Negroes of liberty despite the Fifth Amendment warning that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

The attorneys argue, too, that the test of deprivation is "whether the action is arbitrary, but never as to how much liberty is taken." This is intended in refutation of the District government's position that although Negro youngsters have been denied admission to the white Sousa Junior High School, other comparable facilities have been offered.

3. "Our government is one of laws and not of men. In this system, race is irrelevant . . . equality for all citizens—and a constitution that is color-blind," the brief declares, adding that there is no express power, nor an implied one, giving the Federal Government authority to "make racial distinctions in affording educational opportunities."

4. It is "the policy of the President of the United States to use all applicable authority of his high office to terminate all forms of segregation in the Nation's Capital," the Attorney General has filed a brief supporting the argument of the Negro parents and the District Commissioners have ordered an end to all "segregation in the District government."

These policies of "superior officers of Government" differ with the stand of the Board of Education and in addition, there are differences of view on the board.

5. The District's argument that it would take time to change from a dual to a single school system is faulty because if the Corporation Counsel's staff "had conferred with their clients—the Board of Education—they would have been advised that substantial 'indoctrination of teachers' is already an accomplished fact."

The brief cites the existence of an integrated teachers' union, several dozen school system committees, training programs and meetings in which both Negro and white instructors participate "without untoward incident."

"The most devastating rebuttal" that the city is "unprepared for the possibility of an immediate end of segregation in the public schools comes from the pen" of Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning, one of the defendants. In his annual report for the school year 1952-53, after a discussion of several steps taken by the Board of Education in planning possible reorganization as a result of a possible Supreme Court decision ending segregation, he notes, "The Superintendent and the officers will not be unprepared in the event that major changes in the organization are required."

The Washington Post

SPOTTSWOOD BOLLING, JR. . . . publicity shy

Boy, 14, Won't Hear His Racial Case Argued

Spottswood Thomas Bolling, Jr., the 14-year-old Spingarn High School freshman who figures so prominently as the plaintiff in the District's school segregation case before the Supreme Court this week, will not be on hand when the nine justices convene—he prefers school, particularly the gym hour basketball games, instead.

Spottswood, better-known to his schoolmates as "Doc," and Board of Education President C. Melvin Sharpe are the principals in "Bolling v. Sharpe," a case destined for a top place in Constitutional law books no matter which way the Supreme Court rules.

Doc (his nick-name came from carting around the medical kit for the school football team) was graduated from Turner Elementary School in June, 1950.

"That fall mother and a whole lot of grownups took me and a whole lot of other children over to Sousa Junior High School," Doc said, fingering his black tie and looking down nervously at his feet. "They went in to see the principal. My mother said I couldn't get in so I went to Shaw Junior High School. That was farther away from home and overcrowded."

Doc, his older brother, Wanamaker, 17, and three other children, all Negroes, had sought admittance to the all-white Sousa Junior High School.

Doc and Wanamaker's mother, Mrs. Spottswood T. Bolling, Sr., 122 Park pl. ne., and the mothers and fathers of the other children formed the Consolidated Parents Group, Inc. and brought suit.

They wasted no arguments on whether Shaw was inferior to Sousa, the usual ground in a segregation case. They simply declared that the mere denial of the right of five children to enter Sousa "solely because of race and color" violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations.

Interviewed in his home yesterday, Doc bit his fingernails, shriveled inside his freshly-pressed tan tweed sportcoat, "No sirred" and "Yes sirred," even ducked out behind the kitchen gas furnace— all to make clear he would prefer to resume watching the Notre Dame game on television, or go over to Lincoln Park and play basketball, or do anything at all but discuss a Supreme Court segregation case.

It might bear his name but it certainly didn't bear his immediate concern.

"He's publicity-shy. I practically had to sit on him to keep him home for the photographer," Mrs. Bolling explained.

Mrs. Bolling is a certified multilith operator in the General Services Administration reproduction department. Her husband, who was graduated from Hampton Institute in carpentry and worked for the Public Buildings Service, died in 1948.

Mrs. Bolling spent yesterday doing the family ironing in her neat two-story frame house with its green shutters and green and white front porch. The family goes to Georgetown's Jerusalem Baptist Church on Sundays and on the mantel Mrs. Bolling had placed a three-sided shrine with a candle.

"We have a nice block here," she said. "It's a mixed block, only about nine colored families. I just always like for people to live together and know one another. I just don't think anybody is inferior, because God made us all together."

Mrs. Bolling plans to use her Government leave this week to take a chance on getting a seat inside the Supreme Court to hear what the legal minds have to say on the subject.

District Affairs

Whose Views Will D. C. Give the Court?

By Ben W. Gilbert

THE CASE OF Spottswood Thomas Bolling, et al., versus C. Melvin Sharpe, et al., is scheduled for argument before the United States Supreme Court this week. Bolling is a young Negro who sought admission to a public school for white students. Sharpe is president of the District Board of Education.

GILBERT

This one may go down in the constitutional law books as a basic case on citizen rights under the Fifth Amendment. The question at issue is not a citizen's right to avoid compulsory self-incrimination, but the right of citizens in areas under the jurisdiction of Congress to a non-segregated education.

The Fifth Amendment forbids Congress to deprive any person of "life, liberty, or property without due process of law." The comparable clause of the Fourteenth Amendment is involved in the school segregation cases originating in the states concerned.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL of the District of Columbia filed a brief with the United States Supreme Court last week in answer to a request from the court for guidance on how racial integration of public schools might be ordered. The court's questions, propounded last June, were cast in a legal framework, but they seemed to be seeking practical advice. From where did this practical advice come?

It did not come from the District Board of Education, which would have the job of applying an integration order. The brief stated openly that the nine members of the school board had not been questioned in the matter. It's possible a majority of the school board members would favor integration if left to their own devices, but the court was told only that their public utterances indicated they were divided on the issue.

School Board President Sharpe and Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning heard the brief read to them over the telephone by an assistant corporation counsel just before it was filed, but they had no opportunity to study it. District Commissioner Samuel Spencer had a chance to read it, although technically he is not a party to the suit as are the members of the school board.

School Board Member Margaret Just Butcher has protested publicly that she was not consulted in the preparation of the brief, which purports to represent all the members of the Board of Education. It is not known whether her protest will be called to the attention of the court.

THE BRIEF DOES NOT defend the refusal by the school authorities to admit the Negro to a white school. That was done a year ago when the case was argued originally

It is interesting to note that the brief was reviewed by the Justice Department and was changed in some particulars before it was filed. But, even in its modified form, it was not entirely satisfactory to the Federal Government. That should surprise no one, because the Federal Government and the District are technically and legalistically opposed on the issue of segregation.

In its final form, the District brief appears confusing and contradictory. At one point, it states that "no gradual adjustment appears necessary and none is recommended." Elsewhere, reasons are listed why integration should be delayed for an "unpredictable" time.

One suggestion is that integration should be delayed until Congress has provided funds for the training of teachers and until the teachers have been trained.

There is nothing in the record to indicate the school board favors this approach. Miss Butcher, for instance, argues that many of the city's 3500 teachers will not need the intensive indoctrination suggested.

THE DISTRICT'S BRIEF seems to argue that nothing should be done about racial integration until the entire school system is ready to accept it all at once.

The Federal Government's brief, on the other hand, recommends machinery for gradual integration under the jurisdiction of the District Court. Under the Federal proposal, the District School Board would be allowed to work out an orderly program of integration that could be put into effect at once in some areas of the city and more gradually in other areas.

The District brief also raises technical problems concerning the hiring and promotion of teachers under integration. To some persons these problems may appear formidable in advance of a Supreme Court integration order. But because they are largely technical, there undoubtedly are technical ways to solve them.

Preparing For Integration

The District of Columbia has responded to the Supreme Court's request for information concerning the effects of a decision invalidating segregated school systems with a brief that seems admirably thoughtful in content and cooperative in spirit. "If separate schools for the races are declared unconstitutional, cognizance should be taken by this Court of the necessity for proper preparation for integration," it urges, "and the cases should be remanded to the respective district courts with instructions to order prompt preparation for integration and to order actual commencement and completion of integration within a reasonable period of time."

Whatever the constitutional merits of this view, it appears eminently sensible and pragmatic. Integration of Washington's dual school system would require, as the corporation counsel notes, "something more than mere reshuffling of the pupils." It would require proper indoctrination and instruction of teachers; and Congress would have to act and to appropriate funds for this kind of training. It would require indoctrination of parents and children; and for this, patient and understanding efforts would have to be made by parent-teacher associations, churches, citizen associations and a variety of community groups. It would require careful planning by the Superintendent of Schools. Without such groundwork, integration would be likely to produce confusion and friction to the serious disadvantagement of school children of both races.

The corporation counsel says candidly that the necessary preparation does not necessitate a gradual and protracted adjustment. He insists only that "an adequate time is necessary and advisable to accomplish the change in the manner in which acknowledged leaders in education believe that such a change should properly be accomplished." Adequate time is difficult to define since, at least in the case of the District, it depends in part upon congressional action.

But the length of time needed to accomplish the change in the desired manner depends in even larger part upon the actions of school authorities and community organizations. And these have been notoriously slow in making so much as a commencement. The school authorities in particular need to be ready with plans for redistricting schools and reassigning teachers in order to assure the greatest possible equity. There has been ample notice of the possibility that the Supreme Court will find segregation to be forbidden by the Constitution. In that event, "adequate time" to bring local practices into conformity with the Constitution ought to be the shortest time in which cooperation, good will and resolute effort can manage it. The time to lay the essential foundation for integration is now. The period in which the Court's judgment is awaited ought not to be wasted.

Board orders equalization

Spectators baffled by Col. Hamilton

WASHINGTON

Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning, Thursday afternoon promised to intensify efforts to correct school inequalities here, but said he did not think "any system can be equalized, whether within Division 1 or Division 2 or an intergrated system."

He told a press conference that he will report to the school board in January as to what has been accomplished, the things he thinks the board can do and those he thinks cannot be done under the law.

Spectators at the D. C. school board's historic session, Wednesday, rejoiced at the board's move to "equalize or explain" local schools by January but were puzzled by the actions of Col. West A. Hamilton who helped block two other moves aimed at relief for Division 2 pupils.

With five others on the nine-member board, Colonel Hamilton voted without hesitation for Dr. Rowland F. Kirks' motion.

But he balked determinedly at two other motions offered by Wesley A. Williams and Dr. Margaret Butcher.

Citing the "Baltimore plan," under which both races now attend Baltimore Polytechnic High school, Mr. Williams proposed that pupils at Armstrong High be admitted to McKinley High next semester for courses which are not offered at Armstrong.

Robert Faulkner, stating that he wanted to offer an "amendment" to Mr. Williams' motion, contended that a legal question was involved. He said the matter should be referred to the corporation counsel's office for an opinion.

When Mr. Williams questioned the parliamentary propriety of Mr. Faulkner's move, Colonel Hamilton pointed out that "a substitute motion takes precedence."

Favored Substitute

"I'm in favor of the substitute motion," Colonel Hamilton declared.

Mr. Williams finally withdrew his motion and Doctor Butcher moved that Superintendent Hobart M. Corning be directed to end existing school inequalities by beginning of the second semester.

Colonel Hamilton immediately spoke up:

"I'm not prepared to direct the Superintendent to accomplish an impossibility," he said, "I'm aware of this inequality and of course I'm for integration and against segregation.

'Impossible Mandate'

"But under the existing law we're required to have dual schools.

"I'm not willing," he said a little later, "to vote an impossible mandate for the superintendent. It's now almost January first.

Colored School Population Highest

Washington, D. C., doubtless is the only metropolitan city in the country in which the colored public school enrollment exceeds the white, according to a statement made by District of Columbia Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Hobart M. Corning.

Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee, Dr. Corning pointed out that three years ago, for the first time, the enrollment in the colored schools became equal to that of the white schools.

The next year, he said, there were 4,654 more colored than white students in the dual school system, and this year there are 8,604 more colored than white students.

The superintendent said the figures were not proportionately, but actually.

House Group Trims TV Out From Budget For Schools

Committee Okays Negro Projects And Request for 85 More Teachers

The District's 1953-54 school budget, aimed chiefly at bolstering Negro facilities, sailed through the House Appropriations Committee yesterday almost intact except for the proposed educational television station.

The Committee approved the 85 additional Negro teachers requested, and said it understood that these, together with 32 other positions to be transferred from white to Negro schools, would make the teacher-student ratio the same in both white and Negro systems next year.

Also approved as requested were funds for planning or construction of seven Negro school projects. The commissioners had made no request for either teachers or buildings for white students.

A last-minute request of $400,000—urged by the Board of Education—to build and operate a televisio nstation for educational purposes was cut out entirely.

The school budget recommend by the committee to the full House was $28,194,000. This was $636,000, or 2½ percent, less than requested, but $2,321,000 more than allowed this year.

The $3,189,000 construction fund approved was earmarked for these projects:

Construction of new elementary schools near 56th and East Capitol Sts. and near Stanton and Elvans rds. se.; additions to Douglass and Terrell Junior High Schools and to Syphax Elementary School; planning a new elementary school near 42d and Grant sts. ne. and a eplacement for Van Ness Elementary School.

The item for permanent improvements to existing schools was cut one-third to $100,000 by eliminating money for a rifle range at Coolidge High School, money for automatic kas furnaces in greenhouses at eight senior high schools and nearly half the amount requested for lockers in school buildinges.

Corning Urges Negro Use for Bryan, Noyes

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

District School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning told the Board of Education yesterday that Bryan and Noyes Schools should be used by Negro students, beginning in September.

Corning said there is no immediate remedy for antiquated Armstrong Technical high school. He added there was no money to alter nearby McKinley High School to accommodate Armstrong students, or to send McKinley's white students elsewhere for technical training. McKinley is one-third occupied.

Mrs. Hortense Fitzgerald, president of the Armstrong P-TA, charged school officials and the school board with being responsible for her son leaving school. She said her 17-year-old boy became so frustrated with the inadequate program that she signed for him to join the Air Force." She said the youth tried to learn electricity in the Armstrong annex, an abandoned grade school. Class equipment was three self-provided iron cords and one soldering machine, she said.

Corning said the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court on integration might determine the "exact nature" of some future relief at Armstrong.

The buildings and grounds committee of the Board of Education will consider shift of the grade schools at 2:30 p. m. June 29. Final board action will be taken at a special session at 2:30 p. m. June 30. Citizens may testify bot hdays in Franklin School, 13th and K sts. nw.

Corning said yesterday the shift of Bryan School, Independence ave. between 13th and 14th sts. se., would make it possible to discontinue use of five make-shift classrooms in Payne School, 15th and C sts. se. He added that classes in all the seven Negro grade schools in the Lincoln Park area would be held to fewer than 40 pupils. A new kindergarten could be opened at both Blow and Pierce Negro Schools, he said.

The 400 Bryan students could be housed in Buchanan School, 13th and E sts. se., Corning said. Buchanan then would have 764 students. Its present capacity is 720, but a reading clinic would be moved to another building. Corning said "no serious loss in service to the children" would result from the Bryan transfer.

After the committee meeting, parents of Bryan students said they intended to fight to keep their school. Several women questioned Corning's choice of shifting Bryan instead of Buchanan. A few months ago, Corning told Payne parents that neither Bryan nor Buchanan could house the students of the other. He didn't explain yesterday what had changed the situation.

In proposing the transfer of Noyes School, 10th and Franklin sts. ne., Corning said it would stave off part-time instruction or huge classes at Slowe School, 14th and Jackson sts. ne. Slowe, which has a capacity of 360, expects 600 Negro students by fall. The 245 students now attending Noyes could go to Brookland, Langdon and Emery Schools "without causing congestion," Corning said.

Corning pointed out he could not transfer Woodridge School to Negro use as asked by parents of Slowe children living in this area. He said it would be displacing 265 students for the convenience of only 117 children.

In presenting a blueprint of other troubled spots in Negro schools, Corning said there would be a shortage of about 1700 seats in th junior highs, particularly in the Southeast and Northwest sections.

Because of parental concern over growing enrollments in the Garfield-Turner School area in the Southeast, Corning said a study had been made. He said the situation is not "pressingly critical" at present, pointing out that a 10-room temporary annex to Birney School is unused.

Corning said he could not recommend transfer of a white school in the fast-changing Northwest section now serviced by three Negro Schools, Park View, Bruce and Monroe. "If school population trends continue as they have in the past," Corning said he might recommend transfer of a white school later.

Pressing for a vote on Cornings proposals yesterday, Col. West A. Hamilton, member of the building committee, said: "I hope we're not going to mobilize a lot of sentiment . . . I'm in favor of the recommendations."

Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, chairman, replied: "I believe we ought to provide the opportunity for people to blow off steam, whether they change our opinions or not." Under a new rule, the board must give 10-day notice before voting for building shifts.

To End Payne Crowding

Move to Shift SE School To Negro Use Is Due Today

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

A proposal to transfer Bryan School to Negro use may be voted on today by the Board of Education buildings and grounds committee.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning is expected to recommend the transfer to reduce overcrowding at Payne School where classes are held in the auditorium of a new addition. The school board commitee will consider the shift during a 2:30 p. m. meeting.

The shift in the use of Bryan School, Independence ave. between 13th and 14th sts. se., will climax two years of pleading by parents of Payne studenst for use of some white school with declining enrollment in the Lincoln Park area. Payne is located at 15th and C sts. se.

During the two years, the parents twice ordered a stay-at-home strike by there youngsters.

Other recommendations by Corning today may include transfer of McKinley High School for use by Negro technical students attending outdated Armstrong High School and transfer of a white grade school to ease overcrowding at Slowe School, 14th and Jackson sts. ne.

The buildings and grounds committee yesterday approved completed additions to three grade schools by the time they are occupied next fall they will be overcrowded by pupils coming in from new housing developments.

They are: Keene School addition, Rock Creek Church and Riggs rd. nw, 10 classrooms, kindergarten, library, assembly and lunch and play rooms, $640,200. The new capacity is 792; the white enrollment is expected to climb to this figure by October.

Bunker Hill addition, 14th st. and Michigan ave. ne., an identicial room plan to Keene, $599,820. With the extra rooms, capacity at this school is 792; between 800 and 900 white students are expected next year.

Turner School third floor and assembly hall, Stanton rd. and Alabama ave. se., $286,600. Upper grades of the Turner school now are attending an annex.

Preparing For Integration

We hope that the Supreme Court's temporary deferment of a decision in the school segregation cases, in contrast to its far-reaching decision on the restaurant case, will not result in any relaxation of efforts by the community and its responsible officials to find constructive ways to achieve the integration of our schools, whenever that former segregation is ended. Between now and the time the court announces its decision much has to be done. There are many serious inequalities and discriminations in the D. C. schools. The present law of the Constitution requires that the separate school systems for white and colored children shall be equal. The Board of Education and the superintendent are duty bound here and now to end the discriminations in school facilities and teaching loads wherever they exist. The delay in determining the constitutional issues gives no sanction to continued inequality or discrimination.

It is evident from the questions put by the court for further argument that one of the important reasons for the delay in its decision is the court's wrestling with the question of how to make integration of the schools not only an end of segregation, but a constructive and unifying experience for the community. Should integration, when it comes, be immediate or gradual? Should it be uniform and general, or should it be tailored to local community circumstances? What is needed by way of preparing community attitudes and community facilities and services? This is the substance of the questions to be considered by the court. They are questions that confront all of us as we plan for our own community.

Most of the organizations which responded to the invitation of the Board of Education to suggest methods of integration of the D. C. schools urged that we follow three main principles. First, that integration, when it comes, should become effective uniformly and at the same time throughout the District, in order to avoid making each step the occasion of community controversy, as has been the case so far in each transfer of schools and playgrounds. Second, that integration be accomplished by zoning the schools and assigning to each school all children living in that school's zone. And third, that segregation, requires hiring, assigning, and promoting all teachers and other staff strictly on the basis of merit.

We are sure that the vast majority of the people of the District of Columbia are ready to undertake sincerely the next step in good human relations based on such principles. We are sure the children are also ready. It is our hope that the Board of Education and the school administration will proceed vigorously to remove the inequalities in the D. C. schools, and will continue to explore and plan and prepare for full integration. The delay of six to nine months gives us all additional time to work together and perfect our plans. Let us make the most of this period.

American Council on Human Rights, Washington Chapter
Americans for Democratic Action, Washington Chapter
American Jewish Congress Commission on Law and Social Action, Washington Chapter
American Veterans Committe, Greater Washington Area Council
B'nai B'rith Council of Metropolitan Washington
Catholic Interracial Council of Washington
Commission on Community Life of the Washington Federation of Churches
Ethical Culture Society
Frontiers Club
Garfield-Douglas Heights Civic Association
Interdenominational Ministers Association
St. Peter Claver Center.
Social Action Committee of Congregational Christian Churches, Washington Area
Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, D. C. Chapter
Veterans Civic Club
Warehouse Employees Union, Local 730 (A. F. of L.)
Washington Fellowship
Washington Interracial Workshop
Washington.

Arlington County Board Sued, Racial Law Violation Charged

An Arlington resident, who said he's tired of the county-s School Board being "picked on" in court, yesterday filed a suit against the County Board, charging it with breaking the State's racial laws.

Lindell F. Shrum, 6300 N. 29th st., a salesmanager for a District appliance company, said in his suit the County Board had, on several occasions, "wilfully and knowingly" broken segregation statutes.

These acts included, he said, permitting co-mingling of white and Negro audiences in public zoning hearings and budget hearings; and permitting the races to mix during in-service training and staff meetings at the Health Department.

Shrum asked Circuit Court to require the five members of the County Board to show cause why they shouldn't be removed for these alleged infractions of the State's segregation laws.

County board members reached yesterday said they had no comment.

Shrum said he decided to take the action over the weekend after he read a grand jury's report on similar charges against the school board. Shrum said he likes Arlington's schools and is "tired of the school board's being picked upon."

He is a member of the county Democratic Executive Committee and Williamsburg Civic Association, but stressed he acted without the knowledge of either organization.

Shrum referred to a grand jury report on charges lodged against the school board by John Locke Green, Arlington attorney.

The jury on Friday found insufficient evidence to support Green's claim the school board has spent funds recklessly or had shown improper sex education films, but the jury did call upon Circuit Court to "consider" four alleged infractions of segregation laws.

Meanwhile, Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan said yesterday Judge Walter T. McCarthy had issued an order requiring the school board to defend itself against the jury's segregation findings on October 27.

'Grave Inequalities' Charged

17 Groups Ask School Board To End Pupil Segregation

The District Board of Education is required by law to end segregation in Washington's schools—"at the very least" in those areas where equal educational facilities are not offered.

This position is set forth in a letter sent to the board by 17 civic and religious organizations.

"It has been said," the letter emphasizes, ". . . an alleged mandate in certain acts of Congress (requires) a dual system of schools. Whether these acts require or merely permit a dual system is a debatable point. What is not debatable, however, is the fact that no act of Congress can justify violation of the Constitution."

Every possible means, the organizations urge, must be utilized to obtain the "equality which the Constitution guarantees." They go on to cite "flagrant inequalities" in District schools for Negro students.

Referring to school segregation cases to be reargued before the Supreme Court, the letter reminds the Board of Education members that the school year may end before the court's decision can be handed down and put into effect.

"The school authorities have an uninterrupted obligation to obey already existing and clearly interpreted laws . . . ," the 17 organizations point out in their letter. "Even those who accept the 'separate but equal' doctrine must agree that the separate schools of the District of Columbia do not approach equality in the very narrowest sense of the word."

Five cases on racial segregation in schools, one from the District, are scheduled to be reargued before the Supreme Court in December. The principal question is whether separate, but equal, public schools for white and Negroes are permitted by the Constitution.

The local groups sent their letter to the Board of Education last week. A member said yesterday that the letter had not yet been brought to the board's attention, but may be on the agenda for Wednesday's session.

In their letter, the civic organizations stress that "the grave inequality which exists between the education provided for white and colored children is a matter of record."

They point out that the superintendent's report for 1952-53 refers to "an imbalance between the two divisions in number of teachers and school house facilities."

Their letter also notes that capacity exceeded enrollment by 4446 seats in white elementary schools at the beginning of this month. In Negro schools, the letter asserts, the situation was reversed; enrollment exceeded capacity by 3429 pupils.

After citing these as some of "the more flagrant inequalities and by no means an exhaustive report," the organizations conclude their letter by urging the board to provide "true equality through integration."

Groups signing the letter include:

St. Peter Claver Center, Washington Council of the American Council on Human Rights, the Washington Fellowship, Education Committee of the Federation of Civic Associations, Interracial Workshop, American Friends Service Committee, Public Affairs Committee of the Washington Ethical Society, Education Committee of the Washington Urban League, Joint Social Order Committee of the 'Friends Meetings of Washington.

School Board Asks Groups To File Views on Integration

The Board of Education voted 5 to 1 yesterday to ask organizations and individuals to file briefs by February 4 on the best ways to prepare for a possible integration of District schools.

Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, author of the plan, then will cull the reports and write a summary. This action will postpone until early spring an authorized citizen discussion meeting on the same subject.

The briefs are to be confined to two points: The mechanics of integration, such as teacher placement; educational preparation necessary to make integration work more freely in case the Supreme Court should rule segregation unconstitutional.

Corning yesterday said his summary of the briefs would reflect the general pattern of the thinking of the community. His master review, he added, would be used as a basis for discussion and reaction by the persons to be invited by C. Melvin Sharpe, school board president, to participate in the special discussion meeting.

The preliminary step was recommended by Corning to "assure" that the meeting will be of "more specific help than would otherwise be possible." Corning said it was not designed to "circumvent" the board's previous action in authorizing the calling of the extraordinary session.

The move was opposed by Robert R. Faulkner. Favoring the plan were West A. Hamilton, Mrs. Velma Williams, Wesley S. Williams, Walter N. Tobriner and Miss Mary Parker. Mrs. Frank S. Phillips did not vote and Sharpe votes only as tie-breaker. Albert E. Steinem was absent.

The school board yesterday received another progress report in the 7-year struggle to ease overcrowding at Payne School, 15th and C sts. ne. Corning said he proposed to establish two additional classes on "an emergency basis" in the auditorium of the Negro school's addition which opened January 5. This plan, he said, would be preferable to transferring the overload of 145 children to Maury and Webb Schools now.

On the suggestion of Tobriner, the superintendent agreed to ask parents to voluntarily return youngsters to Webb and Maury. Corning this fall promised Payne parents that children attending the more distant buildings could be accommodated in the Payne addition. The students poured in this month, leaving two vacant rooms at Maury and four at Webb.

Each member of the school board received a wire Tuesday from Payne parents demanding the transfer of Bryan or Buchanan Schools to Negro use. The citizens called for a decision at yesterday's meeting.

Corning declared: "I could not, at this time, recommend the transfer of either school when the overflow at Payne involves only 145 pupils." He said neither building could absorb the other's pupils without a "serious curtailment of the educational program."

The school board tabled a statement of principles for operation of the proposed educational television channel which Corning wanted to submit to the Federal Communications Commission. The board recently filed an application with FCC for control of the channel.

In other action, the board:

Urged the Commissioners to set up a borrowing program to finance school counstruction; instructed the legislation committe to prepare a bill to be sent the Commissioners permitting the transfger of funds within the school budget and which would credit the school board with proceeds from sales of school property. This money now goes into the District general fund.

Protested the elimination from the 1954 budget by the Commissioners of money to build a new white junior high school at 4th st. and Mississippi ave. se. Restoration of the item was urged.

Appointed Lemuel A. Penn principal of Phelps Vocational High School and Mrs. Fannie R. Dorsey, principal of Douglass Junior High.

Approved retirements of Mrs. Elfrida K. Taylor, Shaw Junior High School teacher; Mrs. Susan S. Ekstrand, teacher, Gordon Junior High; Miss Vivian Vestal, teacher, Macfarland Junior Highffi Mrs. Alice M. Baker, teacher, Shepherd School; and William F. DeBardeleben, assistant professor, Miner Teachers College.

Enrollment Highest By Actual Count

Superintendent Says Excess In Figures Totals 8,604 Pupils

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — The dual school system of the District of Columbia shows the paradoxical situation of a continuing drop in the white school population and a continuing increase in the colored school population, according to the testimony of Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, before the House Appropriations Committee.

To give members of the committee an estimate of the extent to which the white school population is dropping and the colored rising, Dr. Corning pointed out that three years ago, for the first time, the enrollment in the colored schools became equal to that in the white schools.

THE NEXT year, he said, there were 4,654 more colored than white students in the dual system, and this year there are 8,604 more colored students than white.

"Do you mean proportionately or actually?" asked Representative Earl Wilson, of Indiana, chairman of the District of Columbia Appropriations subcommittee.

"Actually," replied Dr. Corning.

Mr. Wilson said he had made that observation at hearings of citizens' groups when someone was testifying in behalf of division 2 schools and was implying that the teacher-pupil ratio was not the same in the white and colored schools.

MR. WILSON said he tried to explain that public schools were not hiring white teachers, that they were letting them retire and not filling vacancies, and hiring teachers for the colored schools only.

Dr. Corning presented a chart showing that since 1945, 203 positions have been abolished in the white schools and sixty-seven salaries transferred, resulting in the elimination of 270 teachers' salaries in the white schools.

Asked whether only colored teachers were used in colored schools, Dr. Corning replied:

* * *

"THE SCHOOLS at the present time are entirely segregated in every respect. There are two complete systems of schools, really, that meet in my office — I have charge of both division. The First Assistant Superintendent on each side and a full battery of officers and teachers — colored and white — are entirely separated all the way through."

The hearings, made public Thursday, show that an off-the-record discussion followed.

In addition to the positions shifted to the colored division, Dr. Corning said, salaries also have been loaned from division 1 to division 2. For example, he said, last year there were forty-nine such positions loaned, which must be returned as of July 1 to division 1.

Until this current year, he added, the school system has been able to establish temporary positions from savings which were available for uses of that sort. There were fifty-three such positions in 1950, thirty-seven in 1951, and thirty in 1952, he said.

Strike Keeps 800 Pupils From Payne Classrooms

Walkout Won't End Till Overcrowding Has Been Relieved, P-TA Head Says

A "stay-at-home" strike protesting overcrowded conditions at Payne Elementary School began yesterday with more than 800 students absent from classes.

The strike was voted last Thursday by the Payne-Maury Parent-Teacher Association.

A total of 57 students of the 899 enrolled reported for morning classes. The number dwindled to 45 after the lunch hour.

P-TA President J. Andrew Thalley said the strike would continue until the association feels the overcrowded conditions have been remedied, and votes to end the children back. "Our next meeting has not been scheduled," he said.

Temporary Classrooms

In an effort to alleviate the situation and prevent the strike, the Board of Education recently set up five "temporary" classrooms in the school's new auditorium section.

The P-TA, however, has demanded that either Bryan or Buchanan Elementary schools, both attended by white students, be turned over for the use of Negro students to take care of Payne's surplus.

"There are enough facilities in the community for our children without improvising classrooms in the auditorium," Thalley said. "The auditorium should be used for its original purpose."

The threatened picketing of both Payne and the Board of Education Administrative Building, at 13th and K sts. nw., did not cause much trouble. Few pickets appeared at both places but drifted away after a brief taste of the cold weather.

Fifth Precinct Pvt. Wade G. Baucom, stationed at Payne, 15th and C sts. se., in case of emergency, reported four pickets, parade in front of the school briefly at noon.

Corning Won't Comment

Meanwhile, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Schools Superintendent, refused to comment.

District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue said he is opposed to parents taking their children out of school. "There is a section in the District Code making such action a misdemeanor," he said, "but it has been our policy not to enforce this in the past."

(Under Title 31, Section 207 of the 1951 District Code, a $10 fine or five days in jail, or both, is provided for the guilty parent or guardian for every two days the child is absent.)

This is the second such strike at Payne. In December, 1951, Payne parents kept their children out of school for four days.

By Jack Lartz—The Washington Post

Only a handful of students showed up for instruction in the temporary classrooms set up in Payne School's auditorium. Four of them are sitting beyond the partition.

Payne Principal Frank T. Mundy calmly explained the situation which led up to the strike. "The auditorium classrooms cut the classroom enrollment from 44 students-per-teacher down to about 40," he said, "but the Board of Education standards call for 36 students-per-teacher.

"Before the new auditorium section was opened last month we handled 472 students in classes from kindergarten to the third grade," he said, "but with the new addition we took in 427 students from other schools and added fourth, fifth and sixth grad classes."

The Americans for Democratic Action last night asked all District citizens to support the Payne group demands that Bryant or Buchanan schools be transferred to use of the Payne surplus of students.

Equal School Law Broken, Board Told

Statement Made By Mrs. Butcher While Criticizing Corning's Report

Mrs. Margaret J. Butcher, a board of education member, yesterday accused the board of violating the segregation law because equal school facilities for Negro and white students are not maintained.

"Until this community matures to the point of according all its children one set, and one alone, of educational facilities, I feel that we should be morally bound to insist on equality of facilities for all the children in the community," Mrs. Butcher declared.

Mrs. Butcher, a new member of the board, made the statement in criticising the annual report prepared by Superintendent Hobart M. Corning.

"I felt that this report should surely reflect the superintendent's awareness, though not expressed conviction, that the attempts at school equalization between Division I (white) and 2 (Negro) are hopeless, abortive and completely futile," Mrs. Butcher said.

She added: "It is my strong view that we, the board members, and in a sense custodians of the community's children, are breaking the letter of the so-called 'segregation law' because we are not determined to meet the requirements of equalization."

Mrs. Butcher said she believes the board should insist that Corning bring to it some definite plan for constructive action to meet one of two contingencies—a ruling from the Supreme Court ordering integration, a ruling denying it.

Corning yesterday gave Mrs. Butcher a partial reply to her September request for a report on the teacher shortage and other problems facing Negro schools. He summarized the number of teachers assigned to the two school divisions.

The summary shows there are 1765 teacher positions appropriated for white schools, which on October 1 had an enrollment of 44,878 pupils. The number of positions includes 34 jobs which were frozen to provide funds for mandatory in-service pay increases.

There are 1830 teacher positions in Negro schools, including 20 salaries which were transferred temporarily from the white schools, and 34 permanent salary transfers. The Negro schools October 1 reported 58,800 students.

Corning gave this breakdown of regular classroom teachers and the pupil-teacher ratio in the various levels of the white and Negro schools:

Division I

Wilson Teachers College, 30.5 teachers, 403 students, 13.2 ratio; senior highs, 345.5 teachers, 6497 students, 18.8 ratio; vocational, 67 teachers, 983 pupils, 14.7 ratio; junior high, 364 teachers, 8906 pupils, 24.5 ratio; elementary, 620 teachers, 21,586 pupils, 34.8 ratio; kindergarten, 88 teachers, 4444 pupils, 50.5 ratio. Junior high students attending such classes as sight conservation or social adjustment are 358 to 21 teachers. Ungraded elementary classes such as Braille have 1243 students, 79 teachers.

Division II

Miner Teachers College, 31 teachers, 581 pupils, 18.7 ratio; senior highs, 242.5 teachers, 5792 children, 23.9 ratio; vocational, 59.5 teachers, 1132 pupils, 19 ratio; junior highs, 449 teachers, 13,257 pupils, 29.5 ratio; elementary, 817 teachers, 31,044 pupils, 38 ratio, and kindergarten, 67 teachers, 5084 students, 75.9 ratio. There are 531 children attending special classes, including those for the crippled, in Negro elementary schools and 34 teachers. In the Negro junior highs, shut-in and adjustment pupils number 32 or two teachers.

The subject of equal facilities came up a second time yesterday when Board Member Wesley S. Williams asked Corning to analyze a letter the board received from 17 civic and religious organizations. The letter said the board is required by law to end segregation in schools where equal educational facilities are not offered.

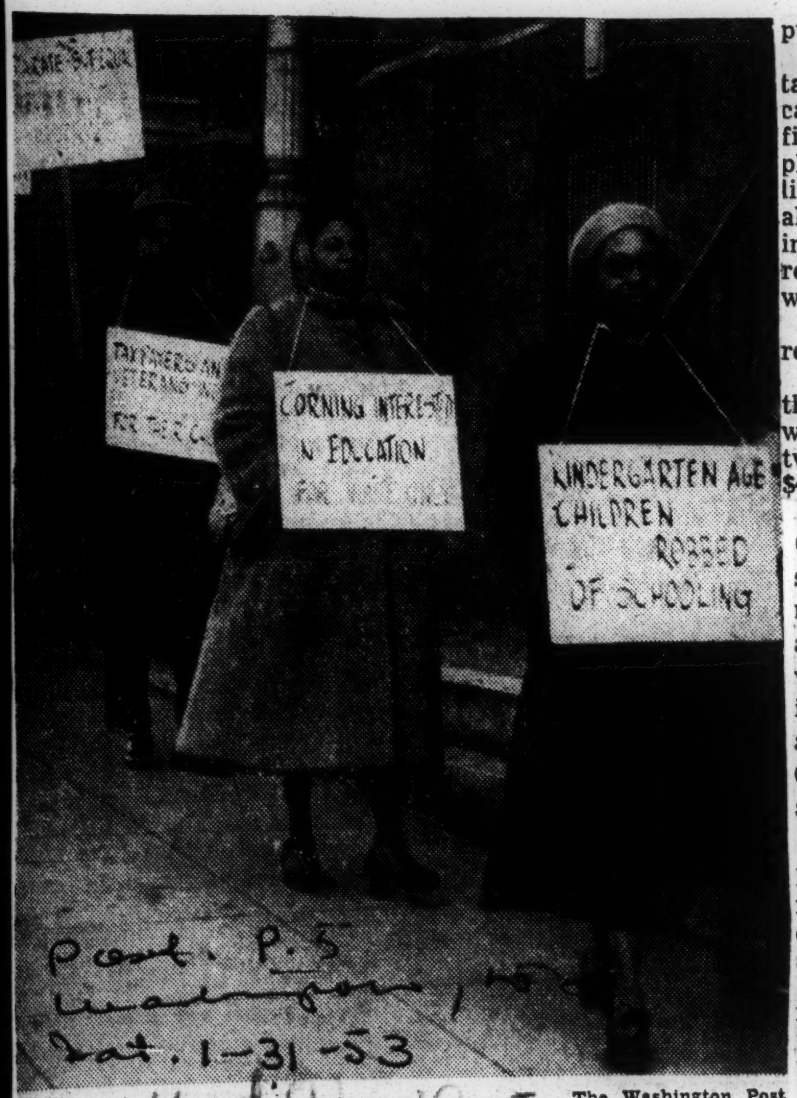
Board Member Robert R. Faulkner declared: "Why not take this issue to Congress? Don't use us (Board of Education) as a sounding board."

Other school board action yesterday:

Approval of a voluntary tuberculin testing program involving 3000 second and sixth grade District students.

Approval of a 10 percent pay increase for evening and summer school employes and per dime substitutes, be become effective after passage of enabling legislation.

Approval of these appointments: John D. Koontz, from assistant principal at Coolidge High School to principal of Taft Junior High; Mrs. Gladys D. Edmonson, chief of Board of Examiners for Negro schools; Harry J. Robinson, principal of Terrell Junior High; William Thornton, assistant principal at Eliot Junior High; and Mrs. Klotha C. Outten, principal at Bryan-Maury School. Retirements were approved for Miss Ida M. Lind, long-time director of elementary education in white schools, and Miss Helen Bagby, Kingsman School teacher.



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Dat. 1-31-53

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The Washington Post

Parents Picket School Board

Parents of Payne Elementary School children yesterday began picketing the District Board of Education offices in a protest against overcrowding at the school, 15th and C sts. se. Eight pickets arrived at the Board of Education's administrative building, 13th and K sts. nw., at 8:30 a. m. This move is preliminary to a pupil strike which the Payne P-TA has scheduled for Monday. The picketing, the Payne P-TA maintains, will continue until the board equalizes conditions in white and Negro schools.

Montgomery Report Urges $560,000 for Negro Schools

Expenditure of $560,000 for expansion of Negro schools is urged by the Montgomery County Board of Education in its recommendations for a five-year building program.

Post 14d(1)
2-10-53

The board's report says this amount will be necessary to meet an increase in enrollment from the present 2537 pupils to 2830 in 1955 and 2960 in 1958.

Wash. Post

Total student capacity of the county's Negro schools at the completion of present construction in 1954 will otherwise leave an estimated excess of 307 pupils, the report notes.

The Suburban Negro Elementary School, the Board of Education states, is expected to be finished by the fall of 1954. The plans call for 14 classrooms, a library, a kitchen, offices and an all-purpose room, and 15 teaching "stations." (A station in the report is defined as a place of work for a teach or a principal.)

However, for fiscal 1953-54 the report advises:

A two-classroom addition to the Taylor Elementary School, with a pupil capacity of 60 and two teaching stations. Cost, $40,000.

A 20-classroom addition to the Carver High School, with a science laboratory, a music room, an art room, two shop areas and a library, plus conversion of the existing library into a home economics area; an increase of pupil capacity to 640, and 26 additional teaching stations. Cost, $480,000.

Later in the program, the report advises, two or three classrooms and a second gymnasium could be added to increase the school's capacity to between 1100 and 1200 pupils. This, the report states, "should care for the Negro high school population for years to come."

For 1954-55 the board recommends a two-classroom addition to the Rock Terrace Elementary School, with a pupil capacity of 60, and two added teaching stations. Cost, $40,000.

The report says that present overcrowding at the Sandy Spring Elementary School should be eased by completion of the Suburban Negro Elementary School.

This concludes a series on Montgomery County's school plans.

Integrating Schools

The Board of Education was granted a summary recently of the long-awaited—and long-delayed—report on the statements respecting integration of the public school system invited from a number of organizations and individuals interested in community affairs. The board had carefully asked not for arguments as to whether integration is deemed desirable or undesirable, but for advice as to the best means of effecting integration in the event that the United States Supreme Court requires such a change in the District's public schools.

Washington Post p. 4B 1-24-53

Most of the respondents concerned themselves with this practical problem. And most of them, as Dr. Corning summarized their views, agreed that the foundation of any orderly changeover from a dual to a single school system must be a firm, clear, forceful stand by the school authorities themselves. There can be no half-heartedness on the part of the Board of Education or the superintendent if the shift is to be accepted by the community and accomplished smoothly.

Washington, D.C.

Beyond this, the most significant counsel coming from the respondents, in our view, concerned the importance of preparing the community for the change. It is a change that can be effected without friction—provided church groups, civic associations and community leaders of all sorts will help to pave the way for it by making parents and children understand the need for it—and understand the importance of accepting it with restraint and good feeling.

Post 4-24-53

In this connection it is encouraging that, after an unconscionable delay, the superintendent and president of the Board of Education finally have acted to set up a meeting with Washington community leaders early next month.

phasized, "should take steps to help teachers understand integration so they may serve as proper guides for the pupils."

1 Role for Every Citizen

John B. Duncan, District Recorder of Deeds, pointed out that the average citizen has a role in implementing the philosophy of integration. Parent-Teacher associations and women's groups can assist in making an effort to "reach the unconvinced, the unprepared," Duncan said.

The school board, he continued, must follow a clear rule that eliminates the choice of a parent as to what school his child shall attend. "Citizens must insist on a strong policy on the part of the school board, as difficulty arises easily out of confusion," he concluded.

J. R. Wiggins, managing editor of The Washington Post, said that when the decision of the Supreme Court is made known it would be well to place in the hands of every parent the opinion, its purport and any alternative methods open to the school board to put it into effect. He said the school board should elaborate on any new policy in such a manner as to leave no one in confusion.

"We don't want to see a transition become the cause of more unwill in this community," Wiggins declared. That would be "deplorable in the Nation's Capital," to which people everywhere are looking for democratic leadership, he said.

Board Urged to Air Policie Should It Integrate Schools

14 d (1)

By Jean Rogers
Post Reporter

Nine Washingtonians told the Board of Eoucation yesterday that its first obligation to parents, in the event of school integration, is to issue a simple, clearcut statement of future policy and a brief summary of the Supreme Court ruling.

Post 2-27-53
Washington, D.C.

Thirty business and civic leaders had been invited to discuss with school board members the mechanics of integration and advance educational preparation for it. Thirteen of the 30 at-

ed the special meeting, four g as observers.

orris Cafritz, realtor and der, said he believed if the reme Court rules segregated ools contrary to law, "there should not be a wholesale shifting of children and teachers." Cafritz said students should be assigned to the school nearest their homes, and teachers should stay in the building where they currently are assigned.

"The school board," he em-

Views of Ex-Members

Three former members of the Board of Education expressed their views. Mrs. Robert G. McGuire, sr., said all vestige of segregation in the school system should be eliminated at once. She said there should be a different lineup of top school officers: An assistant superintendent of elementary education, of secondary education and of collegiate education—all answerable to the superintendent of schools. "There should be a system-wide education program on integration sponsored by the school board," she declared.

Dr. Phillip T. Johnson called for "protection" as a must in teacher assignments. He advocated a job analysis to do away with duplication of positions.

Woolsey W. Hall indorsed a

majority of the proposals for an orderly integration process which were sent to Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning by representatives of community groups and individuals. He opposed a citizens advisory committee or a commission on human relations, however.

Frank C. Waldrop, executive editor of the Times-Herald, suggested that the school board call on the Armed Services to explain its "successful" experience with integration. He said teams of young servicemen and women could tour the schools.

Policy Letter Proposed

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the Federation of Civic Associations, said the board should send a letter to all parents containing a statement that it is now the policy of the board to send children to the school nearest their homes.

"Don't make a martyr out of any teacher," Marshall said. "Don't give them briefs and books on how to act, just get them to be human before children." Marshall said if the board decided after study that immediate intergration might cause trouble, he would agree to mixing the grade schools and the teachers' colleges first to be followed in three years by the junior highs and then the senior highs.

Mrs. Frances M. Wood, editor of the Afro-American, urged immediate integration, saying: "See it as we see it, a simple matter of a board order."

Attending the 3 p. m. meeting in Franklin Administration Building as observers were Francis G. Addison, jr., president of the Security Savings and Commercial Bank; Rex Collier, editorial writer, Evening Star; Howard L. Coppenbarger, assistant managing editor, Daily News, and H. L. Rust, jr., real estate executive.

Board Called on to Shift 2 Schools to Use by Negroes

by Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

The Board of Education yesterday was asked to transfer Raymond grade school and Macfarland junior high to Negro use, beginning in September.

Wesley Williams, board member, backed up the parent petitioners by stating "it is shocking" that no relief has been proposed for overcrowding in three Negro grade schools in this Northwest community. they are the Bruce, Monroe and particularly, the Park View, he said.

Last week, School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning stated there is some unused space at Park View, Warder and Newton sts. nw., and he felt an immediate shift of a white school is not justified. Miss Edith Lyons, associate superintendent, yesterday said this space would be gained by using a conference room for classes and moving out special sight-saving and braille classes.

"I can't see changing the Park View organization when there are so many empty seats in Division I schools," Mrs. Velma Williams, board member said. She referred to Raymond School, 10th and Spring rd. nw., which Negro parents yesterday said had a June enrollment of 294 pupils and a 648 capacity. The speakers said Macfarland, Iowa ave. at Varnum st. nw., had 950 pupils and a capacity of 1193.

Albert E. Steinem, school board vice president, asked that Corning study the area again. 'We'll hold a special meeting if it is necessary," he added. The school board already has scheduled a special session June 30 to vote on the proposed transfer of Noyes and Bryan Schools for Negro occupancy.

Both Corning and C. Melvin Sharpe, school board president, could not attend yesterday's meeting, the last regular session of the 1952-53 school term. The officials testified before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee hearing on District agency money requests.

About half the 3-hour board meeting was devoted to future plans for school buildings. By a 5 to 2 vote, the board approved plans for a Negro grade schools at 56th and E. Capitol sts. Over the repeated protests of Col. West A. Hamilton, the board attached to the plans a suggestion of Mrs. Frank S. Phillips to eliminate the assembly room. The matter, however, will be left to the discretion of school officials who endorse all special rooms.

The school board held over a second set of plans for an addition to M. M. Washington Vocational High Schools for girls. Several members, including Mrs. Phillips, object to inclusion of an auditorium in the school. Presumably the issue will be decided next fall by the board which gets two new members July 1. The terms of Mrs. Williams and Steinem are expiring.

In a last-mniute rush, board members offered these proposals for action next fal:

Mrs. Phillips asked that board committees seek legislation which would let the school system credit to its construction budget the amount of assessed evaluation of abandoned school property returned to the District.

Walter N. Tobringer asked that Corning consider giving an identical examination to Negro and white teacher applicants. He said a single exam would be useful in the event of integration of schools.

Robert R. Faulkner proposed that committees seek legislation to get an appropriation to provide uniforms for members of the High School Cadet Corps. The cadets now buy their own.

Taking advantage of the absenc eof Corning, Colonel Hamilton asked why the superintendent had been omitted from the bill of Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.), which would give all other educational employes a 10 percent pay increase. Tobriner said he understood it was the practice of the author of the legislaiton not to advocate salaries higher than those of Congressmen. The legislators make $15,000. Corning, the highest paid District official, gets $14,000. Earlier this year, he sought $17,500.

By a 5 to 2 vote, the board approved letting the District Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action sponsor a high school essay contest on "What Home Rule Means to Me." Mrs. Phillips and Faulkner opposed the move.

Faulkner said he objected to ADA sponsoring the contest because it is a politica group. "As a second fact," he said, "there may be some people opposed to home rule." Miss Mary Parker pointed out the Daughters of the American Revolution sponsor contests in the schools and "they take stands on things." Mrs. Williams agreed, adding "the ADA is just a little broader than the DAR, that's all."

In other action, the board approved a new and higher wage scale for personnel of the centralized cafeteria program.

Board members heard an appeal from parents of the Health School for handicapped children for extra space.

Mrs. Williams made one last request as she ended 14 years of service. She asked her fellow board members to do something about antiquated Armstrong High School, technical institution for Negroes. For 10 years, Mrs. Williams has worked to get a new Armstrong.

THE PROPHETS OF DOOM LIED:

Delaware Ends Separate Schools Without Incident

NEW YORK, April 9 — The admission of colored pupils to previously all-white schools in Delaware created no unpleasant incidents, reports Dr. Frederick Wertham, noted psychiatrist and director of the LaFargue Clinic in NYC.

"Despite all the adults' dire forebodings and despite the mistaken theories of some psychologists, colored and non-colored children adjusted on the whole constructively and in a friendly manner to the new situation," he writes in the March issue of The Journal of Educational Sociology.

"The abolition of segregation removes a handicap that interferes with the self-realization and social adjustment of the child," asserts Dr. Wertham in his article, titled "Psychiatric Observations on the Abolition of School Segregation."

Jim Crow A Health Menace

Dr. Wertham describes experiments conducted in connection with the suit against segregation in public schools in Delaware, one of the five school segregation cases argued before the U.S. Supreme Court last December by NAACP attorneys.

As a result of tests given in 1951 to children in the schools involved, Dr. Wertham says, segregation was found to create potential mental disorders and, thus, to constitute a public health problem.

'Emotional Motivation'

In February of this year, a research team of staff members of his clinic went to Delaware and re-tested 22 children who had been transferred from segregated to integrated schools.

"All of the colored children of this study who changed from segregated to integrated schools made distinctly better academic progress," the psychiatrist reveals.

"The most potent reason is emotional motivation. The conflicts caused by state - ordained segregation were removed."

IN 46-PAGE PETITION:

Delaware asks court to let states solve problem

BY JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON

The state of Delaware told the United States Supreme Court Monday, that the matter of segregation in public schools should be left to the state legislatures because the Supreme Court is "not in position" to judge how the prejudices and tensions which gave rise to such schools have "abated in any particular state."

The statement was contained in a 46-page legal brief filed by Delaware State Attorney General H. Albert Young, as Delaware became the first of four states and the District of Columbia to file briefs for scheduled reargument of the five school segregation cases.

Delaware's recommendation that the court leave the matter up to state legislatures came at the conclusion of its 46 - page brief.

The court on June 8 had asked lawyers in the case to submit answers to five legal questions giving evidence as to whether Congress, when it proposed the 14th Amendment understood that it would abolish segregation.

Another Question Asked

It also asked that if segregation was abolished should colored children be permitted to go to any school of their choice or be sent to certain schools under a "gradual adjustment" system set up by court.

The Delaware brief told the court first that Delaware considers questions asked by court "irrelevant to any issue in the Delaware case."

But Attorney General Young stated that Delaware would attempt to answer the questions because of 'their importance" and through a sense of duty." He said, however, this was being done without conceding the relevance of these questions."

Answers First Question

Replying to the first question, Delaware argued that the Congress that submitted the 14th Amendment and the great majority of the states which ratified it understood that segregation in public schools would not by force of the amendment be abolished."

In defending his argument, the brief cited debates of the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses beginning back in 1866. It contended that argument presented in these debates shows that Congress regarded equal education of colored students in separate schools as compliance with the 14th Amendment."

Declaring that actions of these congresses demonstrate a tolerance for segregation in the public schools," the brief stated that it is hardly conceivable that the Congress which proposed the 14th Amendment was attempting to prohibit to the states a type of school system which it had endorsed or refused to change in the District of Columbia. (The District of Columbia at that time had and still has segregated schools).

Cites 'Evidence'

The brief then states that "available evidence" also indicates that most of the states which ratified the 14th Amendment contemplated and understood that it would not abolish segregation in the public schools."

It added however, that this argument would be covered in detail in the argument which Virginia and South Carolina would make before the court.

Turning to the second question asked by the court, the Delaware brief said the framers of the 14th Amendment did not understand either that future congresses might abolish segregation, in public schools, nor that it would be within the judicial power in light of future conditions to construe the amendment of its own force.

Answer Third Question

Responding to the third question asked by the court the brief held that it is not within the judicial powers in construing the 14th Amendment, to abolish segregation in public schools."

The Delaware brief gave one answer for the fourth and fifth questions asked by court.

In these questions the court asked lawyers on both sides to assume that segregation in public schools does violate the 14th Amendment. It then asked whether the court should use its equity power to permit a"gradual adjustment" to be made.

"Petitioner's answers to questions four and five," the Delaware brief said, "are very simple."

If the assumption of the court is accepted, then the decree of this court in the Delaware case should be a simple affirmance and nothing more.

(Editor's Note) This means that the court would then allow the State of Delaware to work out the problems connected with a violation of the 14th Amendment without interference or direction from the high court.

Winds Up Argument

Concluding its arguments attorneys for Delaware said:

The wisdom of abolishing segregation in public schools of the states was considered by Congress at and about the time the 14th Amendment was adopted.

The Congress consistently, whenever the matter arose, decided to leave this problem to the states.

This court is not in a position to judge to what extent the prejudices and tensions which gave rise to segregation laws and the congressional decision to leave those matters to the states, have abated in any particular state, or to judge of the wisdom of abolishing segregation in the public schools of that state. The matter should be left where congress originally left it —in the state legislature."

The Delaware case arose over refusal of two high schools in Wilmington, to admit colored pupils. It was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery in 1951.

Found Schools Inferior

Chancellor Collins Seitz found that the schools maintained for colored pupils were inferior to those for whites. He ordered schools to cease excluding colored pupils because of physical inequalities.

Delaware appealed Judge Seitz's ruling and the Supreme Court if Delaware affirmed his decision. The court also refused to issue a stay of execution requested by the schools and as a result colored children now attend both schools.

Jack Greenberg and Louis Redding, attorneys of Wilmington, handled the case for the NAACP.

Delaware Files Brief:

States, Not Court, Should Decide On School Cases

WASHINGTON — The state of Delaware told the United States Supreme Court Monday, that the schools should be left to the state legislatures because the Supreme Court is "not in position" to judge how the prejudices and tensions which gave rise to such schools have 'abated in any particular state.

The statement was contained in a 46-page legal brief filed by Deleware State Attorney General H. Albert Young, as Delaware became the first of four states and the District of Columbia to file briefs for scheduled reargument of the five school segregation cases.

Delaware's recommendations that the court leave the matter up to state legislature came at the conclusion of its 16-page brief.

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Integration No Problem In Md. Schools

NEW YORK — The admission of Negro students to previously all-white schools in Delaware created no unpleasant incidents, reports Dr Frederic Wertham, noted psychiatrist and director of the LaFargue Clinic in New York City.

"Despite all the adults' dire forebodings and despite the mistaken theories of some psychologists, Negro and non-Negro children adjusted on the whole constructively and in a friendly manner to the new situation," he writes in the March issue of THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY.

"The abolition of segregation removes a handicap that interferes with the self-realization and social adjustment of the child," asserts Dr. Wertham in his article, entitled "Psychiatric Observations on the Abolition of School Segregation."

Dr Wertham describes experiments conducted in connection with the suit against segregation in public schools in Delaware, one of the five school segregation cases argued before the United States Supreme Court last December by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As a result of tests given in 1951 to children in the schools involved, Dr Wertham says, segregation was found to create potential mental disorders and thus to constitute a public health problem.

In February of this year, a research team of staff members of his clinic went to Delaware and retested twenty-two children who had been transferred from segregated to integrated schools. "All of the Negro children of this study who changed from segregated to integrated schools made distinctly better academic progress," the psychiatrist reveals. "The most potent reason is emotional motivation. The conflicts caused by state-maintained segregation were removed

Dr. Wertham Replies

DR. FREDRIC WERTHAM of the Lafargue Clinic in New York City whose study of the harmful effect of segregated schools on Delaware children was discussed in a recent editorial, "An Illuminating Report," has written to deny our inference that Negro children in such schools are "subnormal and anti-social." He contends the harm is done to children of both groups, and that he "specifically stressed the potential harm of segregation to all children." School segregation, he says, "is a public health problem."

Dr. Wertham denies that he ever stated that there are more disturbing incidents in the average segregated school than in the integrated one. His group predicted there would be no incidents between Negro and white children after the change-over, and there were none.

Reiterating that all the children who had been in segregated schools before made better academic progress in integrated schools," he denies the inference that Negroes must be in the company of white people in order to make progress.

With all due respect to Dr. Wertham and his colleagues, we remain dubious about this line of reasoning and we do not think it is necessary in order to contend for the abolition of racially segregated schools. Indeed, if this reasoning is pursued too far, a case might be made out by another group of psychiatrists for continuing segregated schools on the old ground of homogeneity: that people are "happiest" among their own kind.

By asserting that segregation is a public health problem, Dr. Wertham cannot halt the inference that children subjected to it are subnormal since they are harmed by it.

What harms children in segregated schools is the discrimination which inevitably accompanies such separation, and which is unavoidable so long as a dual system obtains. Let's fight it out on that basis.

DISCRIMINATION
GENERAL

ALABAMA SEEKS UNIFIED ACTION ON SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASE

Birmingham Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (NNPA) — The State of Alabama is moving to get a unified approach of southern states to whatever problems might arise from the decision of the five school segregation cases which the United States Supreme Court has ordered reargued next October 12.

If the State Senate gives its approval, a committee to study segregation, made up of state officials, educators and private citizens will be created to consider every possible solution.

Governor Gordon Persons would designate the members of the proposed committee, including state department heads, five members of the legislature, four laymen, and spokesmen for the state, county and city education boards.

The proposed plan gives no indication that Alabama's colored citizens will be represented on the board, whose recommendations would affect their children as well as white children.

State Senator Miller, who introduced the resolution to create the committee, reasons that if a study group is set up, the public and educators will be better prepared to make whatever adjustments that may be necessary.

If the court should decide that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment, Miller reasons, the committee, through its study, should be able to recommend the next step to take.

On the other hand, if the court should order equalization of school facilities for colored children with those afforded white children, he reasons, the committee should be able to come up with estimates of costs and how the necessary construction can be financed.

While Miller's resolution appears to be a step in the right direction, the suspicion lurks among colored people that the purpose of the committee would be chiefly to find some way of circumventing a decision ordering integration.

Under Miller's resolution, other southern states would be invited to undertake similar studies so that when the school segregation cases are decided representatives of the seventeen states having segregated school systems can get together to work out a common course of action.

House members shouted approval of the resolution when it came up on that side of the Capitol, but the Senate Rules Committee had not acted on it when the Senate took a 12-day recess.

There is no organized opposition to it, however, and the committee is expected to report it out shortly. The legislators reconvened July 14.

One probable effect of the resolution, if adopted, would be to kill the stand-by "free private school" bill offered by Representative Sam Engelhardt of Macon County. Englehardt wants the legislature to have a private school system ready to go into operation if the Supreme Court should order the abolition of segregated schools.

The Englehardt proposal is patterned after the plan of Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, which, in effect, would turn over the public school system to a private organization and the State would appropriate funds to pay the tuition of pupils.

If the study committee is set up, no legislation anticipating the Supreme Court's decision is likely to pass.

Questions which lawyers in the five school segregation cases and the Attorney General of the United States have been asked to discuss on reargument include

14d(1) 1953

Courier Polls Dixie Governors on Issue Of Educational Bias

MARLAND
West Virginia

McKELDIN
Maryland

BYRNES
South Carolina

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Managing Editor)

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is the result of an exchange of letters over the past three weeks between the writer of this article and Southern Governors. We feel that the opinions expressed are highly significant at this time. A copy of Mr. Nunn's letter to the Governors, and the replies of some of the chief executives appear on inside pages.

Will Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina defy the U. S. Supreme Court in the vital, pulsating, controversial question of "Educational Segregation?"

Will Georgia's Herman Talmadge "see the light"

What are the official positions of the chief executives of Southern states such as Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, on the issue which an entire country is awaiting high court action . . . with bated breath!

The Courier is able to forecast an opinion . . . based on answers to letters sent out several weeks ago . . . letters which sought certain specific information from the men who were able to talk!

NEXT WEEK—FULL PAGE of pictures dealing with background information on school segregation . . . other stories of vital importance . . . YOU CAN'T MISS AN ISSUE!

From this poll . . . the Courier received answers from:

(1) ELEVEN GOVERNORS.

(2) EIGHT ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

(3) SIX HEADS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION.

The result of the poll shows that in most of the states from which answers have been received, a majority indicate the following viewpoint:

"WE WILL ABIDE BY WHATEVER DECISION THE U. S. SUPREME COURT RENDERS, RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL SEGREGATION."

The answers . . . cloaked in intelligent, well-considered, sane, highly objective language . . . carry a note of caution!

* * *

But the answers also disclose that when . . . and if . . . the Supreme Court rules favorably (for Negroes) on the highly controversial issue; there will be no civil war . . . no upheavals . . . no Armageddon . . . a minimum of frictions and tensions.

DECISION DUE SOON

And while the entire democratic world waits the outcome of this latest test of democracy in practice, "Zero Hour" draws closer and closer.

Either this week . . . or next . . . a decision will be handed down. (Decision days are Monday, and if Supreme Court action is not taken on June 8, June 15 is the last day before the tribunal adjourns for the summer).

No one . . . not even the most optimistic nor pessimistic . . . are presumptious enough to even hazard a guess.

Buy everyone feels that the issue of "separate but equal" which stemmed out of Plessy v. Ferguson more than fifty years ago, is faced with its most severe test.

* * *

As tension mounts . . . as the day of final judgment nears . . . the Courier discovered that men in high positions throughout the South recognize the forthcoming decision for what it actually is. They know its impact on their states . . . their nation . . . the world at large. And their answers, based on a growing awareness of the political strength of the Negro voters, coupled with forces which they are powerless to stem, are being reprinted in part, without comment, in order that our readers can form their own opinions.

uphold the doctrine of separate but equal facilities, this state will see to it that equal facilities are provided. That is the declared policy of the

He disclosed that more than 65 per cent of the $58,000,000 allocated to the school districts of the state since July 1, 1951 for construction purposes, has been for Negro schools. He did not disclose any information about the inequality of allocations prior to this date.

In closing . . . after admitting that his state has 7,500 Negro school teachers, and that there is no difference in pay, he closed as follows:

"The people of South Carolina are determined to see to it that ALL CHILDREN, white and Negro, city and rural, are given an opportunity to secure an education. Equal facilities are approaching reality throughout the South . . ."

* * *

FLORIDA'S GOVERNOR DAN McCARTY has taken a much more positive position. He writes as follows:

"While it would be inaccurate to say that the State of Florida has completely solved the problem of education for Negro students, it can be said very forthrightly that a great deal of progress has been made in the state in the past several years, in providing excellent educational opportunities for all children, regardless of creed or color."

He summarizes Florida's position relative to any decision by U. S. Supreme Court with these highly significant sentences:

"State officials of the State of Florida, as well as the

BYRNES STATES POSITION

For instance, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina apparently has retreated somewhat from his announced adamant earlier position. In his letter, he says:

"It (a ruling ending educational segregation) would be a problem for the General Assembly of the state to consider. After a reasonable period of time for the members of the General Assembly to consider the decision, I would call a special session of the assembly for the purpose of determining a course for the schools."

South Carolina's chief executive's comment on the proposed high court ruling follows:

"The overwhelming majority of the people believe the Supreme Court will not reverse the decisions of that court, sustaining the doctrine of separate but equal facilities during the last half century.

"I am confident from recent experiences that should the court

people of Florida as a whole, are solving their racial problem in a spirit of mutual cooperation and understanding.

"WE FACE FUTURE DECISIONS WITHOUT ANY APPREHENSION AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION."

* * *

MARYLAND'S OVERNOR THEODORE McKELDIN, gives a categorical list of achievements in interracial problems and relations as he tells Courier readers:

"I am confident that the State of Maryland can adapt itself without any great trouble to the requirements of any decision of the United States Supreme Court."

He then adds: "I believe this record (achievements he named) of adaptability answers most of your questions. The people of Maryland are a law-abiding people . . ."

Listed among his state's recent achievements are:

Admission of Negroes to the graduate schools of the University of Maryland.

Admission of Negro students to the advanced, so-called A-course at Baltimore Polytechnic Institute . . . a city school . . . because there was no equal facility provided for Negroes.

Admission of Negroes to city golf courses, formerly reserved for whites.

Sharing of City Library facilities by both Negroes and whites.

Repeal of old, hangover segregation law on steam railroads and ferry boats.

Appointment of Negro to State Board of Education.

Appointment of Negro police magistrates, parole officers and an assistant attorney general.

* * *

WEST VIRGINIA'S GOVERNOR WILLIAM C. MARLAND wrote: "I am pleased to advise that West Virginia is not faced with a problem concerning segregation. Therefore, it is my opinion that any decision rendered by the Supreme Court relative to racial segregation in public schools, will not create a problem in our state . . ."

* * *

MISSOURI'S LETTER, addressed to Gov. Phil M. Donnelly, was answered by Attorney General John M. Dalton. He wrote:

"Many thanks for your letter . . . and in reply will state that we do not anticipate any trouble in Missouri, in case the decision you speak of outlaws educational segregation. We have had fine cooperation in the enforcement of any of the laws.

"You may be assured of the cooperation of this office."

* * *

TENNESSEE'S GOVERNOR FRANK G. CLEMENT'S frank comment recognized the necessity for change, and agreed with the Courier letter which expressed the thought that "this is the time for sane, sound, constructive thinking and action. He stated, among other things:

"Although I would not attempt to predict the nature and extent of the adjustments in our education program which a Supreme Court ruling abolishing segregation in our public schools would necessitate, I do not hesitate to predict that whatever the court's decision may be, Tennessee will continue in its efforts to make the best educational opportunities available to all of its children, regardless of race, color or creed."

* * *

NORTH CAROLINA'S GOVERNOR WILLIAM B. UMSTEAD refused comment with this brief statement:

"The General Assembly of North Carolina adjourned on the 30th day of last April. No action was taken in connection with this matter. No action has been taken by me as Governor of the state. I shall wait until the decision is rendered."

* * *

KENTUCKY'S LAWRENCE W. WETHERBY labelled the land of the blue-grass as "this so-called Southern state."

His letter, which was a masterpiece of acumen, subtle humor and intense penetration into the "whys and wherefores," ended up on this amazing note:

"In conclusion, if the Supreme Court abolishes separate systems, you may rest assured that Kentucky will meet the situation forthrightly and quickly take the steps necessary to comply with this triumph for your people."

He was a bit concerned about the letter, which as he said, raised "Some deep questions which I hesitate at this time to answer with positiveness, a position I do not enjoy."

He also felt that the Courier might take the information it asked for to use to the advantage of the nation's Negro populace. He covered this points as follows:

"I am a bit wary of your aims in seeking the publishable opinions of Southern Governors in meeting a non-segregation ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States. It may be that you are seeking favorable thoughts from the South so as to influence the Supreme Court toward rendering the decision you desire. If officialdom in the South indicates a strong willingness to comply with a non-segregation decision, and the court becomes aware of this, the high bench may be innocently persuaded to outlaw dual school systems."

Mrs. Hobby's Record!

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby's record has been exceptionally good as far as the Negro is concerned. As ranking officer of the Women's Army Corps during World War II, her treatment of the Negro Wac was exceptional. Her office was the first and only department under the present administration to appoint a Negro, Mrs. Jane Spaulding, to a top position. During the Eisenhower campaign, her approach and general knowledge of the Negro question were praised highly by reporters.

The Courier hastens to assure Governor Wetherby that its interest in getting answers was in no way tinged with a desire to influence the Supreme Court. It is our belief that the decision will be handed down on the facts as presented before this august body. We want to thank him for the influence he thinks we might be able to wield, but we feel that the "Gentleman from Kentucky" is in error. Our sincere apologies.

* * *

GEORGIA'S HERMAN TALMADGE was out of Atlanta on a commencement speaking tour, but his aide, Walters O. Brooks wired:

"It has never been the Governor's policy to comment on litigation while it is pending before the courts. His attitude in regard to separate schools and colleges is well known to all. Governor Talmadge will have a statement which will be released shortly after the court's decision.

". . . Also, I am sure that the Governor will be glad to answer any questions regarding the decision which you might have to make of him after the court has ruled."

* * *

LOUISIAN'S ROBERT F. KENNON made a public statement some time ago, in which he was quoted as follows:

"Any decision by the United States Supreme Court on racial segregation in the public schools will not pose a critical problem for the State of Louisiana.

"The educational system in Louisiana," he told a news conference, "has recognized the need for additional educational opportunities for Negroes."

* * *

MISSISSIPPI'S GOVERNOR HUGH WHITE has admitted he is convinced that a U. S. Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools would create a serious problem for which he has no remedy. Said he:

". . . If the decision is against segregation, I don't believe persuasion would have any effect. I've said before that an adverse decision would create a serious problem in Mississippi for which I have no remedy. It will take a smarter man than I to find the solution."

He admitted however, that he intends to discuss the problem with the Mississippi Education Association, Negro leaders and other interested groups.

* * *

IN CASE, HOWEVER, the Supreme Court rules favorably for Negro students, the problem extends far beyond the deep South and the border states.

Many of the Northern states, with their hypocritical air of importance are equally guilty of educational segregation. In fact, many people are of the opinion that the South, which has been forthright in its position, has been far more honorable than states such as Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and several others where educational segregation still rears its ugly head.

Certainly, a favorable decision by the U. S. Supreme Court must touch these areas as well, and in the interest of honest journalistic reporting, it is well that the North's sins of omission and commission be given an airing.

We know that in the capital of Pennsylvania . . . Harrisburg . . . a nasty situation in segregated schools is just being ironed out! And it is being done without wholehearted assistance from state government heads.

* * *

THE SAME HOLDS true in Southern Illinois . . . where segregation exists on many levels. Neither Republican nor Democratic governors took too much notice of this fact until a Negro legislator made an issue out of it.

Indiana is equally as guilty. One of the things which led to action (taken last year) in abolishing educational segregation, we are told, was the fact that a Negro high school basketball team continually won the state championship.

Negro educators and teachers can take heart from the statements of some of the men quoted above. We look for no dislocation of the teacher pattern. In the first place, Negro teachers are better prepared in numerous spots than are the whites. In the second place, residential segregation will continue the present practice . . . in principle . . . for some years to come.

* * *

TROUBLE SPOTS WILL likely be limited to rural areas . . .

What They Say:

Terse Comments From Letters Sent To Courier by Southern Governors

SOUTH CAROLINA—"A ruling ending educational segregation would be a problem for the General Assembly of the state to consider."—Gov. James F. Byrnes.

FLORIDA—"We face future decisions without any apprehension as to their successful solution."—Governor McCarty.

MARYLAND—"I am confident that the State of Maryland can adapt itself without any great trouble to the requirements of any decision by the U. S. Supreme Court."—Governor McKeldin.

WEST VIRGINIA—". . . It is my opinion that any decision rendered by the Supreme Court relative to racial segregation in public schools, will not create a problem in our state."—Gov. William C. Marland.

MISSOURI—"We do not anticipate any trouble in Missouri, in case the decision does speak of outlaws educational segregation."—Attorney General John M. Dalton.

TENNESSEE—". . . I do not hesitate to predict that whatever the court's decision may be, Tennessee will continue . . . to make the best educational opportunities to all . . . regardless of race, color or creed."—Gov. Frank G. Clement.

NORTH CAROLINA—". . . No action has been taken by me as Governor . . . I shall wait until the decision is rendered."—Gov. William B. Umstead.

KENTUCKY—". . . If the Supreme Court abolishes separate systems . . . Kentucky will meet the situation forthrightly and quickly take steps necessary to comply with this triumph for your people."—Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby.

The Courier's Letter

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the letter sent to the Governors, Attorneys-General and the top educational officials of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

* * *

May 23, 1953

Hon. James F. Byrnes
Governor of South Carolina
Governor's Mansion
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, largest Negro-owned publication of its kind in the country, is taking this opportunity to solicit your help and assistance in a matter which we feel is of major importance to your state and the nation.

All of us are aware of the impending decision before the United States Supreme Court which will touch on the vital question of educational segregation.

While we have no way of knowing . . . nor anticipating . . . what the final decision of this august body will be, we are sure that your administration has been concerned about the decision and that you and your official family have had the problem under discussion.

ENCLOSED IN this letter are statements which our reporters have been successful in obtaining from the Governor of Mississippi and the Governor of Louisiana.

We also realize that if our highest court outlaws educational segregation, there must be enabling legislation to implement this decision. We are aware that the fine educational plants which have been built in many Southern states are not monuments to the past. The millions of dollars that these schools represent in taxpayers' money will no be thrown away.

What plans, may we ask, have been made . . . to comply with an affirmative decision, when and if it comes?

What effort has been made to condition the minds of the people, both white and Negro, in your state?

What will be the status of the Negro teacher on the elementary and secondary school level? What will be the status of the Negro teacher on the college level?

Please realize that we are interested in your answers for its informative value to our readers. Ours is certainly no attempt to stir up emotions, but to face the fact that the transition will be difficult enough under any circumstances.

We feel that this is a time for sane, sound, constructive thinking and action. We are ready to help in this effort, and we trust your reactions in answering the letter will make it possible for us to give our readers the result of your considered thinking. It is in the interest of real democracy and a better America that we seek your help.

Trusting that you will find it possible to answer at your earliest convenience, we are,

Sincerely
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING CO.
William G. Nunn, Managing Editor

GOV. McCARTY REPLIES:

FLORIDA

Courier, P S
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-13-53

DAN McCARTY
GOVERNOR

STATE OF FLORIDA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TALLAHASSEE

May 26, 1953

Mr. William G. Nunn
Managing Editor
The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Co.
P. O. Box 1828
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your letter inquiring about certain matters related to educational segregation and the decision touching on this question now being considered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

While it would be inaccurate to say that the State of Florida has completely solved the problem of education for Negro students, it can be said very forthrightly that a great deal of progress has been made in the state in the past several years in providing excellent educational opportunities for all children regardless of race, creed or color.

In support of this assertion I point out that the State of Florida was a leader in the establishment of the Minimum Foundation Program for the support of public schools. Under this program adequate appropriations have been guaranteed for teachers' salaries, capital outlay, transportation and instructional supplies. Teachers' salaries are based upon educational qualifications and experience, and no differential exists between white and Negro teachers. As a result there is no shortage in Florida of trained Negro school teachers. Moreover, the capital outlay program throughout the state is progressing very rapidly in the construction of new and completely adequate school buildings for Negro children. As a specific example, I should like to point out my own home county (St. Lucie) in which Negro school facilities are superior to those presently occupied by the white children.

It may be of interest, also, to note that in accordance with my recommendation to the 1953 Legislature, Florida A. & M. College has assumed full university status, and that appropriations requested by President Gore have been acted upon favorably by the State Budget Commission and the Legislature.

State officials of the State of Florida, as well as the people of Florida as a whole, are solving their racial problem in a spirit of mutual cooperation and understanding. We face future decisions without any apprehension as to their successful solution

I appreciate this opportunity to give my comments on this matter.

Sincerely,

Governor

DM/bs

cc: Hon. Richard Ervin, Attorney General of Florida
cc: Hon. Tom Bailey, Supt. of Public Instruction

14d(1) 1953
DISCRIMINATION
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
COURIER POLLS DIXIE GOVERNORS ON ISSUE
OF EDUCATIONAL BIAS
CARD
NO. 3

Educational Segregation

GOV. WETHERBY REPLIES:

KENTUCKY

Courier
Sect.
6-13-53
P. 20
Pittsburgh, Pa

LAWRENCE W. WETHERBY
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
FRANKFORT

June 2, 1953

Mr. William G. Nunn
Managing Editor
The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing
Company
Post Office Box 1828
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Nunn:

You raise some deep questions in your letter of May 23, questions which I hesitate at this time to answer with positiveness, a position I do not enjoy.

Recently, the Attorney General of Kentucky answered a similar query for you in which he reported the many things that have been done by this State in behalf of Negro education. This so-called Southern State is proud of its accomplishments in this field to date. The Negro student has not been treated shabbily under our traditions and customs.

I am a bit wary of your aims in seeking the publishable opinions of Southern Governors in meeting a non-segregation ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States. It may be that you are seeking favorable thoughts from the South so as to influence the Supreme Court toward rendering the decision you desire. If officialdom in the South indicates a strong willingness to comply with a non-segregation decision, and the Court becomes aware of this, the high bench may be innocently persuaded to outlaw dual school systems.

The Constitution of Kentucky requires a separate system of schools for colored and white students, although our Legislature has been taking pro-Negro, successful thrusts at this section in the past decade.

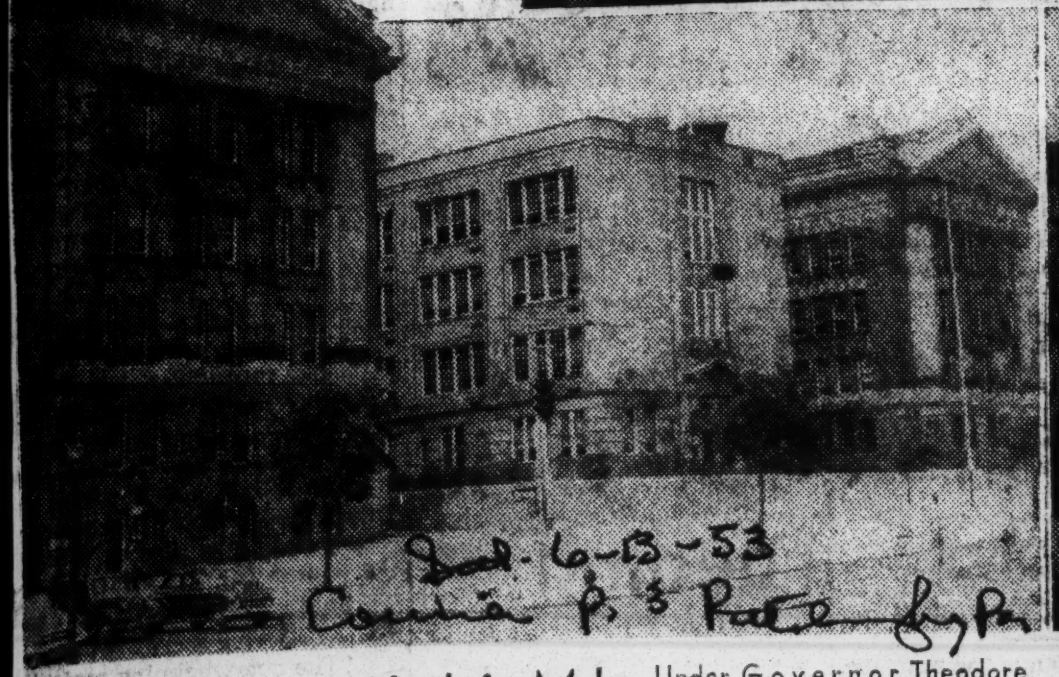
We are enclosing an article taken from The Courier-Journal of Louisville which appraises the good fortune dealt to Negro children in this Commonwealth. It was written by Allan M. Trout, a veteran capital correspondent for this newspaper and a most-trusted reporter on educational affairs. I hope this piece brings you a measure of cheer.

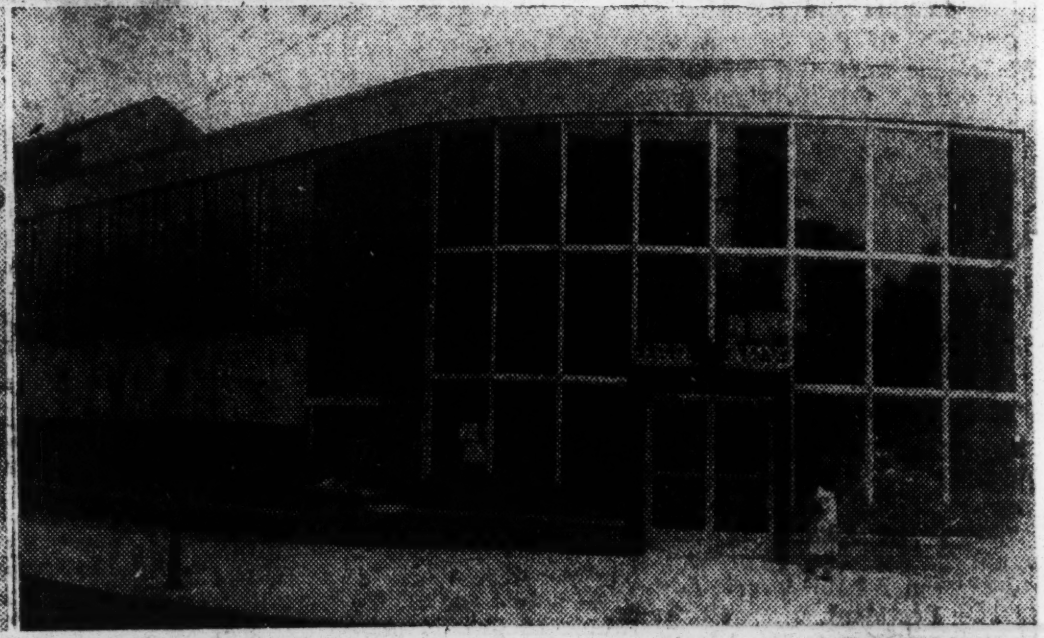
In conclusion, if the Supreme Court abolishes separate systems, you may rest assured that Kentucky will meet the situation forthrightly and quickly take the steps necessary to comply with this triumph for your people.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence W. Wetherby

Lawrence W. Wetherby
Governor





Integration at Work in Md.—Under Governor Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, tremendous steps have been taken to make integration work in this state just a few steps below the Mason-Dixon Line. Pictured above at upper left is Dr. Bernard Harris, a member of the school board in Baltimore. Upper center are the staff members of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, left to right: Miss Marian Washington, Miss Johann Klick, Miss Flora Startt, Mrs. Sara Minter. Back row: Miss Virginia Lacey, Mrs. Thelma Bell and Mrs. Mildred Ferkler. The library is opened to both white and colored citizens. A partial view of the building is shown at lower right. At upper right is Atty. Harry A. Cole, assistant to the Attorney General in Baltimore, Md. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland. At lower left is the Polytechnic High School of Baltimore which is opened to students of all races.—Cabell Photos.

Educational Segregation

GOV. McKELDIN REPLIES:

MARYLAND

THEODORE R. McKELDIN
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

May 25, 1953

Mr. William G. Nunn
Managing Editor
The Courier
Post Office Box 1828
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Nunn:

I am confident that the State of Maryland can adapt itself without any great trouble to the requirements of any decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Without a noticeable ripple of protest, since I have been in office, Negroes have been admitted to the graduate schools of the University of Maryland. I successfully intervened to have Negro students admitted to the advanced, so-called A-course at Baltimore Polytechnic Institute--a city school--because there was no equal facility provided for Negroes. Negroes have been admitted to the City golf courses formerly reserved for white golfers. Negroes share the city library facilities with white patrons. The old, hangover segregation law on steam railroads and ferry boats has been repealed as part of my legislative program.

When I was Mayor of Baltimore, I appointed the first Negro to the Board of School Commissioners, and my successor has continued a Negro on the board. Since I have been Governor, I have appointed a Negro to the State Board of Education.

We have Negro police magistrates, parole officers, and members of various boards, as well as an Assistant Attorney General.

I believe this record of adaptability answers most of your questions. The people of Maryland are law-abiding people. We have a very effective and active commission which I appointed on Inter-racial Problems and Relations.

As to the status of Negro teachers, I am glad to advise you that there is no salary differentiation now between the races.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Governor

TRMcK:Q/js

Courier p.3 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-13-53

In Florida

Negroes Attend Inferior Schools

By JOHN A. DIAZ

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Equal education for Negroes is a volcano on which the South has slept for half a century. The volcano is about to erupt.

It has been estimated that the total difference between educational facilities for whites and Negroes in seventeen Southern and border states today—from kindergarten through college—is one billion dollars. The Southern Regional Council, which has studied the question for years, has said that the figure is probably higher.

But back in Reconstruction Days Southern states themselves enacted laws demanding equality for Negroes and whites in education. However, statistics, facts and figures show that little has been done about it.

In recent years some states, notably Florida, have started big programs to meet the demands of the U. S. Supreme Court, but there is still a long way to go for the South as a whole.

How does Florida stand on equal educational facilities for whites and Negroes?

Article XII, Section 12, of the Constitution of Florida says:

"White and colored children shall not be taught in the same school, but impartial provision shall be made for both."

The Florida Citizens Committee on Education, a group which spent about two years studying education in Florida, reported in 1947 that about 30 per cent of the white and 60 per cent of the colored students and teachers in Florida were working in unsatisfactory school buildings.

* * *

THEREFORE, the Negro schools six years ago were twice as unsatisfactory as were the white schools, and since that report was made the Negro schols have not received the equal of the white schools despite the new school buildings and the reconversions of others in a few of the sixty-seven counties of Florida. That's far from "impartial provision" and definitely further from the "separate but eqaul" doctrine.

A survey made by this writer shows that in Florida inequality in educational facilities reaches about 80 per cent of the counties. Such inequalities are in expense per student, textbooks, buildings and bus transportation. In teacher salaries the inequalities are in about 70 per cent of the counties.

Florida high officials, the Board of Control and members of the Legislature are pinning their hopes, apparently, on the "equal facilities" decisions of 1896 which upheld segregation, provided facilities are "substantially equal" between the races. This state is probably more in line with that requirement than any other in the South, despite the fact that in all small counties, and in some of the large ones, too, there are Negro schools that are far inferior to those for whites.

* * *

LET'S TAKE a typical Negro school found in one of the small towns: Winter Park, for instance. It's situated in Orange County, which is among the larger counties of Florida. In this county there are twelve Negro schools and thirty-seven for whites.

In 1951-52, $2,895,767.25 was spent on the white schools, and only $651,256.85 on Negro schools—over four times as much on white schools, even though there are only three times more white schools than those for Negroes.

But the picture is worse when you take the schools individually. The inequalities in the schools of Negroes and those in the public schools for whites are as follows:

The white school children of Orange County have schools of comparatively modern designs and construction, as the school grounds are landscaped and divided into playground areas which are reasonably equipped for recreational purposes. But only three Negro schools out of the twelve in the county reach near those requirements.

* * *

BUT IN the white schools, space is provided for classrooms, health clinic rooms, lunchrooms, libraries, music rooms, auditoriums and gymnasiums, and are provided with reasonably satisfactory facilities in the matter of decoration, heating, lighting, tollets and other facilities and equipment to provide proper standards of health, comfort and welfare for the students.

On the other hand, the school provided for Negro children is one of antiquated or substandard construction and design, situated on grounds which are for the most part sandy and unlandscaped, not provided for playground purposes and poorly equipped, if at all, for recreational purposes.

The school buildings for the Negroes are inadequately constructed, and in some cases in such poor state of repair that the roof leaks. There are in this school such poor toilet facilities that the children have to wait in line, and go out in the rain to use tollets.

* * *

IN THIS SCHOOL there are no adequate lunchroom facilities, and the five dilapidated buildings are full of rats. The plaster in most of the buildings has commenced to fall, which makes it very dangerous for the students in the classrooms.

The lighting in the school is inadequate to the extent of being a menace to the eyesight of the students. Heating facilities are inadequate. The floors of most of the buildings are dark and splintered. This school provides no space for library, auditorium, music rooms, and health clinic.

How is that for impartial provision under Florida's Constitution? Where is the "separate but equal"?

* * *

FURTHER illustration of partiality is furnished in the public schools of Daytona Beach, in the county of Volusia, where there are seventeen schools for whites, and the same number of schools for Negroes.

In 1951-52, for the white schools a summary of current expenses shows an expenditure of $2,113,286.23; for the Negro schools it is only $535,403.90.

For the same period (1951-52) expenditures for support and maintenance for whites were $383,060.84; for Negroes they were $84,952.46.

In this county, in Daytona Beach. Negro citizens have been protesting to the school authorities against the double and triple school sessions that are prevalent. These children attending these sessions are deprived of adequate facilities for supervision and are denied equal educational opportunities that children of the white race attending other schools receive.

Daytona Beach Negro leaders have claimed in their protest that the atmosphere of the Negro schools does not stimulate learning. They gave the school board other reasons for their protest, which follow:

(1) The shacks, having once been condemned, will create a psychological effect on the child which will not promote good attendance.

(2) The unwholesome environment is hazardous for the average elementary school child.

(3) There are no indoor toilets.

(4) The playground space is inadequate.

(5) There is insufficient natural lighting and ventilation.

(6) The overall floor space is not large enough to accommodate the minimum teacher load.

(7) There will be an increase of disciplinary problems because of crowded classrooms.

Needless to say, no sane person will contradict these claims. That these inequalities of which Negroes are the victims constitute a glaring violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, the "separate but equal" doctrine, and the principles of human decency, no member of any school board can deny.

But these conditions are typical of Negro schools in the smaller cities and in the rural sections of Florida. They are found not only in Orange County, in the city of Winter Park; in Volusia County, in the city of Daytona Beach; in Brevard County, in the city of Melbourne; in Columbia County, in the city of Lake City, but also in several other counties in Florida.

This is the elementary school for white pupils in Winter Park, Fla.

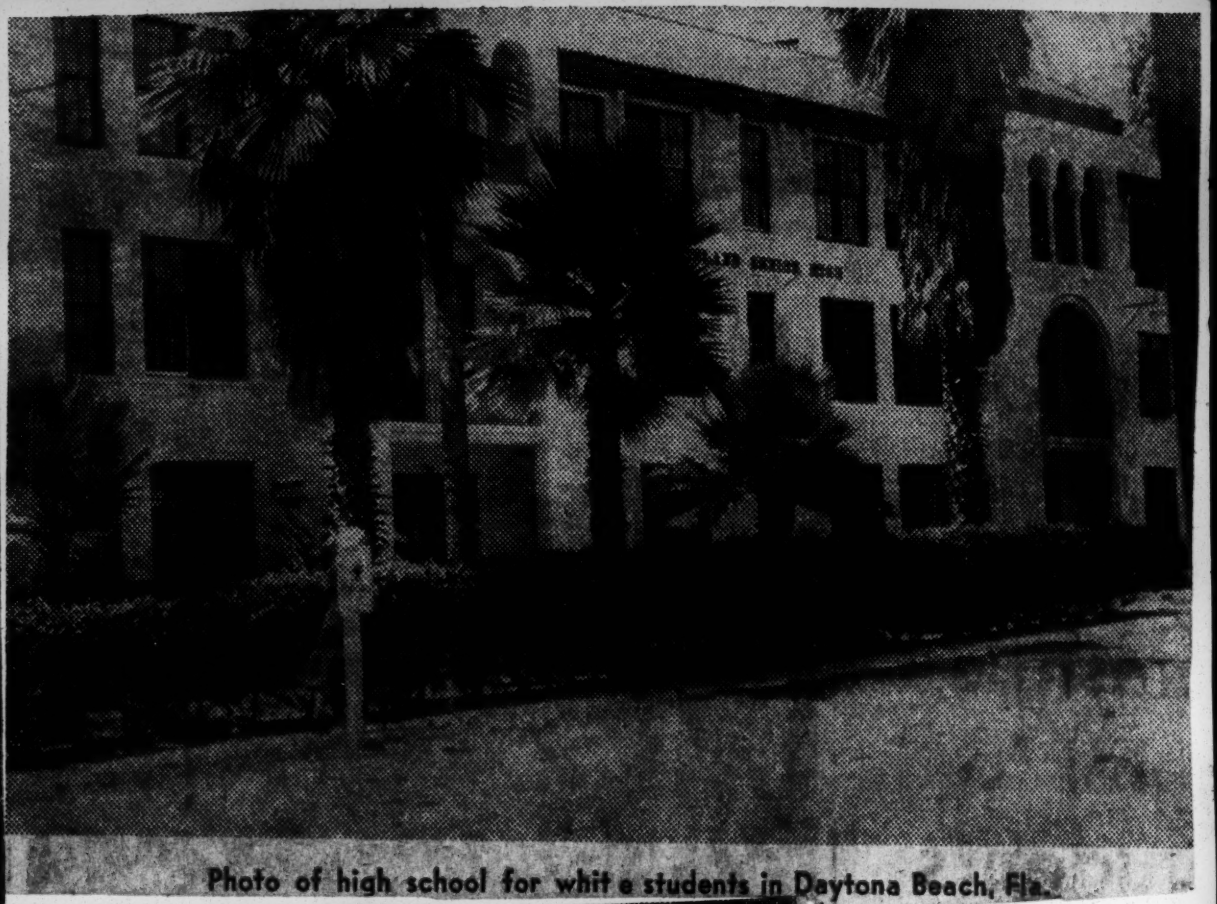
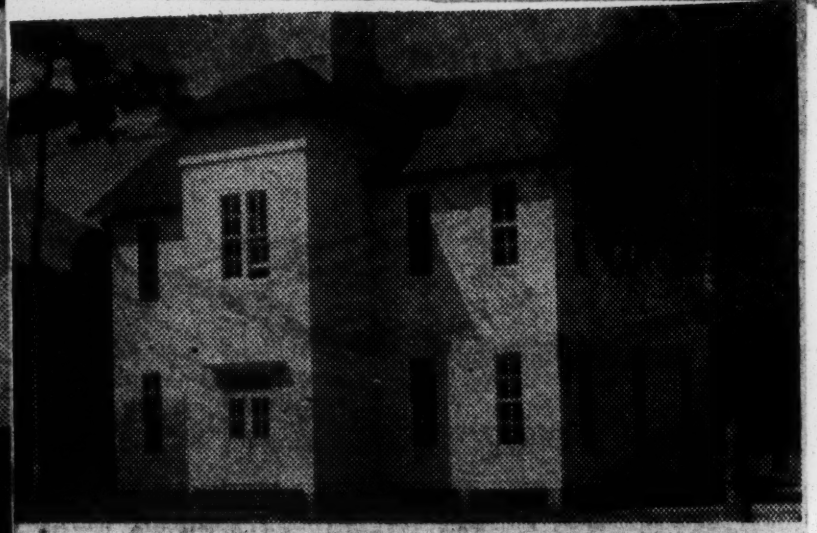
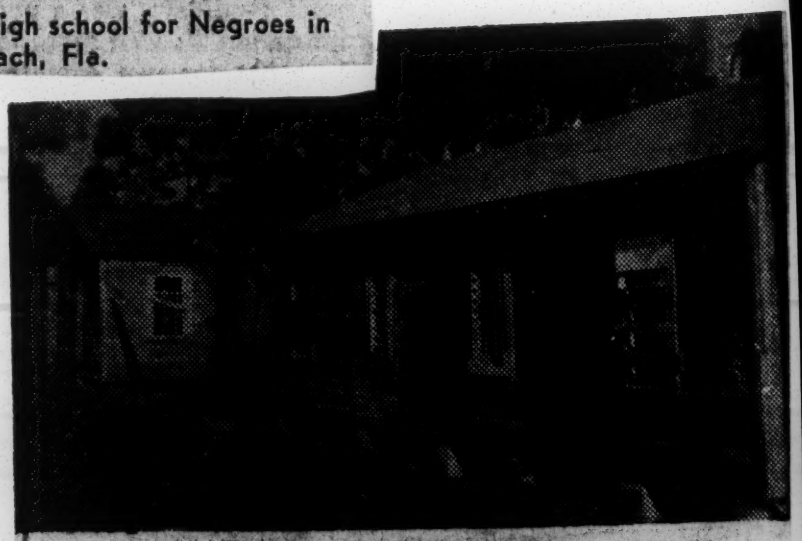


Photo of high school for white students in Daytona Beach, Fla.

You guessed right. This is the elementary school for Negroes in Winter Park, Fla.



And this is a section of the high school for Negroes in Daytona Beach, Fla.



These shacks are used in Daytona Beach when Negro schools are overcrowded.

Equal School Facilities Seen In Florida Within Five Years

Journal and Constitution

Official Says Goal Possible If Segregation Is Maintained

14d Fla.

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 24—School facilities in Florida for white and negro students will be comparable within five years, unless the U. S. Supreme Court knocks out racial segregation, is the belief of Thomas D. Bailey, state superintendent of public instruction.

Since 1947, when Florida enacted its Minimum Foundation School Program, rapid strides have been made in Negro education, Bailey said, but the pace will be speeded up with the advent of the state's new $100,000,000 building program, expected to get underway in March.

Sun. 1-25-53

Five Cases

Bailey said that should the court rule against segregation, "education in Florida would be set back most materially." The high court now has before it five suits involving South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Atlanta

The educator noted that "the people and the legislature have been most anxious to promote comparable facilities—not because of the threat, but because it was justified and needed. But, if the court should issue a mandate that the public school program in Florida must be operated contrary to the beliefs and philosophy of a majority of our citizens, I believe that resentment on the part of our citizenry would jeapordize the progress of education."

Bailey acknowledged there has been little advance planning on what steps to take in the event of an adverse decision by the court, "but the problem would not be as serious in Florida as in some other Southern states."

P 4F

He explained that "Florida, being comparatively a young state, most of our Negroes live in areas, more or less, to themselves. Many counties would simply set up attendance areas. That is, the counties would determine which school a student would attend by where he lived."

Bailey added that this practice is already being followed in a number of counties for white students.

Georgia and South Carolina legislatures have enacted laws to do away with public schools in case of a segregation ban and Alabama solons are contemplating similar action.

Drastic Move

There is an indication that the Florida legislature, which begins a 60-day session in April, might make almost as drastic a move should the court rule out segregation.

During the administration of former Gov. Fuller Warren, the legislature whote into an appropriation bill for institutions of higher learning a provision that if segregation was abolished, no state funds could be used. Warren vetoed this provision of the bill.

"Before 1947," Bailey recalled, "great inequalities existed in public school education in Florida among the 67 counties with respect to educational advantages of both races. These inequalities were more accentuated for the Negro race than for the white, largely because Negro education left the starting post with a greater handicap of distance and of weight to carry on the course."

But, since that time, figures supplied by Bailey show that Negro education has been narrowing the gap with the rapidity of a crack sprinter.

Construction Bonds

During these years, current daily expense outlay for students has increased 96 per cent for Negroes and 44 for whites; capital outlay, buildings and equipment, has increased 1,891 per cent for Negroes, 623 for whites; enrollment, 16 per cent for Negroes, 25 for whites; average teacher's salary, Negroes 86 per cent, whites, 50.

For the current school year, Bailey estimates there are 451,000 white students being taught by 15,420 teachers. This compares to 136,000 Negroes with their 4,850 instructors.

In last November's general election, the voters of Florida approved a constitutional amendment which pledges the first portion of auto license tag money to underwrite $100,000,000 in school construction bonds. Because of this "guarantee" it is anticipated that

FLORIDA

the bonds will command a low interest rate.

14d(1)

As the big construction program gets underway, Bailey envisions wholesale consolidation of substandard, Negro one, two and three-room schools.

"Not only will this reduce the cost of operation, but it will enable us to give the Negroes a much broader educational program," Bailey said, "with emphasis on vocational courses, which, really, are more important to the Negroes than to the whites."

It is planned to spend the $100,000,000 for construction over a two-year period. Bailey sees no discrimination, one way or the other. "There will be sufficient money for both white and Negro schools," he declared.

Bailey put it thusly:

"When a survey team goes into a county to determine its school construction needs, it will consider all facts and will make recommendations on a priority basis—what the greatest needs are, regardless of race."

'Impartial Facilities'

In summing up the question of segregation, Bailey said "we believe that the great majority of Negroes in Florida do not desire nonsegregation and will continue to have faith in the leadership which is providing impartial facilities for both races as rapidly as possible in a comparatively young state whose chief problem has been an adequate system of revenue for all purposes. We do not believe that the solution will come by edict from any source but by working together toward the accomplishment of an objective which we have mutually and freely pledged ourselves."

Dunbar Elementary School, already one of the best schools in the county, will receive $140,000.

Miami Busy On Schools

14d Fla.

MIAMI, Fla.—In Miami last week it was announced that the school officials will make $1,070,000 worth of improvement in the Negro schools of the county.

Courier

This school construction is to get under way July 1.

The Negro schools to be benefited are as follows:

P. 5

The J. R. E. Lee elementary, fifteen classrooms and a cafetorium, on which $340,000 will be spent.

Liberty City primary, thirty classrooms and cafetorium, $450,000.

Booker T. Washington High School will receive for gymnasium, shower and dressing rooms, $140,000.

6-27-53

U.S. Segregation Ruling Is Awaited Calmly

By JACK E. ANDERSON
Herald Staff Writer

The soon expected United States Supreme court decision which may order an end to segregation in the nation's schools, appears to be a bridge Florida school officials prefer to cross when they come to it.

There was a notable lack of anxiety or worry among officials contacted Saturday by The Herald in a poll of official opinion on the probable effect of such a high court ban on segregation.

And nary a rumor was in the air of any plan to start a stampede of state legislators to Tallahassee for a special session to deal with such an eventuality.

No emulation of Georgia's plan to deliver its public school system into private hands is in the offing.

State School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey sounded the keynote with the statement that "we've done no thinking or planning about it."

"Everybody I've talked with, not only in Florida but in other southern states," said Bailey, "is of the opinion that if the court rules against segregation, it won't be effective immediately.

"I think enough time is going to be allowed to work out the problem and avoid confusion and shock. We've enjoyed excellent relations between White and Negro citizens in Florida and I see no reason why this problem should do anything to disturb those relations.

"I haven't had the first instance of any of our Negro people demanding anything in expectancy of a favorable court decision and I doubt if I'll have any.

"If we must end segregation then we'll go about it with common sense and careful deliberation."

In Pensacola, G. F. Wiggins, president of the Florida Teachers Association, the State's organization of Negro teachers, had much the same statement to make.

Wiggins is principal of Pensacola's Washington Junior College and although born in Florida was largely educated in non-segregated northern schools and colleges.

The possibility of an end to segregation will be discussed, he said, at a meeting later this month of the FTA's board of directors, either at Jacksonville or Daytona Beach.

"The court's decision will throw a tremendous responsibility on us," said Wiggins, "and we intend to meet the challenge calmly and like good citizens.

"There is no question in my mind but that Florida will make the transition easier and more sensibly than any other southern state. It simply calls for mutual cooperation and understanding."

Dade County's school superintendent, W. R. Thomas, said he believes the end of segregation will be accomplished gradually and without trouble.

"I don't think it's going to be too big a problem," he said, "if the court will allow us to work it out over a period of years and not expect an overnight change."

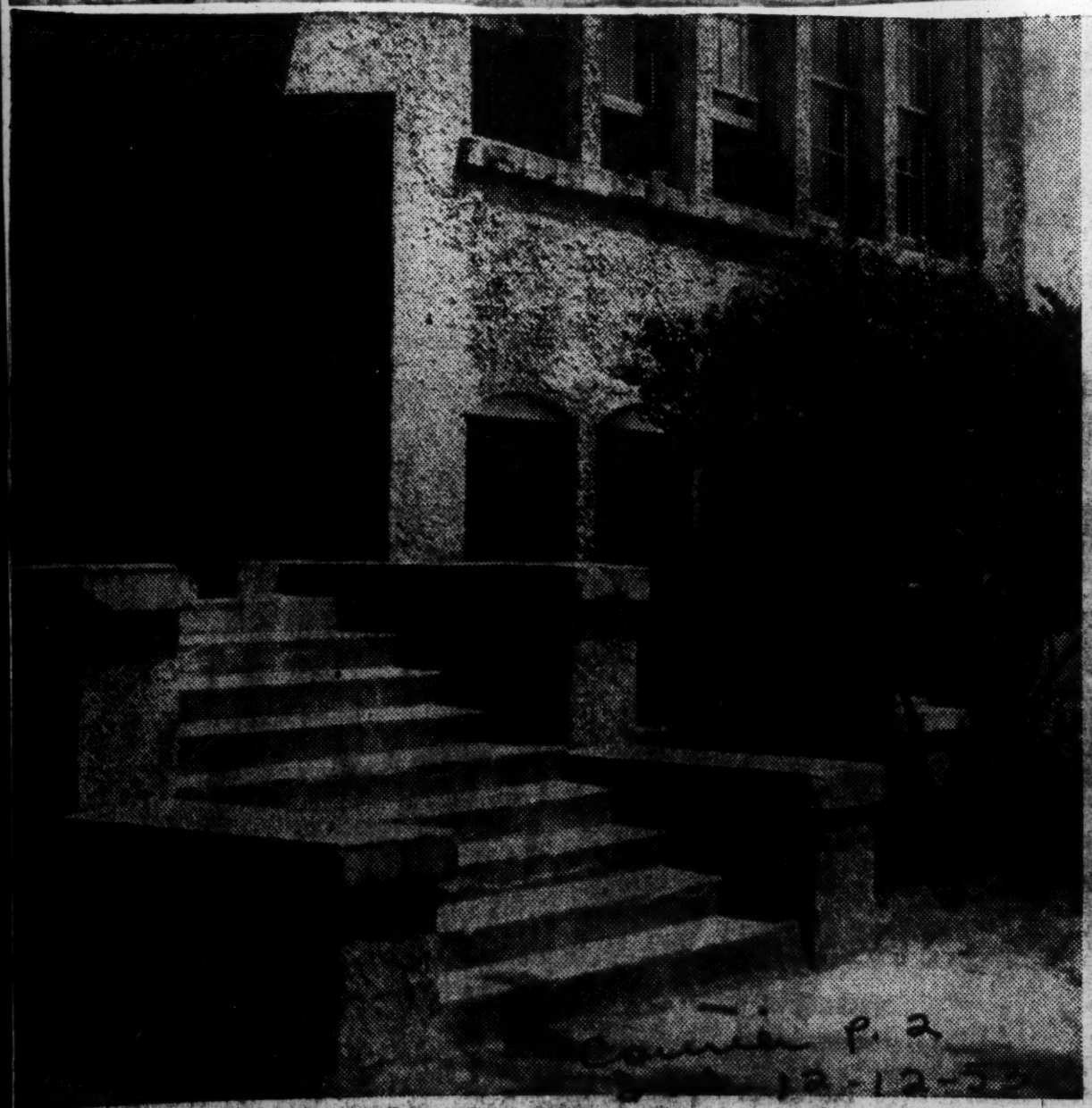
Thomas pointed out that with the completion of the current school building program which provides another new Negro elementary school and a Negro vocational school there will be no more substanded Negro schools here.

Louis S. Sheffield, chairman of the Duval county school board, reported his county also has brought its Negro schools up to standard and the high court's decision is not worrying Jacksonville.

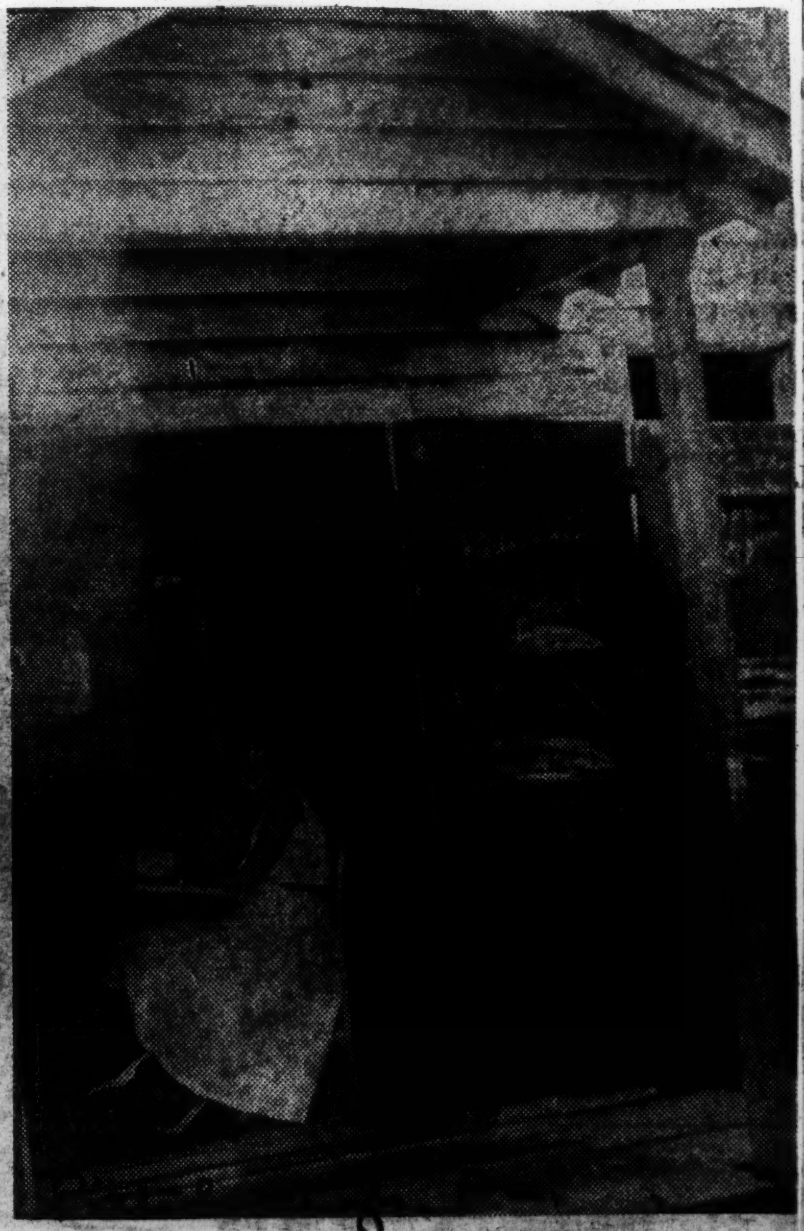
"I think we've done a good job here of providing equal facilities for Negroes," Sheffield said, "and if the court ends segregation, then we'll map our course accordingly. But we're certainly not worried about it."

Orange county is awaiting the court's decision too without rising blood pressure. School Superintendent Judson B. Walker said in Orlando that nobody is perturbed

'Separate But Equal' Schools for Negroes in Florida



Run Down—This is the Columbia County (Lake City) Florida school for Negro pupils. It is an old building, situated in a section where the streets are narrow. The school does not have a gymnasium and recreation facilities are something unheard of.—Diaz Photo.



Guess What?—Your guess is as good as ours. But it is supposed to be the entrance to the gymnasium in the school for Negroes in Brevard County, Florida.—Diaz Photo.

Negro Schools Shame State!

By JOHN A. DIAZ

(Continued from Last Week)

MIAMI—In comparing another phase of expense for education in Florida, that is, the expenditures for support and maintenance of buildings already in existence, and the expenditures for new buildings, new equipment, sites and ground improvements and school buses, you get another picture of inequalities between Negro and white expenditures that are out of proportion to the population of the two races.

The inequalities in some counties are appaling. For instances, in that 1951-'52 period when more money was spent in Florida education than in any other period up to that time, the counties of Bradford, Calhoun, Gilchrist, Hardee, Holmes and Lafayette spent 0 cent in this phase of Negro education. But these six counties spent respectively, for white education of that nature: $103,849.72, $31,417.16, $29,234.40, $60,842.68, $102,049.78 and $22,492.72. In these counties there are thirty-three white schools, and fourteen Negro schools.

In seven other counties, Baker, Citrus, Clay, Dixie, Flag-

are: Alachua, Broward, Escambia, Gadsden, Jackson, Lake, Leon, Palm Beach, St. John, Volusia and Wakulla.

The University of Florida and Florida State University continue to bar Negroes. The cases of five Negroes who have applied for admission and been refused, are pending before the United States Supreme Court. They had applied for admission to study law, advanced engineering, graduate agriculture and pharmacy.

State school officials have attempted to furnish them with these courses in schools of law, pharmacy, agriculture and engineering which they have created at Florida Agriculture and Mechanical College and made this Negro college a university.

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spent recently on Negro schools, with more to come;
boro, which spent almost $2,000,000 in the 1951-'52 perio

Other counties with fair proportionate expenditure

Negro education, but with much room left for improve

$100,000, showing

The counties in which proportionate expenditures

basis of the population of the two races have been made

Dade (Miami area), which has spent over $5,000,000 w

the past three years on Negro education, and is still s

ing; Duval (Jacksonville), where over $4,500,000 has

ter, Franklin and Hendry, whereas only $150 to $600

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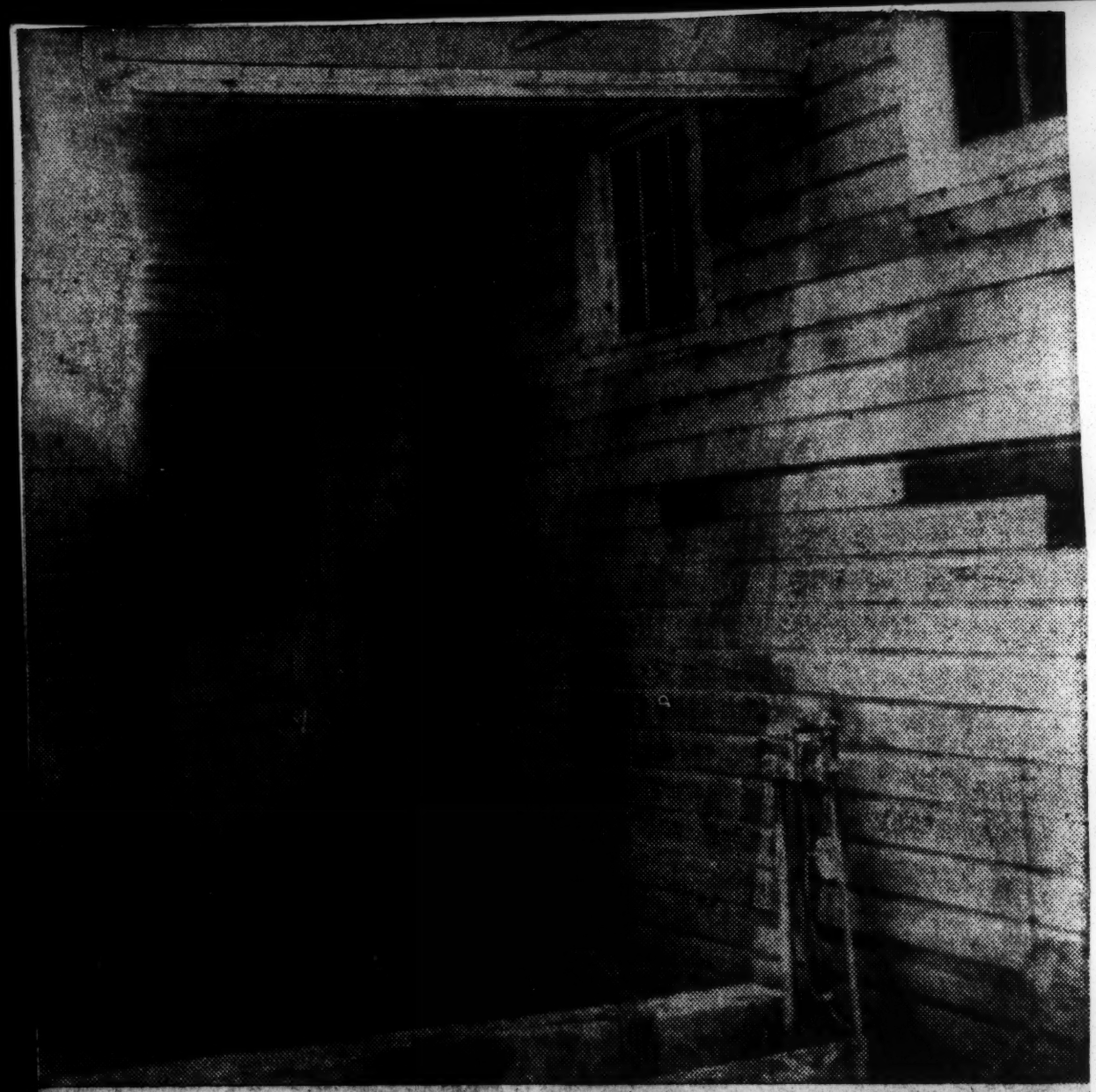
ments, and sites, the white schools received from $10,0



This a School?—This is what officials in Florida's Brevard County call a school. It is a school for Negro children. Note the run-down condition of the building and the outside water fountain. This is the entrance to the mathematics room.—Diaz Photo.

The powers-that-be at the state capital seem to feel that the newly created Florida A. and M. University will answer any requirement for equal educational facilities that the nation's highest tribunal might order.

To bring Negro schools of Florida within striking distance of the white schools, many millions of dollars have been spent in recent years, and are still being spent today as the handwriting is seen on the walls by Florida politicians. However, even the most sanguine will admit that the two systems are far from equal at this moment.

What the Florida Legislature and the school authorities seem to forget, or do not want Negroes to remember, is what the Constitution of the United States says about equal protection under the law, and what the Constitution of Florida says about "impartial provision" for both white and Negro children in schools.

Legislature Is Divided On School Race Problems

Stand-By Legislation Is Advocated By Some But Others Maintain Wait And See Attitude

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

The Supreme Court's failure to rule on school segregation has left the Alabama legislature divided over the best course to follow until the decision does come.

Some House and Senate members advocate passage of stand-by legislation now while the lawmaking body is in session. Others prefer to wait and see what the outcome is, returning in a special session if necessary.

The problem is a matter of timing.

Barring a long recess, which seems unlikely, the legislature will wind up the present session in August or September, weeks before any ruling can be expected from the Supreme Court. Additional arguments ordered by the court won't be heard until October.

Thus the decision is almost certain to come after the 1953 legislative session ends and months before the next regular term in 1955.

Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County is one House member who wants to go ahead with a stand-by law. He served notice he will try to push through his "Free Private" school program which turns the schools over to private corporations made up of parents.

The schools would be operated on funds "donated" by the state, and each corporation would have authority to say who can attend its school. Thus patrons of white schools would restrict them to white students.

Engelhardt's plan would become effective if and when the Supreme Court knocks out classroom segregation.

Reluctant Legislators

Other legislators are reluctant to pass any remedial measure until they find out what the verdict is on segregation. They prefer a wait-and-see policy and a special session later on if the court's decision calls for immediate action then.

Lt. Gov. James B. Allen, who presides over the Senate, is committed to that policy, and he says most of the other members feel the same way. There's just too much guesswork in trying to legislate on the theory that the court may do one thing or another, Allen pointed out.

The lieutenant governor isn't sold either, on Wilcox County Sen. J. M. Bonner's suggestion for a long recess.

Bonner offered a resolution Friday to quit work after the 21st legislative day (probably July 14) and return in October, a layoff of three weeks.

The idea is to hold back 15 legislative days to keep the legislature ready to act when the segregation question is decided. If Oct. 27 is too soon to return, the Black Belt senator says he will agree to a later date.

Lukewarm Sentiment

Sentiment in the Senate appeared lukewarm toward the idea, however. Most members said they would rather get through with their work this summer and meet the segregation problem when it comes.

Bonner said that he will try to put a cutoff provision in the school appropriation bill to stop the appropriation of state funds any time the racial bars were hauled down.

He said he will offer two alternate proposals:

1. Limit grade school and high school appropriations to six months instead of the full two years when the biennial budget is adopted.

2. Go ahead with a regular two-year appropriation with a provision that state funds will cease automatically 30 days after the Supreme Court hands down any decision outlawing separate classrooms.

Bonner, perhaps the most outspoken white supremacy advocate in the legislature, said he has scant hope that the traditional dual school system in the South will be allowed to continue.

And, he said, "assuming, as I do, that the Supreme Court will strike down segregation in our schools, then it will become evident that the legislature must do something to prevent an impossible state of affairs."

White Baptist Leader Says:

Public Schools Will Be Abolished If Racial Segregation Is Banned

Florida will abolish its public school system in favor of church and other private schools if the United State Supreme court bans segregation, one of the states's religious leaders predicted in Miami Tuesday.

The court is expected to rule momentarily on a suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attacking the "separate but equal" school setup in South Carolina.

Dr. John Maguire, executive secretary of the Florida Baptist Convention, said Southern religious leaders are expecting an anti-segregation ruling and that a movement to establish segregated church schools in Florida will result immediately.

Florida's legislature will follow the Carolinas and Georgia in doing away with its public school system, he believes.

The air base schools are an integral part of the county school systems and receive state funds for operations and paying teachers through the Minimum Foundation Program.

"The Florida Constitution would not permit the use of state or county funds for the support of non-racial schools," Ervin said.

State funds denied mixed base schools

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — State Attorney General Richard Ervin declared recently that non-segregated schools at air bases could not be given state support.

Any move by the Department of Defense to end racial segregation in schools on air bases in Florida would mean immediate withdrawal of state funds from their support, he said.

The Defense Department has announced the fall of 1955 as the "target" for establishing non-racial schools at military bases throughout the country.

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GENERAL

Negro Teachers And Desegregation

The spring edition of the Journal of Negro Education has come forth with a very interesting editorial on the subject of the "Negro Teacher and Desegregation of the Public Schools." The subject is a current and highly controversial one here in Missouri as a result of several bills introduced in the State Legislature.

There are a number of Negro teachers who fear that desegregation of public schools will mean certain dismissal for them and they are strongly opposed to any change in the present setup. The editorial in the Journal tends to show their fears groundless using what has happened in five other States as example.

The States mentioned are Indiana, Arizona, New Mexico, New Jersey and Southern Illinois. The article goes on to point out that all of these are northern or border States and have fairly decent tenure laws. Both of these conditions are true at least in St. Louis.

In each of the above States, according to the editorial, "the experience has been very little, if any, adverse effect upon the status of Negro teachers . . ." In some cases, there are towns with Negro teachers where none had been hired before.

The picture would probably not be the same in the South where tenure laws are not up to par. Thus, the fears of some southern teachers, should desegregation take place have some basis.

As we have previously stated, we take the position that desegregation should not be jeopardized by the fear that Negro teachers would be jobless notwithstanding we favor desegregated faculties. In consideration of our tenure laws which in St. Louis are believed by some to compare favorably with those of other northern and border States, it would appear this problem is solved before it arises.

Whatever prevails, we view dimly any organized teacher resistance to desegregation as has been reported. It would appear uncalled for and entirely in poor judgment.

Report Shows:

Teachers Not Affected In Desegregation

". . . There has been very little, if any, adverse effect upon the status of Negro teachers" resulting from desegregation of public schools, according to the spring edition of the Journal of Negro Education.

In editorial comment on the Negro teacher and desegregation in the public schools volume XXII of the Journal takes a critical look at a subject much discussed in recent weeks.

The Journal editorial refers to studies made by three persons in as many states where desegregation has taken place. It concludes that in border and northern states, Negro teachers have not been turned away from their jobs and in some cases, they have been employed in towns that previously did not hire them.

The states mentioned in the editorial are Indiana, Southern Illinois, Arizona, New Mexico and New Jersey.

The fact that Negro teachers have not been ill-affected is credited to strong tenure laws and the northern or border location of cities concerned.

"A special study of the Indianapolis situation by Jeanne Rogers," the editorial reports, "revealed that while there had been little integration of tachers, no casualties had resulted among Negro teachers or principals because of racial integration. . . ."

It was further noted that a similar situation prevails in Illinois where integration has taken plaee and residential segregation has resulted in predominantly Negro schools.

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No teacher casualties were reported in New Jersey. However, ported a 3-year period, the number of Negro teachers increased nearly 35 per cent, and in most cases, the Negro principal was retained as principal, while faculty and students were integrated.

The Journal points out that "In the South, a little less than half of the States have any real tenure laws, and, any sort of fair educational practices act is unthinkable. Hence, the approach to a consideration of the future status of Negro public school teachers under desegregation in the South is the status of teacher supply and demand, and the operation of residential segregation which obtains in most Southern cities and towns."

Race Teachers Not Affected By Integration

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Miss Williena Torrence, testifying a second time, told Judge Ralph Pharr's court that she had inherited all of her mother's possessions.

She identified a series of articles including a recording certificate for an auto from a local firm, and declared that the signature of her mother was genuine.

The state had previously charged Bailey and Mrs. Torrence had lived together and shared a portion of their wealth, including dual ownership in the 1950 green Ford. This had been denied vigorously by the defense which had maintained that the auto was owned by Bailey alone.

Miss Torrence also identified a series of bank books which she said comprised several local savings accounts jointly owned by she and her mother. Other items identified by Miss Torrence included a pair of shoes, which were discovered at the scene of the alleged crime, a belt from a coat Mrs. Torrence was reportedly wearing when she was slain and several pictures.

The overcoat has never been discovered, and Garland alleged that this and the absence of money Mrs. Torrence was believed to have been carrying would indicate a robbery motive.

the U. S. Supreme court. The cases are expected to be reargued by that body on Dec. 7.

The cases originated in Clarendon county, S. C.; Topeka, Kans.; Prince Edward county, Va.; the District of Columbia and Wilmington, Del.

Action of the Topeka School board probably makes any further consideration of that case unnecessary. The board, at the beginning of the current school year, voted to end segregation in grades from one to seven. Junior and senior high schools already are integrated in that city.

Protestant Woman Ask End of Jim Crow Schools

ATLANTIC CITY — (ANP) — A 10,000,000-strong women's church group last week joined the fight to end segregation in the nation's public schools.

It is the United Church Women, a Protestant organization, which passed a resolution calling for an end to segregated schools.

Spirited debate preceded the passing of the resolution.

In introducing the resolution, attention was called to the five school cases now pending before

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(From The St. Louis (Mo.) Argus)

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(Editor's note: Perhaps the usually alert and penetrating editors of The St. Louis Argus overlooked an important factor and observation made by Editor Charles H. Thompson. For he, Mr. Thompson, points out that in the absence of adequate tenure law protection, Negro teachers in the Deep South, in the advent of desegregation of public schools, would be protected by the law of supply and demand.

Here is the argument of Mr. Thompson on that point: "Just looking at these figures alone would suggest that it would be very difficult to replace any appreciable number of the 71,361 Negro teachers with white teachers. But we do not need to rely upon casual observation and common sense. For, recent studies of teacher supply and demand indicate conclusively in some areas that not only is it impossible to replace Negro teachers with white, but it is not possible in many instances to meet the current demand for white in the white public schools alone.")

(It has long been the view of many enlightened and clear-thinking leaders of the South that de-segregation of schools would improve the status of good Negro teachers, widen their opportunities and expand their number. We believe that there is a deliberate campaign being conducted by unseen hands to instill fear in the minds of Negro teachers. This is a device used to trick Negro teachers into holding their group back. E. O. J.)

School Cases Called Court Hot Potato

Noted Sociologist Gives Views In Talk At Howard

WASHINGTON

The school segregation cases pending before the Supreme Court Justices were called "one of the hottest potatoes that the court has ever had to handle," by Dr. Guy B. Johnson in an address at Howard University, Thursday.

Speaking to members and guests of the Association of Former Internes and Residents of Freedmen's hospital at their annual luncheon, the prominent sociologist from North Carolina University gave the effects of any decision which may be handed by the high tribunal.

Dr. Johnson asserted that no matter which decision the Court makes, whether for "separate but equal" schools, or for complete integration, it will be a victory for the minority group.

"Separate But Equal"

Explaining the "separate but equal" victory, he said: "The South would at once find itself faced with a tremendous financial burden. . . There would be the increased cost of operating and maintaining the non-white schools at the new level, probably half a billion dollars a year.

"Certain things begin to happen. For example the South suddenly gets completely converted to the idea of federal aid to education. It also begins to look at the price tag on segregation . . Here and there segregation begins to go. . . The change is not dramatic, but it is inevitable and it is progressive."

Effect Of Integration

Speaking of the effect of a court decision in favor of integration, Dr. Johnson declared that he was convinced there would be a rather general effort in the south to evade the coming of complete integration of the races in the public schools.

He added that the border states and the upper southern states would accept the new situation graceful but reluctantly.

Speaking of the threats of violence made in Georgia and South Carolina and their plans to abandon state support of public schools if the High Court approves integration, Dr. Johnson asserted:

"I think they are merely hoping there will be violence in order to get support for their plans to abandon the state support of public schools."

"Segregation is groggy and can't win. It is just a question of whether it loses the decision on points or goes down under a knock-out punch," he declared.

New Day

Optimistically, Dr. Johnson spoke of a new day dawning in the South, adding that Ralph Bunche can speak to unsegregated audiences in public auditoriums in Raleigh, Miami, and Atlanta. He also referred to the election of Rufus Clement to the Atlanta School Board.

He warned that the leadership of the colored group needs to be strengthened and expanded in order to meet with the competition from whites which will result from integration.

Four Functions

There are four functions which a leader must serve, he declared, listing the functions as follows:

"1. He must be able to interpret the needs and aspirations of our community to the white community in such a way that the majority groups sees the total situation.

"2. He must be willing to stand up for justice and equal rights for all even when this means sacrificing some of his popularity.

Relieve Tensions

"3. He should contribute his tact and good judgment in relieving the interracial tension situations that will inevitably rise now and then.

"4. He must be active in voluntary civic associations such as the PTA, civic clubs, forums and committees, which will, as time goes on take on more and more of an interracial character."

Doctor Johnson appealed to the members of both races to act in a spirit of justice and cooperation. He declared that at

...r best, we are hard to beat, and the time has come when we need "very much to be at our best."

A wise decision

The decision of the Supreme Court to postpone reargument of the five school segregation cases from October 12, until December 7 is the best thing that could have happened.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., was wise in making the request and Chief Justice Vinson displayed good sense in granting it.

Thus a badly needed two-month grace period has been given both the NAACP and the government to complete the exhaustive research needed to answer the five questions posed by the court on June 8.

Only careful and studious research can supply the answer to the court's request for evidence that the congress which submitted and the state legislatures and conventions which ratified the 14th amendment contemplated or understood that it would abolish segregation in public schools.

A second question is whether it is within the judicial power to interpret the amendment as abolishing segregation "of its own force" or whether the court in construing the amendment, has the power to abolish segregation in the schools.

The other three questions deal with the kind of decree the court should issue if it should hold that segregation in public violates the 14th amendment.

"These questions" Mr. Brownell said in seeking the delay, "require intensive study of a large range of legal and historical materials."

The truth of that statement can be attested to by Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel.

He has found it necessary to seek the services of ten scholars, experts in history law and education, to help determine the status of schools in the various states during the Reconstruction period.

Also to be determined are the history and politics of the 14th amendment and the Civil Rights Acts in an effort to learn what the framers of this legislation sought to accomplish.

Futher research and study are required to determine whether it was the understanding the 14th amendment was to give full political and civil equality to the newly freed citizens.

In addition, Mr. Marshall must be prepared to present a plan under which public schools can be integrated with emphasis on the ease with which integration has been accomplished in those states where segregation has been ended.

It's a tremendous and expensive task.—so expensive in fact that almost $50,000 MUST be raised at once to finance the project.

If the cost were $100,000, it would still be a cheap price to pay for victory. Of even greater importance, the end of Millions of children, because of color, separate schools could well knock the very could no longer be consigned to schools in props from under the entire evil structure ferior in both curriculum and physical of segregation in American life. plants.

Decade of struggle is climaxed by school cases, Marshall Says

Dean tells race relations institute not to fear end of separate ols

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The cases now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court which seek to determine the constitutionality of segregation in the public schools represent the climax of a decade of legal strategy, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for NAACP declared in an address before the annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University.

Mr. Marshall was among 30 consultants giving leadership to the Institute, which recently concluded its 10th year under auspices of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Christian Churches.

Earlier in the proceedings the Institute heard presentations by Drs. G. W. Allport, chairman of the department of psychology and Clyde Kluchohn, professor of anthropology, both members of the faculty of Harvard university.

The human relations workshop has been the focal point for more than 100 community leaders throughout the nation who have been convening during the two-week period to consider strategy to be followed in achieving "Next Steps In Integration."

Provides A Base

The conclusion of the move to expand opportunities in the areas of education, housing, and voting will not come until community awareness and action supplement favorable court decisions, Marshall said. Legal edict provides a positive base upon which direct action may be taken in the community, he declared.

Fear that colored teachers may experience widespread dislocation from their positions in the event U.S. Supreme Court decisions should declare segregation unconstitutional was held groundless by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard University.

"During the past three or four years desegregation has been attained in Southern Illinois, Indiana, Arizona, New Mexico, and New Jersey. Taken as a whole, the experience has been that there has been very little, if any, adverse effect upon the status of colored teachers," Dr. Thompson declared.

Pervasive changes within the South during the past decade are reshaping the nature of intergroup relations, Dr. George S. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council stated. Among the factors particularly significant in the development has been that of the broadened base of political participation, in which the number of registered colored voters in the South has increased 440 per cent.

Remarkable Success

In light of this the new colored electorate is having remarkable success in putting candidates into city councils, as well as turning the tide away from the old demagogic appeal to race prejudice in election issues, Dr. Mitchell stated.

Although FEPC is now nonexistent on the federal level, it has been initiated in 11 states and 28 municipalities covering some 60 million people, Dr. John Davis, professor of political science at Lincoln University, Pa. declared.

Experience has shown, Dr. Davis said, that the time has passed when employers conceive fair employment legislation as being an unwarranted interference by government. State FEPC commissions have investigated more than 5,000 alleged cases of discrimination, yet, due to a high degree of public acceptance and conciliatory efforts, only five public hearings against employers have been held to force compliance, Dr. Davis assested.

Successful experience with fair employment programs has convinced many industrial leaders that FEPC has resulted in more flexible labor force has led to healthier ec conditions. A review c ence with fair employment legislation during the past ten years has shown it to have been an era of unrealized fears, Dr. Davis said.

Alabama Couple Proposes School Integration Plan

Editor's Note: The following article on integration in public schools, was written by Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Quarles, a young couple, for publication in the letters to the editor section of the Chicago Defender. However, because of the caliber of their letter, the editor felt the article should be presented in a more conspicious place and in its entirety.

Quarles was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and reared in Winston Salem, N. C. Mrs. Quarles, a school teacher, was born and reared in the little town of Sylacauga, Ala. Both are graduates of Talladega college. He has served in the U. S. Air Force since his graduation in 1950.

By MR. AND MRS. T. J. QUARLES

We are acutely interested in this whole problem of integration in public schools.

By the whole problem we refer not only to the physical herding of white and black together in the same schools, but also to the psychological ramifications that are bound to be produced by the tremendous re-direction of energies, patterns of life, concepts of life, and philosophies of life.

Physical herding can at worse lead to feelings similar to those felt by the South prior to and during the Civil War. At best, physical herding can lead to a mere toleration of one race for the other.

Is this what we want? No.

We want complete integration, something above and beyond tolerance, something that will not breed complexes in the deep recesses of the brain, something that will achieve the dignity and worth of each individual.

Forcing the races together will not achieve this. How, then, can this transition be accomplished with minimum friction, with greatest efficiency, and maximum respect to all individuals?

Our thinking has been focused by an analytical approach to the problem as we see it. With the above premises in mind, it occurred to us that an abrupt dissolution of the present segregated public school system in the South (presumably only in the South) under duress from the Federal Government could lead to chaotic conditions similar to those following the Emancipation Proclamation. In view of this, we offer the following proposition:

URGE PRIMARY INTEGRATION

If integration were begun in the first grade or the primary grades, we feel that many of the psychological adjustments can be more harmoniously attained.

What are these psychological adjustments We answer:

1. Children 6 to 8 years old are highly adaptable and largely unprejudiced.

2. The elementary and high school students who have already become adapted to the dual system would be only slightly and indirectly affected.

3. We feel that few teachers would express animosity toward such young children and, too, the teachers' jobs should be jeopardized only by their own choice or by inadequate preparation.

4. We consider the parents to be the biggest problem. However, mature citizens should be amenable and their adjustment should be eased by the gradual transition inherent in our plan.

The foregoing are primary effects which we wish to induce by this proposed method of integrating public school systems. However, there are secondary and tangible factors or values inherent in this plan. Of great importance is the characteristic of gradual transition.

If integration were begun in the first three grades, in five years our elementary schools would have been completely integrated and our high schools would have been prepared for integration. This would allow time for an efficient alteration of administrative procedures and facilities by the school boards.

It would provide a period of trial for teachers undecided as to their desire to continue teaching in the integrated system and it would allow time to weed out those inadequately prepared to teach in an integrated system. This method prevent the problem presented by students of differing previous training suddenly forced into a new standard of achievement.

Thus evaluated, we feel that this plan offers a solution to the real problems of integrating our public school systems.

Dixie Fearing School Suits Rushes Equalization Program

Richmond, Va. (ANP).—The public school segregation cases pending before the U. S. Supreme court and the widespread battle of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against segregated schools is speeding the program of various localities for school equalization.

Gov. Hugh White has called a special session of the Mississippi Legislature for Nov. 3 to lay plans for the equalization of Negro and white schools. He even announced that nothing short of his death would stop it.

White's anxiety for the special session of the Mississippi Legislature is due to his deep seated desire to find a way to keep segregated schools in his state. In announcing the special session, Governor White told newsmen:

"This is it, gentlemen, nothing but my death will keep the session from being called." Mississippi is hoping by rushing its school equalization program, it can prevent the court from forcing the state to operate non-segregated schools.

Meanwhile, the program for equal school facilities for both races is being pushed in other states. Virginia is a good example of the progress being made toward equalization. A new Susie G. Gibson high school is nearing completion in Bedford County, Va., to bring the county's high school facilities up to par with those for the whites.

In Louisiana the evidence is equally apparent. Announcement of new schools in rural areas are being announced almost weekly. Typical of this is the recent announcement of almost $2,000,000 of school construction being scheduled in Scotlandville, Phoenix and Plaquemines parish school boards.

A Negro grade and high school estimated at $650,000, will be built at each of the three sites, according to William R. Burk, associated architects and engineers. The schools will be similar in construction.

Each program will provide 20 academic classrooms, two libraries—one for high school and one for grade school, home economics department, science laboratory, agriculture shop and administrative suite.

Segregation Ruling Will Affect More Than Schools

THE grief that an unfavorable Supreme Court decision on segregation this year may cause Alabama is probably not well understood yet. The time is at hand to brace for a reverberating blow.

The truth is, we Alabamians have become dulled to these civil rights crises because there have been so many since 1948, commencing wih the Truman civil rights explosion.

After all this time, the tide in Congress is now running with the South.

But the struggle in the courts is not abated. The cases pending before the court now test the power of a state to maintain segregated schools if they are "equal". If the court rules that segregation violates the Constitution despite the equality of the separate schools for white and colored, that is going to cause the Lord knows what.

But such a decision would presumably affect more than Alabama's schools. Presumably it would likewise affect other public facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, golf courses, auditoriums, public toilets, community houses and athletic stadiums.

City officials in Alabama are quite concerned. If there must be overnight equalizing of these facilities under the terms of the court's ruling, a tremendous and probably impossible expenditure of public funds will be called for. If segregation is destroyed by the court's ruling, the difficulties to be encountered in Alabama facilities are too obvious to require review.

The cities are already the low man on the totem poll insofar as revenues are concerned since the federal government and the state have preempted so many tax sources. An abrupt demand for equalization of these facilities means a discussion of new tax revenues for Alabama cities.

The truth is, of course, that we have been inexcusably laggard in providing colored citizens with equal public facilities. This is their unchallengeable due.

But even when this is conceded, the question of where the money is to come from is not answered.

The day of reckoning is evidently approaching with long swift strides. The court postponed its ruling until December, but its decision will not be long in coming.

Its nature and its mode of application cannot be foretold. But we do know that the ruling, however it goes, involves very heavy expenditures for equalization (such as we now witness in South Carolina) and the tranquility of race relations.

School Segregation Is Top Issue Facing New Chief Justice

BY CHARLES LUCEY
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—No American school kid will have more homework to tote home at night than California's Gov. Earl Warren after he takes over as chief justice of the United States.

Governor Warren knows the law and is long experienced in trial work, but he will have an immense task in familiarizing himself with important issues to be before the Supreme Court.

The new chief justice is expected to participate in at least one history-making case in the court's upcoming session—that involving race segregation in public schools.

It is an issue of grave political, economic and social implications and has stirred deep feeling in the South. More than a dozen states will be affected. Some of the nation's most renowned legal counsel is engaged in the case.

On this score, the record seems to show that Governor Warren has been a consistent advocate of racial equality throughout his political career.

He repeatedly sponsored laws proposing a California Fair Employment Practices Commission, and later a milder race relations study commission. The State Legislature would have none of either.

Campaigning for governor in 1950, Mr. Warren said Californians "want schools that afford the opportunity of sound education for every child in our state, regardless of race, color or creed and regardless of the economic status or residence of his parents."

He said that had been his guide as governor and observed that one-third of the state budget that year went for education.

In 1948, as a vice presidential aspirant, he said:

"I would insist every American child regardless of creed, race or residence be given the basic education which will enable him to make a living in the field of his choice, to appreciate the rights of others and to understand his own rights in the life of our nation."

It is also a fact, though, that Governor Warren has been strong at times in his assertion of a states' rights point of view that social programs should be rooted in the states rather than in the federal government.

The states' rights issue is linked strongly to the segregation case. The South Carolina case was argued in the last court session by John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate in 1924. At its base is a state constitutional provision which says:

"Separate schools shall be provided for children of the white and colored races, and no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race."

This is the object of attack in the case, held over to the new term for further study and argument. From Gov. James F. Byrnes, himself a former Supreme Court justice, has come a suggestion that if such segregation is held to be a violation of the U. S. Constitution, South Carolina should abolish its public school system.

Puerto Ricans Ask Mixed U. S. Schools

Advise 15,000 Migrants Not To Work In Dixie

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Puerto Rican government refuses to allow Puerto Rican workers to be employed in the South and a problem has arisen in Dixie over Puerto Ricans already living there going to white and colored schools.

This information was revealed during hearings on Labor Department appropriations, released Friday by the House Appropriations Committee.

The committee was told that some Puerto Ricans, light of color were attending white schools while others, with dark features, were forced to attend colored schools.

American Citizens

Puerto Ricans are American citizens and have freedom of movement.

During 1952, over 15,000 Puerto Ricans were brought to the mainland for farm employment.

E. L. Keenan, deputy director of the Employment Security Bureau, disclosed that the Puerto Rican government will not permit Puerto Ricans who have come into the United States under contract to work south of the Mason-Dixon line.

No Change In Policy

He said the question has been discussed with the Puerto Rican director of labor, but there is no indication of a change in policy.

At present, there are about 1,500 Puerto Ricans working in Florida, but they were not brought to the mainland under contract. Some of them, Mr. Keenan said, were contracted for work in New Jersey, and after they finished their contracts they joined a crew that was going south.

In an agreement with Mexico, there is a provision against discrimination against Mexican nationals. Mr. Keenan said the Employment Security Bureau offered to give Puerto Rico assurances that there will be no discrimination against Puerto Rican contract labor in local communities, but Puerto Rico has not agreed to such an arrangement.

High Official In Incident

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Employment Security Bureau, revealed that an incident involving one of the higher officials of Puerto Rico "aggravated the situation somewhat."

He added that the "approach to the problem which is worked out in the local communities we are getting the assurance of the mayors and the local officials that there will not be discrimination against these workers. We are getting the same kind of assurance from employers and the associations."

"What about the case of the Puerto Ricans who have established permanent homes in some of those states below the border?" asked Rep. John E. Fogarty (Dem., R.I.).

"As to what?" Mr. Goodwin asked.

Asked About Schools

"Well, for instance, in allowing them to attend white schools," said Mr. Fogarty.

"There is a very difficult problem involved there," replied Mr. Keenan. "I was talking the other day to a gentleman from Florida about this question, and I cannot give you a categorical answer, Mr. Forgarty, because Puerto Ricans vary a great deal in color."

"They are still Puerto Rican-American citizens?" asked Mr. Fogarty.

Some In White Schools

"Yes," replied Mr. Keenan, "but some of them appear to be more Negroid than others, and you get quite a difference in the south. There are cases where the children of Puerto Rican families have gone to white schools in the south.

"I am quite sure, from some of the things I have been told, that you will find other cases where Puerto Rican children are going to colored schools in the south because those children happen to look colored."

"Some of them are," said Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez (N. Mex.)

Towns Accept Some

"Some of them are," echoed Mr. Keenan. "There are cases where there may be one or two families in the town who become accepted in the community, and in other cases they will have difficulty.

"This gentleman I spoke of told me that in Florida there are instances where Puerto Ricans are using the same facilities in the town, like stores. They are permitted to go to the stores, where the white families go, and yet they eat in the restaurants where the colored families eat, which results in a confused situation."

"Would you say the Puerto Ricans are colored?" Mr. Fogarty asked.

"There are colored Puerto Ricans," Mr. Fernandez said. "There are many born and raised there, who speak the Spanish language, who are Puerto Ricans of the colored race.

Unaccustomed To It

"As to them among the whites there has not been too much segregation, so they are not accustomed to that kind of segregation here."

"But Puerto Ricans are not colored?" asked Mr. Fogarty.

"Not necessarily, most of them are not, many of them are colored of course," said Mr. Fernandez. "There are many families that are."

"What is a Negro?" asked Mr. Fogarty.

"A Negro is a descendant of the African race," replied Mr. Fernandez. "Many of them were brought into Puerto Rico just as they were brought here. In Puerto Rico, of course, there has been more intermarriage, I suppose."

Jitters Over School Segregation

By Henry Lesesne

COLUMBIA, S. C.—It will probably be June before the United States Supreme Court answers the question that has given the South a severe case of jitters: does segregation in public-school systems violate the Constitution? It is futile to speculate what the decision will be. It is about as futile to speculate upon possible consequences. Yet certain conclusions can be made even now.

In some of the seventeen segregation states—those with relatively large Negro populations—racial separation will never be just thrown out the window. The end of segregation will come, when it does, gradually. Some Southern states are already hatching evasive schemes to maintain the *status quo* for as long as possible in event segregated schools are ruled unconstitutional.

Another conclusion is that the bringing of this clear-cut issue before the courts has shortened by probably a decade or even a generation the time until the minority race gets something of an even break. This is not to deny that tremendous progress has been made even prior to the forcing of the issue.

Now, by and large, the South seems to realize that it will be compelled to have adequate facilities for both races, regardless of the Supreme Court decision. This may not be true all over the South but is true in a good part of it. If the long-standing separate but equal principle is reaffirmed, the South knows it must demonstrate its good faith, and quickly.

A FEW in the South believe that changing world attitudes on racial separation may bring an end to segregation sooner than most people think and that the South might accept it with more grace than is generally supposed. The great majority of Southern people are not inclined to such a view. Yet many do not consider segregation as the ultimate solution, but rather as an interim solution, a modus vivendi that permits the races, where they are somewhat equal in number, to live side by side.

Attitudes, of course, vary according to the size of the Negro population. This applies even within a single state. In states where the Negro population is heaviest, expressed official attitudes and preliminary legislative maneuvering would indicate the public school system, as such, would be scrapped if necessary to maintain separate schools for the races.

Thinking and planning along such a course isn't very definite. The general idea is, however, that some sort of private or quasi-private systems would be set up. The money now spent for state-supported schools would simply be parceled out individually as subsidies for children to attend these schools.

THE first of the school segregation cases that the Supreme Court is now considering in bulk originated in a Clarendon county, South Carolina, district where Negro students outnumber white three to one. Since then facilities have been equalized beyond any argument but the fundamental question remains as to whether segregation per se is unconstitutional.

Urgency and expediency were, it can be assumed, important factors, but since the suit was filed South Carolina has embarked on what is probably the most sweeping school improvement program ever undertaken by a state in so short a time. A 3 per cent general sales tax was imposed to finance a $75 million bond issue which is helping counties to build new schools. For efficiency, school districts in this relatively small state have been whacked from 1,600 to about 100, or a little more than two to a county on the average.

The program is less than two years old but projects under way total more than half the $75 million and two-thirds of this money is being spent for Negro schools, though Negroes constitute less than half of the population. Transportation has been provided for 60,000 more pupils—30 per cent of the Negro. Next to its sister state of North Carolina, where the problem was never so acute, South Carolina has probably done more than any other segregation state in the last two years to get its house in order.

NORTH CAROLINA, which over a decade ago became the first Southern state to equalize salaries of white and Negro teachers on a state-wide basis—and without even the threat of a legal suit—a few years ago issued $50 million bonds for school construction and the districts themselves more than doubled this amount. It now looks as though the people of the state will approve another $50 million bond issue this summer. The larger part of the money has been and is being spent on Negro schools.

Projects in Georgia approved under a new school-building program will represent $126 million when finished. Nearly half the amount has been allotted for Negro schools though there are two white students for every Negro student. Florida, too, plans to spend $100 million in the next two years on such a program.

Conditions now are much better everywhere than they were a decade ago. But recent fact-finding surveys in some of the states preliminary to doing something about the situation point up the size of the remaining job. In Alabama, for instance, a fact-finding survey recently cited a $300 million need for new building facilities, particularly for the minority race. A Mississippi legislative committee finds conditions "shocking," particularly the disparities in the amounts spent on white and Negro pupils in counties with preponderant Negro populations. Generally in the Deep South the situation respecting racial matters is far worse in rural areas, and Mississippi is largely rural and agricultural with the heaviest Negro population of any state.

Report From the South

What Happens If School Segregation Is Wiped Out?

BATON ROUGE, La.—Governor Robert F. Kennon said last week that any decision by the United States Supreme Court on racial segregation in public schools "will not pose a critical problem for Louisiana."

The educational system in Louisiana, he told a news conference, "has recognized the need for additional educational opportunities for Negroes.

Louisiana has segregation in its public schools, he said, "But we have equalized our school facilities ahead of many other states.

"The newest high schools in Shreveport and Alexandria, for instance, are for Negro students.

"I feel Louisiana largely has met the problem, and already has accomplished what some other states are planning to do."

Since 1948, Negro teachers in Louisiana have been paid salaries equal with white teachers, according to qualification and experience, however, the initial movement in this direction was made by the NAACP.

JACKSON, Miss.—Governor Hugh White admitted last week he is convinced that a United States Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools would create a serious problem in Mississippi for which he has no remedy.

The Governor said that he disagreed with State Representative Ney Gore of Quitman County who recently said in a public forum that if the decision is against segregation, Mississippi's best bet would be to go ahead with its equal facility program to persuade Negroes to attend their own schools.

"I don't agree with that at all," White said. "If the decision is against segregation, I don't believe persuasion would have any effect. I've said before that an adverse decision would create a serious problem in Mississippi for which I have no remedy. It will take a smarter man than to find the solution."

The Governor said he intends to discuss the proposed state equalization program with the Mississippi Education Association, Negroes, and other interested groups some time soon.

Ruling delayed on segregation in U. S. schools

BY PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP) — The Supreme Court ruled today that Washington restaurants must serve well-behaved Negroes at regular prices so long as an 80-year-old law remains on the books.

But the tribunal put aside until its next term any decision on whether segregated public schools are constitutional.

It called for new arguments starting Oct. 12 on a series of questions put in advance by the justices dealing primarily with the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

THAT AMENDMENT, adopted after the Civil War, says no state may abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens. In the school cases, Negro parents have argued that the act of segregation by itself denies Negro pupils equal educational opportunities and thus violates the amendment.

Actually the highest tribunal was dealing only with legal technicalities—not the issue of segregation itself—in the restaurant case. The 8-0 result was to declare valid at least on of two old laws forbidding racial discrimination in District of Columbia eating places.

Lower courts had held variously that the laws were (A) illegally enacted, (B) repealed by later legislative action or (C) unenforceable because of long disuse.

BUT IN THE PUBLIC school cases involving four states and the nation's capital the tribunal came face to face with the question of whether to stand by or throw overboard its separate-but-equal doctrine established 57 years ago.

What it decides eventually will be of historic importance.

A ruling against segregation could mean an end to the public school systems as they exist today in South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia has direly predicted that bloodshed will follow such a ruling. Actually Georgia is not one of the states involved in the pending cases. They came to the high court from Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia and Delaware.

The cases were argued last December for three days.

IN OTHER ACTIONS today the high tribunal:

Declared 4-3 that the U. S. is not liable for some $200 million damages claimed as the result of the 1947 Texas City, Tex., ship explosion disaster.

Decided 6-2 that the Ralston Purina Co., of St. Louis, is subject to registration requirements of the Federal Securities Act in offering its stock to employe purchasers. The majority said the employes are entitled to the act's protections in view of "obvious opportunities for pressure and imposition."

Decided 5-3 that confidential FBI reports need not be given Selective Service registrants at Justice Department hearings on claims for exemption as conscientious objectors. The decision applied specifically to Harry Gray Nugent, of Brooklyn, and Lester Packer, of the Bronx. They got prison sentences for refusing to submit to induction.

An 1873 statute was primarily involved in today's restaurant case.

What Other Papers Say

Paradox Of Segregation

(From the New York Times)

When last week the Supreme Court called for reargument in October of the five cases on segregation in the public schools it bared the searching of its own mind. It said to the nation that faces the perplexities of segregation and the paradox it poses in our democracy that on this question as it applies to the public schools there is no doctrine of infallibility available. The action calling for the reargning of the cases, which the court has had under consideration for six months, was not alone one of the Supreme Court justices disclosing the depth of their search into a constitutional question. It was also an act of men of goodwill looking toward the social impact of a possible decision of vast importance.

It was no chance conspiracy that carried the cases on segregation in the schools from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia to the court at about the same time so that they could be bracketed together. Segregation has been legally disintegrating under one court decision after another. Scores of Negro students are now studying in Southern universities at the graduate and professional level because a series of decisions of the Supreme Court have established the principle that "separate" facilities that are "equal" cannot be provided at that level. There are, the court has held, important intangible factors in

ed by the presence of the segregation barrier. The legal issue has descended to the public schools by a logical sequence of events.

The perplexity of the court is not strange. The scholar of the law knows that mores and social practice crystallize into law. When the process is reversed by the law always there are risks. Both our social philosophy and our social history uphold this principle. Yet change in race relations in the South, where the Negro has been swift in recent years. Some change, notably in higher higher education that are destroying education, has come under the most significant gains in race relations in the region have been the voluntary steps the South has taken in the abandonment of segregation. The Supreme Court will render that divided the races have been public schools in a climate of crossed. Negroes have taken their growing tolerance that is one of places in the governmental structure as law enforcement officers times. The climate suggests that, and as members of governmental whatever the decision of the court bodies. The church's leadership may be, democracy has nothing has been notable. Professional associations are opening their doors to Negroes and the worth and dignity of Negro achievement are being recognized.

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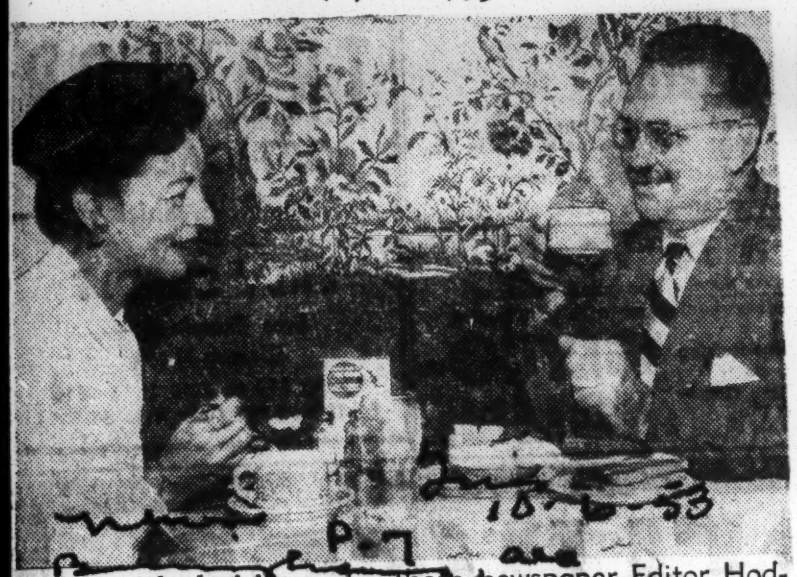


Distinguished visitors—Southern newspaper Editor Hodding Carter and his attractive wife breakfasted together today.

Hodding Carter here—

Equal school facilities held South's alternative

BY MIRIAM GANN HILL
News staff writer

Equalization of public school facilities for Negroes and whites is the South's alternative to abolishing segregation.

However, believes Pulitzer Prize-Winning Editor Hodding Carter, even if the Supreme Court should rule against segregation, there won't be any mass rush of Negroes to white schools, except perhaps in "fringe areas." At least this has proved true in non-segregation regions, he said.

The editor of the Delta-Democrat-Times of Greenville, Miss., was in Birmingham today to address the Birmingham Branch, American Assn. of University Women. With him was his pretty wife, Betty, who has gained a journalistic reputation herself by taking over the editor's desk during her husband's absences.

MR. CARTER strongly opposes abolition of the public school system, in the event the Supreme Court rules against segregation. He doesn't think Gov. Earl Warren's appointment to the nation's highest tribunal will in any way influence the outcome of the pending decision. Warren and the late Chief Justice Vinson, he says, are men of like minds.

The Supreme Court's lengthy consideration of the segregation issue, believes Mr. Carter, may indicate a split decision.

"The ultimate answer to the problem," he says, "will be a human answer and not a legal answer."

He added that a special legislative session is coming up in Mississippi in November to consider the problem of equalization of Negro and white school facilities. Equalization of school plants alone, he believes, would require expenditure of from $50 million to $100 million in every Southern state.

DISCUSSING "The World from Main Street" before the AAUW this afternoon, Mr. Carter voiced warnings that the U. S. is losing the battle against communism in Asia "because of the tremendous job the Communists are doing in spreading the Big Lie."

The genial newspaper editor and author spent four months in Asia last Winter and Spring.

"The Communists," he declared, "are capitalizing on the most glowing symbols of our democracy—our newspapers, churches, city halls, public libraries and schools and courts. They're twisting and distorting these symbols of Main Street into weapons of terror."

MR. CARTER said the U. S. "self-help program" and economic aid have definitely won friends. "But our psychological efforts are handicapped by inexperience and the Oriental's age-old suspicious attitude toward the West.

"Our efforts are further handicapped," he added, "by a lack of morale among our own people overseas — a lack of morale resulting from the blanket indictments made against our State Department and other governmental agencies by politicians in Washington."

MR. CARTER said this country's most effective weapon in combatting these dangers lies in bringing increased thousands of representative people of Southeast Asia to the U. S. on exchange tours.

It would be a mistake, he added, for these exchange tourists to see only the large cities—"Take them into the smaller cities and towns so they can see the real heart of a democracy."

Mr. Carter is author of several books and countless magazine articles. He is currently working on a new book, "Robert E. Lee and the Road of Honor."

GENERAL

Church Women Oppose Public Schools Segregation

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 8—The United Church Women, representing an estimated 10,000,000 Protestant churchgoers in all sections of the country, overwhelmingly recorded here today its opposition to racial segregation in the public schools of America.

The action of the women's organization came in the form of an amendment to a formal resolution calling the delegaes, attention to five cases now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court relative to segregated schools. The original resolution merely urged them to acquaint their constituents with the implications of the court decision, whatever it may be.

The amendment calling for an end to segregated public schools caused a flurry of spirited debate when it was offered from the floor by a delegate from Virginia. It was finally passed over the opposition of several women who cautioned against "confuing" the issue before the Supreme Court had an opportunity to act.

While all of the opposing voices made it clear that they held no brief for discrimination, some delegates expressed the opinion that the timing was not propitious and others held that equality of education should not be hastily "pushd down people's throats."

Says Dixie Will Except Integration

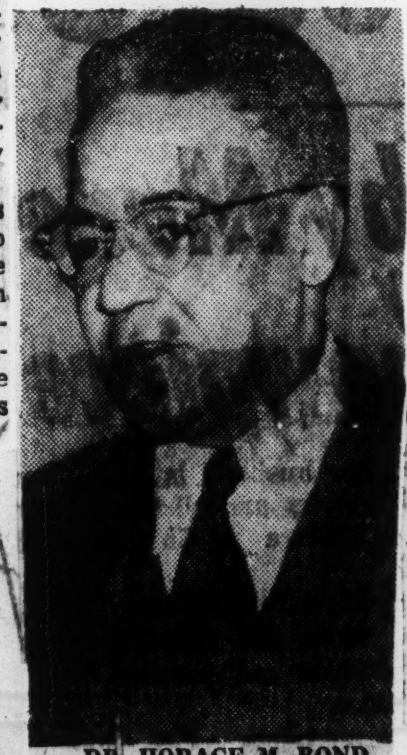
"The middle class people of the South with deep religious convictions won't lift a hair at integration in education," Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa.) university, predicted last week.

Dr. Bond, an alumnus of Lincoln, has headed the school for eight years. He was among the presidents of 31 private colleges in Chicago last week attending the fourth annual convention and convocation of the United Negro College Fund, held at the Sheraton hotel.

Lincoln university, which marked its 100th birthday last Tuesday, has set the pattern for racial integration since 1862.

NO RECORDS KEPT

'We don't keep records by race, but whites have attended Lincoln since 1862," Dr. Bond pointed out. 'We now have 17 white students out of an enrollment of about 300," he continued. Nine of the students are enrolled in the theological seminary and one is a girl, the educator added.



DR. HORACE M. BOND

Dr. Bond describes the all-male school as "a Negro college historically but for all people." The wives of students and faculty members, as well as the children of faculty members are allowed to attend classes. The students chose a white girl as Lincoln Homecoming queen in 1952.

MAKES PROPHECY

Dr. Bond forsees the survival of the traditionally Negro college in an integrated society. "Negro colleges are here to stay," he explained. "In the South you'll find a large number of white students in the same social and economic class as Negroes."

The distinguished educator was born, Nov. 8, 1904, in Nashville, Tenn. He was graduated from Lincoln in 1923 with a bachelor of arts degree. He received the master of arts degree from the University of Chicago in 1926 and a PhD degree from the same institution in 1936.

Proposal gets support of all persons there

Group represents 10 million in all U.S. denominations

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — The nation's largest organization of churchwomen has gone on record as opposing the continuation of racial segregation in the public schools of America.

Meeting at the final session of its sixth national assembly, the United Churchwomen, of the National Council of Churches passed a resolution on Thursday, that called for an end to the dual school system found in some 27 states.

The action came after an amendment was introduced to a previous resolution that had called attention to the five school cases now pending before the Supreme Court, relative to segregated schools.

In Outspoken Opposition

The original resolution had merely urged the delegates to acquaint their constituents with the implications of the court decisions, whatever they might be, involving schools in Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

The amended version however, placed the group, which represents some ten million Protestant and Eastern Orthodox women in the U.S., in outspoken opposition to segregated schools.

It was introduced by Mrs. W. Elmo Walker of Sandston, Va., and urged the 2,000 members and local and state councils to be prepared to carry out local educational projects designed to effect racial integration in American public schools.

Spirited Debate

A flurry of spirited debate greeted the introduction of the resolution, but it was finally passed over the opposition of several women who cautioned against "confusing" the issue before the Supreme Court had an opportunity to act.

All of the opponents made it clear that they held no brief for discrimination, but some of them insisted that equality of education should not be hastily "pushed down people's throats."

"I'm sure that there isn't a woman in this room who does not long for the end of segregation," declared Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale, wife of the famous minister of Marble Collegiate church, reformed.

Miss Thelma Stevens of New York, executive secretary of the Christian Social Relations Department of the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist church, described consideration of the coming court decisions as a "clarion call to Christian women to do our job. The issue relates not only to us in the United States, but reverberates around the world."

The group also dedicated itself to "eternal vigilance" against any curtailment of the Constitution or the Bill of Rights either by a totalitarian government or by certain "undemocratic activities on the part of our law makers."

AFSC SURVEY REVEALS:

Mixed teaching staffs successful in 55 cities

WASHINGTON

A recent survey has disclosed that at least 55 cities in the United States have integrated their teaching staffs successfully and without unusual incidents.

The report, prepared by the American Friends' Service Committee, of Washington, revealed that 31 cities hired teachers on merit and without restrictions; 16 cities employed mixed staffs with limitation and reservation; while eight cities fail to state their policy other than that they have a successful interracial staff.

However, the committee reported that all the cities stated that their policy is successful. With some cities, the policy is relatively new, the committee, added, but pointed out that the replies were typical.

No Discrimination

"The policy of the Board of Education has consistently been one of selecting and assigning employees on the basis of qualifications and fitness for the position," one city replied.

Another city said: "We have no discrimination whatsoever and both faculty and students are assigned without regard to geographical area, race or origin."

The committee said that the query reflected considerable awareness on the part of the superintendents of the policy of employment on merit. Several city school heads stated the procedure of hiring without discrimination with notable clarity;

Taken From List

"All teachers are appointed from a regular certificate list without discrimination to race, color or creed," one declared.

Another stated:

"The employment of teachers in the public schools is solely on the basis of educational background and professional competence. We raise no question in our application for a position. Photographs are not required."

In the overwhelming majority of cases, a calm community acceptance of interracial policy prevails. Only a few of the superintendents reported that there were some complaints in hiring minority group teachers, the committee said.

Overcame Objections

However, the serious objections were overcome in the course of experience. One superintendent said:

"At the beginning there were a few complaints from white people who had come from the South about having their children with colored teachers. When they understood that the teachers were of excellent quality, their objections were soon overcome."

In the hiring of minority group teachers in white schools one superintendent said:

Some Are Superior

"There are many superior individuals, regardless of race, and given comparable educational advantages, these individuals will naturally come to the top. So long as such individuals are recoginzed because of merit, the position of a school administrator is entirely defensible. Any other position will lead to endless controversy in our opinion."

The American Friends Service Committee expressed hope that District school officials would take cognizance of this survey as it clearly shows how integration of teaching staffs can best be accomplished.

The report does not attempt to disclose that there are only 55 cities in the United States which do not practice discrimination. The 55 replies are from the cities which chose to return the questionnaire.

Governors Hail Plea To Uphold Segregation

Chairman Talmadge Says Adverse Ruling Would Be 'Suicide'

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 2 (AP)—The chairman of the Southern Governors Conference today called upon the Supreme Court to uphold segregation in schools and to let the South solve its own racial problems.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia declared in a speech, roundly applauded, that a ruling against segregation would be unconstitutional, the "most foolhardy sociological calamity in our national history," and "nothing less than a major step toward national suicide."

The racial issue came up again when Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina said the Ku Klux Klan on one side and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) on the other had fought a program for building Negro schools in his state.

Even with this opposition, Byrnes said, some 62 million dollars out of 89 million available are being spent on Negro school construction in South Carolina.

Byrnes remarked dryly: "I guess you know why the Ku Klux Klan is against it."

Opposition of NAACP leaders, he said, is based on the idea that Negro educators won't plug so hard against segregation if they get improved segregated schools.

Byrnes later told newsmen that Klan opposition was applied in 1951 when the school program was before the legislature. He said he doesn't believe the Klan is still active in his state since several of its leaders had been imprisoned.

Agricultural Program Urged

Talmadge opened the business session with a bid to the Eisenhower administration to adopt "a definite agricultural program" and to consider a cut in foreign aid.

In advance of the appearance tonight of their principal guest speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Benson, the Dixie executives split over Benson's decision today to go ahead with a reorganization plan which will abolish seven regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service.

Most of the Southern governors have been saying that Eisenhower's political popularity is fading, chiefly because of farmer dissatisfaction with low prices and high costs.

Dr Nabrit Warns Courts Would Keep Public Schools Open

Lighthouse & Informer
Columbia, S.C. p.1
14 d (1) General

By JOHN H. McCRAY

ORANGEBURG — Governor James F. Byrnes will get absolutely nowhere with his promise to wipe out public schools should the U. S. Supreme Court ends racial segregation in them, is in substance what a Law School Dean and crack NAACP attorney said in an address before Tuesday night's general session of the American Teachers Association, meeting here Sunday through Tuesday.

Dr. James M. Nabrit, dean of the law school and college secretary ,at Howard University Washington, D. C. tossed out this challenge in a hour and five minute address which received prolonged applause at its conclusion.

Speaking under the 3 subject "What Next", Dr. Nabrit, a native of Augusta, Ga. by the way, and brother-in-law to Dr. A. B. Johnson of Columbia ,in whose home he is a guest this week, said, "Governor Byrnes and his legislature may decide to give all the schools away. But I want you and him to know that we'll be over there in them just the same."

He went on to recall that South Carolina had before attempted to subvert a federal court ruling in the primary case. (In 1944 Governor Olin D. Johnston convoked a special legislative session to wipe laws governing primaries off statute books, hoping this would evade the Smith vs. Allwight Texas case. The Elmore case followed a few months later and in 1950 revised laws governing primaries were returned to the statutes).

That experience ,he said is no different from what can be expected should South Carolina attempt to banish public schools just to get around a court ruling.

Outlines Responsibilities

In the main, Dr. Nabrit's address was an outline of obligations to school teachers in the event jimcrow schools are outlawed. He cited figures from Dr. Charles Thompson in a recent edition of the Negro Journal of Education to show that at present there is a shortage of some 27,000 elementary teachers, with no relief in sight as enrollments increased each year. After the next term he said, there would also be a increasing shortage of High School teachers. He pointed to these figures as the answer to teachers who have been fearful of losing their jobs under integration.

School tenure laws cover about two-fifths of the involved states, he said, another guarantee of job security.

De-segration, Legal Effort

He divided the presentc ontroversy segregation into two sections. First, he said lawyers are working to "de-segregate" various codes and laws which make segregation possible. Secondly, integration after the laws are changed is the job of the community. A de-segregated integrated nation he went on, would be similar to inter-group activity.

Dr. Nabrit said Negroes shouldn't get angry "Because the other side fights so bitterly to retain segregation. They are just as sincere about their views as we are about ours; and it would be a mistake to despise or hate them for what they honestly think. We've got to understand that they aren't just being mean. They think they are actually right."

His lament, however, was that opponents to de-segregation, are like the "Pilgrims who settled on Plymouth Rock. They said they came over here so they could worship God as they wanted to. (Some of them also came over here to stay out of jail). But actually, they wanted what they wanted to make you want the same thing."

He saw a serious bid by the South now to return Negroes to their status under the Dred Scott decision, a decision Congress sought to repudiate under the civil rights ammendments.

As to the conduct of Negroes themselves, he warned that many of them fail to make use of opportunities once they have them. He recalled an unnamed school which heretofore denied entrance to Negroes, but which now has one student. There are vacancies 16 others could fill, he said. "But in two years we haven't been able to find one person. And the school is begging us everyday to find somebody."

He also charged that some of the Negroes entering integrated schools are finding that they are woefully unprepared to compete successfully with white classmates.

Dr. Nabrit has long since been one of the behind-the-scene brain of the NAACP's legal staff, his work on arguments and briefs being considered without parallel. He was introduced by dent of Alabama State College, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, presi- Montgomery, Ala., who served as secretary of the ATA.

Campus Round-Up

BY ANP

SOUTH WILL ACCEPT INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, SRC PREDICTS

The Southern Regional Council, an interracial organization of church, labor, business and professional people in some 13 southern states, last week came up with some interesting highlights on possible aftermaths to the forthcoming U. S. Supreme court decision on segregation in public schools.

First off the group predicted the South would accept any decision offered in a peaceful manner and that attempts to circumvent a ruling outlawing Jim Crow schools-- such as abolishing public schools- probably would be unworkable.

The organization came up with other pertinent observations. In a pamphlet issued, the SRC said:

1. That in the event the high tribunal orders the end of segregation, integration will not come overnight; the transition would be gradual.

2. That if the court upholds the separate-but-equal system, the financial strain to provide "equal' schools would force many southern counties to abandon the system.

3. That a decisin against segregation would affect only those areas involved in the five school suits. Other suits would be necessary to get decisions affecting other areas.

4. The end of segregation would not mean the end of Negro teachers. The general shortage in this profession would make any mass discharge of colored teachers unlikely.

SCHOOL BELLS RING FOR FACULTY, STUDENTS:

Campus activity began in full swing last week as the 1953-54 term opened at colleges and universities throughout the country.

A workshop was among features during opening week at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. 'Re-studying the Teacher Education Program at Lane College," was the theme of the three-day session for faculty members.

President C. A. Kirkendoll also announced the addition of some eight new members of the faculty and administrative staff. Among new teachers was Dr. Mitchell B. Southall who will head the music department.

At Florida A and M university, Dan McCarty, governor of Florida, opened the first convocation of the new year at the institutin which officially opened as a university this fall.

Some 2,000 students were expected to matriculate at the school this year. The top enrollment last year was 2,093.

Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern university, urged the first conference of teachers to take advantage of the opportunity offered to build a first-class university in the state.

"A first-class university can only be built by people who care to do a good job," he said.

A guest at the meeting was Cpl. Richard Barnes, a TSU graduate who spent more than two years in a Korean prison camp. He related some of his experiences while a PW.

A series of faculty, staff and committee organizational meetings featured the opening of school at Jackson college, Jackson, Miss.

In an address to the faculty members, President J. L. Reddix urged them to "use every art of teaching in leading the student to an understanding of the subject being taught."

Jackson college primarily is a teacher-education institutin.

The college also announced the addition of some 15 new faculty and staff members. Among them was Dr. Charles C. Mosley, professor of education.

Discussion of School Segregation Seen at Governors' Meet

Southern governors may discuss what steps they can take to preserve segregation in their common schools when they convene at Boca Raton, Fla., Nov. 1, Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, said yesterday.

Talmadge announced a round-table discussion at the conference on the subject of "the organization and operation of our elementary and secondary schools." Gov. John Battle of Virginia will preside.

Asked if the discussion would deal with the development of the South's educational facilities or if it was scheduled in view of the segregation suits now pending in the United States Supreme Court, Talmadge replied:

"It was scheduled as a routine discussion on educational problems and development. However, some of the governors may take this opportunity to talk about how to preserve segregation in event the court should rule adversely to the South's traditions."

Governor Talmadge already has announced he would move to abolish public schools in Georgia should the court outlaw segregation in public schools. A similar plan has been announced by Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

Chairman Talmadge announced roundtable discussions for the conference on mental health and federal-state relationships. Gov. Frank Clements of Tennessee will preside over the mental health discussion. Gov. Alan Shivers of Texas, immediate past chairman of the National Governors Conference, will be in charge of the panel on federal-state relationships.

Ruling on schools won't cause riots

ATLANTA (ANP) — Without foundation are fears that racial disorders would flare up through the Sohth if the U.S. Srpreme Court rules that segregation in the nation's elementary schools is unconstitutional.

This is the finding of the Southern Regional Council, which declared in a press release last week that the high court's decision will be received with "calmness and restraint."

In a pamphlet which was released last week end, the interracial council, which has racial amity as its goal, points out that even if segregation is strictly banned by the court's edict, it will not transform schools in the South overnight.

Gradual Transition

First off the group predicted that attempts to circumvent a ruling outlawing Jim - crow schools by such as abolishing public schools — probably would be unworkable.

The organization came up with other pertinent observations:

1. That is the event the high tribunal orders the end of segregation, integration will not come overnight; the transition would be gradual.

2. That if the court upholds the separate - but - equal system, the financial strain to provide "equal" schools would force many southern counties to abandon the system.

More Litigation

3. That a decision against segregation would affect only those areas involved in the five school suits. Other suits would be necessary to get decisions affecting other areas.

4. The end of segregation would not mean the end of colored teachers. The general shortage in this profession would make any mass discharge of colored teachers unlikely.

SUPREME COURT, PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

3 states react to pending decision

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — The reactions of three states last week toward the pending decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the five segregated school cases was as varied as the distances between them.

Charles A. Williamson, president of the West Virginia State Board of Education, was quoted as saying that West Virginians await the court's decision in the pending school cases with a "wise calmness."

Other leaders of both races in the state are also reported unworried by the possibility of a change in the present pattern of segregated education.

Other Educators Agree

One educator who declined identification, expressed the opinion that "race relations in this state are too good for public officials to echo southern chants of bloodshed or to attempt to sidestep the court's decision by switching from public to private schools."

Meanwhile, the possibility of school segregation suits in the state was indicated by Willard L. Brown, president of the Charleston NAACP branch and state legal adviser, while efforts to bring about integration through negotiation have been initiated by the Bluefield branch.

Expects 'No Disturbance'

James W. Robinson, state supervisor of colored schools, was quoted as saying that "The Constitution must be upheld and segregated schools infringe upon it."

W. W. Trent, state superintendent of free schools, reportedly said that he did not anticipate "any great disturbance" in the event of abolition of segregation, "if the transfer of pupils is made gradually as building conditions permit."

State institutions of higher learning, West Virginia university and Marshall college, have voluntarily admitted colored graduate and professional students. Two private institutions, West Virginia Wesleyan and Bethany college, likewise, have opened their doors to all.

Tennessee To Go Along

A similar reaction was registered by Tennessee's Gov. Frank Clement, who stated tsat Tennessee's public schools will continue to operate as public schools irrespective of the high court's decision in the pending school segregation cases.

The governor made the statement in a nation - wide radio broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting system. It was his first public statement on the controversial topic that has riled South Carolina's James F. (Jimmy) Byrnes and Georgia's Herman (Hummon) Talmadge.

Governor Clement said officials in his state "are doing everything we can to prepare for any eventuality which concerns the public interest."

The Tennessee governor added:

Sour Note From Dixie

"There is nothing that concerns the public interest more than the education of our children and the school system of our state. I don't like to comment upon what the Supreme Court might do. I can only say this:

"We will watch with interest for their decision. The public schools of Tennessee have been operating since the first flat boat came and they will continue to do so."

From farther south, however —Mobile, Ala., to be exact — came a sour and discordant note.

There, Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, one of Alabama's leading advocates of white supremacy, outlined in a National Citizens Day speech, his plan for maintaining racially segregated schools in the South despite the Supreme Court.

'Subvert Constitution'

Judge Wilkinson, who espoused the cause of the League for White Supremacy several years ago, proposed that the Dixie states, in the event jim-crow schools are outlawed, reconstruct the separate school system by acting under the clause in the Federal Constitution ppermitting the states to enter into compacts.

He attacked the Bill of Rights as one of the most badly "mutilated" sections of the Constitution.

The speaker, a former Birmingham City attorney, was counsel for that city in an unsuccessful attempt to have the courts uphold Birmingham's racial zoning laws. He called the Supreme Court justices "ministers of miscegnation."

That same day, in Montgomery, State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette, addressing the junior Chamber of Commerce, said the pending school segregation cases, from Dixie's viewpoint, were hurt by the death of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

Vinson's Death 'Hurt Dixie'

Mr. Faulkner described Chief Justice Vinson as a "friend of the South" and warned against rash plans to get around a decision outlawing segregated schools "since the high tribunal might make a ruling that would preclude the action we plan."

He estimated that it would cost the State of Alabama upwards of $250 millions to bring the colored public schools of the state up to a plane of equality with those provided for white children.

New York Times Story Untrue, NAACP Says

NEW YORK — Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, representing the statement of Arthur Krock, correspondent of the New York Times, to the effect that the Department of Justice is doing all it can to [illegible] of the research in favor of the abolition of segregation in education, said here last [illegible] that 130 experts have been working with the NAACP since [illegible] on the case.

Mr. Spingarn said the Krogh's statement was not only inaccurate but definitely gave the impression that the NAACP was doing

RACE SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Protestant Women Call for End to Educational Bar in Public Institutions

By GEORGE DUGAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 8—The United Church Women, representing an estimated ten million Protestant churchgoers in this country, overwhelmingly recorded today its opposition to racial segregation in public schools.

The action came in the form of an amendment to a resolution calling attention to five cases pending before the United States Supreme Court relative to segregated schools. The original resolution merely urged the delegates to acquaint their constituents with the implications of the court decision, whatever it may be.

The cases before the court involve judicial decisions in Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia that in one form or another sanction segregation.

The amendment, calling for an end to segregated public schools, caused a flurry of spirited debate when it was offered by a delegate from Virginia. It was finally passed over the opposition of several women who cautioned against "confusing" the issue before the Supreme Court had an opportunity to act.

While all of the opponents made it clear that they held no brief for discrimination, some delegates held that equality of education should not be hastily "pushed down people's throats."

Delegates Ask Arms Cut

The assembly, at its final business session, also endorsed the United Nations, called for a reduction and regulation of armaments, and urged the Government to "make Point Four aid to other nations independent of their military or economic commitments to the United States."

This morning the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president of Union Theological Seminary in New York, in describing issues that will confront the second general assembly of the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill., next summer, said that "never has there been a time when it has become so difficult for our guests to come from all over the world to a world Christian assemblage in the United States."

These "embarrassments" spring from the "very facts which are creating disquiet among our friends overseas," he asserted.

A nation so preoccupied with questions of internal loyalty and disloyalty, he added, "whose press gives front-page prominence almost daily to investigations and inquisitions, in which even the most mature and trusted leadership of our churches are involved, creates a difficult atmosphere in which to welcome a great Christian world gathering."

Delegates to the Evanston meeting will include church leaders from nations all over the world, and grave fears have been voiced by American church officials over entry permits for religious leaders behind the Iron Curtain.

Tonight, in an address ending the biennial convention the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, minister of Christ Church, Methodist, New York, predicted that the "next great revival of religion" in this country would come "through the pew rather than the pulpit."

He said the church "should always welcome honest and intelligent investigation." "But it should be done," he added, "by competent spiritual leaders and not by political vote-seekers or disgruntled splinter sects. Since the dust of current investigations has been largely stirred up by windy apostles of discord, we believe that it will soon be settled by the sanity of the American people."

Call For Prayers In Jim Crow School Cases

CHICAGO, Ill. — The executive committee of the National Fraternal Council of Churches, in a one-day meeting at the Carter Temple CME church here recently, designated Sunday, Dec. 6, as a special day of prayer, preceding the legal arguments before the U. S. Supreme Court for the elimination of segregation in public schools throughout the South.

The committee unanimously adopted a recommendation presented by the council's executive secretary, George W. Lucas of Dayton, Ohio.

The resolution reads:

"The decision of the Supreme court will be one of the most momentous in the history of our nation. The full emancipation of Negro people, the help of our democracy at home, and our moral influence abroad are at stake. Southern governors have already issued threats to defy the decision of the court if they rule in favor of abolishing segregation.

"Sadly some of our Negro leaders are coinciding with the efforts of prejudiced whites to forestall integration in our public school system. A favorable verdict from the court will only mark the beginning of the arduous task of accomplishing the goal of non-segregated schools in a non-segregated society.

"Men who are stubborn in their backward opinion must be converted to the necessity and propriety of practicing full democracy within the bounds of our Nation. Fearful and selfish people of color must be enlightened and motivated to follow the line of progress whatever the cost. Our churches have a tremendous responsibility in this connection.

"Let us pray that God will guide the nine men of the court to decide in favor of justice and equity and the purpose of God and that He will guide our Nation in reverence and humility to conform to His pattern of freedom for all the children of men."

The National Fraternal Council of Churches is made up of representatives of 14 denominations with an aggregate of more than seven million members.

How Southern States Reacted To U.S. Brief

'A Blow To GOP in South'

LOVEJOY, Ga. — (INS) — Gov. Herman Talmadge said that the administration's request that public school segregation be ended by the Supreme court "will be a tremendous blow to the Republican party in the South."

Talmadge, who recently said he will "stand on all" as governor on a promise to maintain segregation in the state's schools, added:

"I think the attorney general's position as expressed in the brief filed Friday will solidify the South behind the Democratic party."

When apprised of the administration decision to ask the high court to end segregation "forthwith," the governor said:

"This is exactly the action I have been asking the general assembly and the people of Georgia to go on and do something to be ready for an adverse decision."

He referred to two measures his administration pushed through the House of Representatives last week despite opposition, and which opposition is expected next week in the senate. One, winning general approval, sets up a commission to study and find ways of maintaining segregation despite the possible adverse supreme court ruling.

The other is a constitutional amendment that would permit the legislature to grant state, county and municipal tax money to individuals for educational purposes.

Behind it is Talmadge's plan to subsidize individual children to attend private schools of their own choosing.

In effect, the plan calls for abandonment of the public school system in Georgia.

Gov. Talmadge said the position taken by the administration, as evidenced in the brief submitted to the court, is no surprise to him, nor does it change his outlook on what Georgia should do.

On National Grapevine

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Louisiana Weekly.

By Laureen White

New York, (GLOBAL) — The United Church Women, representing ten million members, recently recorded its opposition to segregation in public schools. In doing so, the group is helping to complete a job started by their forefathers years ago.

It was the church that started institutions of learning. It was also the church that started hospitals and charitable organizations. All of these worthy organizations were brought into existence to make the world a better place for all. If hospitals had been organized to preserve the health of a certain few so they could take advantage of others, the value of hospitals would be questionable. In the same way, charitable organizations would lose their effectiveness if they had been organized to help only a certain group.

Schools lose some of their usefulness when large groups of worthy individuals are denied access to them. Schools can actually be a detriment to society when they are used to place one segment of the population in a position to take advantage of another segment. In a segregated school system, this is exactly what happens. That part of the population that is favored with the best facilities for learning, is placed in a better position than those not allowed the best facilities for learning.

The church and church people have always been aware of this, yet all too often have acted as though they had lost the power of speech or the ability to protest when the situation was brought forcefully to their attention.

The job of the church was not over when it brought schools into existence. The church owes it to civilization to see that schools are properly managed. When the average laymen see the church silently approving of segregation in schools, they can easily form the opinion that segregation is proper.

Since the fruit of segregation is always discrimination, the segregated are handicapped.

The United Church Women who recently recorded their opposition to segregation in schools rendered society a great service. We are indebted to them.

Two States Argue For Segregation

Kansas and South Carolina Say It's Not the Business of U.S. Courts

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Kansas and South Carolina contended to the Supreme court Monday that the Federal Courts lack power to outlaw racial segregation in the public schools.

Both states filed briefs preliminary to oral argument before the high tribunal next week of a series of cases attacking segregation of Negro and White pupils.

Pending before the court are cases from Virginia, Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina and the District of Columbia, attacking segregation on the grounds it violates the 14th amendment.

South Carolina and Kansas argued the 14th amendment was not intended to end segregation.

The Kansas brief said it was the intent of the framers of the 14th amendment that the management of public schools should be left to the state legislatures.

"The federal judiciary may not now assume jurisdiction over this phase of state activities in disregard to the framers' intent," the brief said.

"The people of Kansas, through the normal processes of local government, are demonstrating their willingness and capacity to deal with local race problems in a manner most beneficial to all concerned.

"Federal interference is neither necessary nor justified."

Baptist Ministers Urged To Pray For Anti School Bias Decision

Ministers attending the weekly session of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union, Rev. D. A. Dixon, president, Tuesday at Wheat Street Baptist Church were urged by Attorney A. T. Walden, high ranking Baptist layman and politician, to mention the significance of the impending decision in the U. S. Supreme Court on segregation in Education, a ruling expected in the not distant future.

Col. Walden, who is also attorney for the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. (Dr. J. H. Jackson, Chicago, president) requested the ministers to pray Sunday for a righteous decision by the highest court in the land, stating that such a decision will meet a new day for the American Negro if it outlaws segregation in our public schools. The ministers gave the idea their genuine support and many of them will cooperate with the request Sunday.

LAWSON SAYS "VOTE"

Rev. E. D. Lawson called attention to the fact that all ministers should go to the polls today and vote their convictions. The polls will open at 7 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

FINEST NEGRO EDIFICE

Rev. Taschereau Arnold and Rev H. M. Smith have just returned from Jacksonville, Florida, where they attended the dedication of the great Shiloh Metropolitan Baptist Church, Dr. A. B. Coleman, pastor. Rev. Arnold stated that the church is valued at one half million dollars and is perhaps the finest Negro church edifice in America. The church has a seating capacity that goes far beyond Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta; Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago and Abyssinnia Baptist Church, New York City and other big churches across the country.

Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance Co. of the church have over $100,000 to finance the edifice. Mr. Hornsby, president of Pilgrim, presided during the services and Dr. R. L. Riley, Nashville, president, American Baptist Seminary, delivered the sermon on Sunday afternoon and Dr. W. H. Gray, pastor of Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pa., and former president of Florida A. and M. College, spoke on Sunday night.

DID THE IMPOSSIBLE

Rev. Arnold shot 200 feet of moving pictures of this occasion on his 16 mm Keystone camera at no cost to Dr. Coleman and church. He was in Jacksonville for a much needed rest and merely took in this grand event.

Rev. A. Bell who is heading a Home Mission Board drive for General Missionary Baptist Convention, announced progress in plans for same. Meanwhile, Dr. W. W. Weatherspool announced the coming Appreciation Service for Dr. W. F. Paschal Tuesday December 8. He has lived 90 years and preached 63 years. Every preacher is asked to remember him with a contribution by all means next Tuesday. The services will be held at Wheat Street at 12 noon and Mt. Vernon at 8 p. m.

DR. KING IN REPORT

Dr. M. L. King, critic, made a report. Rev. Arnold, chairman of the Christmas Gift for President Dixon announced that he is making headway in the drive. He reports that Hooper's Crystal Market has contributed a turkey for his gift. Edwards Grocery Store, $5.00; Mr. W. A. Scott, III, of Atlanta Daily World, $2.00; Mrs. Esther Smith, $1.00. Several of the ministers have made contributions. Please make your gift to this effort by next Tuesday if possible. Dr. G. W. Jordan made a strong plea for the Dixon Xmas gift.

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SOUTHLAND IN UPROAR ABOUT INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION AS HIGH COURT PONDERS QUESTION

Indiana Editor Who Favors Interracial Dating Ousted From Richmond College

FORMER FISK PRESIDENT IN HOT WATER

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—Supporters of racial segregation won minor victories in four states last week.

Bills designed to maintain segregation in education were passed in Georiga and in Mississippi; a segregated white school was dedicated in Texas, despite the protests of Negroes, and an editor of a college newspaper in Indiana was ousted from his position because of his approval of an article on interracial dating at his school.

In Georgia, the House State of the Republic Committee approved two Talmadge endorsed bills designed to maintain segregation in education in the state.

One of the bills would call for a constitutional amendment to permit the state to abolish its public educational system; it would allow for a private, tax-supported school set-up.

The other bill would establish a "Committee of 21" to study methods of transferring public schools to private ands.

Both bills were passed in preparation for a possible U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in the nation's public schools. The high tribunal will receive arguments on five cases challenging segregation Dec. 7.

The Mississippi senate, by a vote of 29-15, passed a bill calling for a bond issue refinancing construction of new school facilities without having to wait for a pay-as-you-go plan.

Opponents of the bill are in favor of a pay-as-you-go plan to bring about Mississippi's version of separate-but-equal schools.

The current session of the state legislature is a special one called to discuss the equalization program. It now has been in session for three weeks.

Deep in the heart of Texas—Ft. Hood, that is — an elementary school for white children was dedicated over the protests of the NAACP.

The NAACP protested to the Pentagon in Washington the participation of Maj. Gen. William S. Biddle in the dedication ceremonies. In a telegram to Dr. John A. Hannah, assistant secretary of defense, the NAACP said his presence gave governmental approval to the jim crow school. Among other things, the telegram said:

"The presence of this high-ranking officer gives the impression the Defense Department is fully in accord with this disgraceful form of humiliating colored military personnel by excluding their children from educational facilities on government property."

Earlham college, Richmond, Ind., long considered a liberal institution, last week removed Stephen Wersan from his position as editor of The Earlham Post, campus newspaper, because of a story urging more interracial dating.

An advisory board of five students and a faculty member, which controls the publication, took the action against Werson because of what it termed his violating "principles of good journalism." In a letter to Wersan, the board said in part:

"Wersan violated principles of good journalism by permitting a student not identified with the staff of the paper to write an unsigned article which appeared on page 1 of the Nov. 18 issue in which partisan opinion was presented as news."

Interracial dating has been an issue at the college ever since a white student married a Negro coed last spring. Shortly afterward tighter regulations regarding dating between members of different races were installed at Earlham.

The couple which married and started the uproar is Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister. She is the former Miss Grace Cunningham.

Earlham, when many institutions preferred not to discuss the racial issue, was practicing democracy on its campus. During slavery it wa one of the stations along the underground railroad. Its president, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, formerly was president of Fisk university at Nashville.

What Other Papers Say

School Segregation Crumbling Across Nation

(Reprinted from The Louisiana Weekly)

With the momentous United States Supreme Court hearing on public school segregation still several months away the barriers of racial segregation in private and public school continued to crumble.

Last week here in our own state Sacred Heart College, a Catholic school, lowered the bars and admitted two Negro girl students. This marked the first time in the school's history that Negroes were permitted to enroll.

Out in Fort Worth, Texas, two Negro girls were enrolled in a Catholic High School, Our Lady of Victory. Their enrollment made the school the first mixed high school in the state.

Despite the withdrawal of five white students it has been reported thusly: "There's been no fuss about it. They are just there. I'm in the same class with one of the Negro girls and everything is all right."

Loyola University of the South, located here in the Crescent City has also indicated signs of moving in the same direction. Several years ago they enrolled Negroes in Industrial Relations classes in the evening school. However, at the college or graduate level nothing has been reportedly done.

The action by the above mentioned Catholic schools is in keeping with recent Papal decree. Catholic schools throughout the nation have been steadily accepting Negroes as normal human beings and in the true spirit of Christian principles where once this was not true. Similarly, Protestant schools and seminaries have been steadily lowering the barriers and accepting Negro students.

This positive action is convincing that enlightened public opinion favors the removal of segregation barriers in the field of education despite the rabid pronouncements by Governors Byrnes and Talmadge.

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP legal counsel speaking at a recent NAACP meeting in South Carolina, wisely sumed up the situation when he said, "The best minds in America. . .know that segregation is dead and that it is just a matter of time before it is buried. . .Were it not for a group of diehard politicians and people of goodwill but little faith, segregation would have been eliminated long ago."

We are therefore quite happy to see that the Catholic administrators of the above mentioned schools are people of goodwill WITH FAITH, and have eliminated segregation in their respective schools.

Segregation Ban Bids Chaos, Talmadge Says

Special to The Constitution

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 2—Gov. Talmadge, in a fiery speech here today, told his fellow Dixie governors that a Supreme Court decision against segregated schools would result in "the most foolhardy sociological calamity in our national history."

Bringing the segregation issue to the forefront at the Southern Governors' Conference which he heads, Talmadge said a high court decision against segregation would "obliterate" the "solid gains" made in race relations in the South and constitute a "step toward national suicide."

Although segregation was not on the official agenda of the conference, Talmadge's opening address and various questions concerning the regional education setup indicated that the issue will figure prominently in the discussions.

Declaring that race relations in the South are "better than they have ever been," Talmadge told the conference that the court should take notice of the unprecedented progress and "let us work out our own problems."

"Nothing could injure our national strength more than a blatantly unconstitutional and wholly unrealistic ruling by the Supreme Court outlawing state control over public education," he said.

The Georgia governor pointed out that Southern states are spending millions now to equalize schools, adding that the governmental programs of all Southern states are now being administered "for the benefit of all our people, both white and colored."

Nation awaits Ike's stand on school cases

Brownell's brief seen key to views of administration

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—The most accurate indication of just where the Eisenhower administration stands on the question of civil rights will be shown by the amicus curiae brief which U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell will file with the Supreme Court in the reargument of the school segregation cases set for Dec. 7.

Mr. Brownell's brief, which will be filed on behalf of the United States Government and which, because of that fact, will presumably reflect the position of President Eisenhower as head of the government, will offer a direct comparison between the attitude of the Republican administration on civil rights and that of the Democrats under former President Truman.

The comparison will be drawn between Mr. Brownell's brief and the brief filed for the Truman administration in 1952 by the then U. S. Attorney General James P. McGranery and his special assistant, Phillip B. Perlman.

Fair Comparison

If Mr. Brownell's brief is stronger and argues more aggressively for an end to segregated schools than Mr. McGranery's, it would appear correct to assume that Mr. Brownell and the Republican administration are actually bent on bringing an end to second class citizenship, as Mr. Eisenhower has frequently stated.

On the other hand, if the brief is weaker and directly or indirectly avoids pointedly asking the court to end segregated schools, Americans interested in putting an end to segregation will be justified in assuming that Mr. Brownell and the Republicans are still using civil rights as a political football.

The weight and influence of the brief to be filed by Mr. Brownell cannot be underestimated by anyone interested in the case, particularly colored Americans.

No. 1 Case Of Century

In the first place, the school cases are generally looked upon as being one of the most important cases to come before the Supreme Court in this century.

Secondly, the brief filed by Mr. Brownell will be "as a friend of the court," which is to say that the United States Government, itself is sufficiently interested in the case to ask the court to allow it to come in and take part in the argument on the side of colored people who are complaining about school segregation.

The weight of Mr. Brownell's argument may be likened by some unto a situation where the president of a firm enters the personnel officers of his personnel manager and attempts to give argument as to why he does not feel that his personnel manager should fire a subordinate employee of the firm.

His Word Strong As Law

In the normal routine of business practices, it would be generally assumed that the president's argument on behalf of his employee would automatically assure him of not being fired.

But the relationship of the Supreme Court to the people of the U.S. and to the Government itself cannot accurately be stated as being that between a personnel manager, an employee and the president of a firm.

On the contrary, the Court is expected to hear the arguments of all concerned and hand down its decision purely on such arguments, and not because of the influence of those making the arguments.

This, then, is the importance of the Brownell brief.

Despite the influence which Mr. Brownell will carry to the Court as the representative of the United States Government, such influence will avail him nothing unless he brings forth a strong concise legal argument showing why segregated schools should be put to death.

Democrats Posted Target

The brief which Mr. McGranery filed on behalf of the Democrats in 1952 gives Mr. Brownell and the Republicans something to shoot at and leaves little to be desired insofar as strong arguments for the ending of segregation are concerned.

Mr. McGrannery, representing the United States, hit at the hard core of segregation which the Supreme Court itself has not seen fit to face in recent years.

The Democratic attorney general stood before the Court and argued in no uncertain terms that segregation per se is unconstitutional. This goes to the dead center of the cases and is one of the points on which NAACP lawyers are staking their chances of victory.

McGranery Brief Quoted

In his 32-page brief, Mr. McGranery said:

"The Government submits that compulsory racial segregation, is, in itself, without more, an unconstitutional discrimination. Separate but equal is a contradiction in terms. Schools or oth-

er public facilities where persons are segregated by law, solely on the basis of color, cannot in any circumstances be regarded as equal.

"The constitutional requirement is that of equality, not merely in one sense of the word, but in every sense. Nothing in the language or history of the 14th Amendment supports the notion that facilities need be equal only in a physical sense."

This language of the Democratic brief could have stopped right there for it left no doubt to the court that the Truman attorney general felt segregated education is unconstitutional.

Drove His Point Home

But in order to nail down and make his brief strong, Mr. McGranery went to the law to make his case in point.

"People who are compelled by law to live in a ghetto do not enjoy equality, even though their homes are as good as, or better than, those on the outside," Mr. McGranery argued. He cited the case of Buchanan vs. Warley, 245 US 60 to the court.

"The same," he continued "is true of children who know that because of their color the law sets them apart from others and requires them to attend separate schools specially established for members of their race.

"The facts of everyday life confirm the findings of the district court in the Kansas case that segregation has a 'detrimental effect' on colored children; that it affects their motivation to learn; and

"that it has a tendency to retard their education and to deprive them of benefits they would receive in integrated schools."

Cites Court's Own Rulings

He told the Court that similar considerations are reflected in the Supreme Court's own decisions handed down in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

Mr. McGranery's brief made it plain to the Court that he did not feel that the fact that most of the favorable opinions handed down by it in educational cases made it possible to have mixed graduate and professional schools and still maintain segregated public schools.

On the contrary, he argued that the 14th amendment made no distinction between graduate and public schools.

"The broad principle underlying the decisions of this court from Missiouri ex rel Gains v. Canada, 305 US. 337 to the Sweatt and McLaurin cases is that the 14th Amendment forbids the classification of students on the basis of race or color so as to deny one group educational advantages and opportunities afforded to another.

"To be sure," he continued, "those cases involved university graduates and professional schools, but nothing in the language or history of the 14th Amendment could support a constitutional distinction between universities on the one hand and public elementary or high schools on the other."

Separate-Equal Theory Myth

In his brief, Mr. McGranery attacked the Plessy v Ferguson case on which proponents of segregation in education base their present case.

In that case, the Supreme Court held that the separation of white and colored persons in the use of public facilities does not violate the 14th Amendment so long as the separate accommodations are "equal."

Mr. McGranery said "this judicial contraction of the constitutional rights secured by the amendment is irreconcilable with the body of decisions which preceded and followed Plessy v Ferguson and is not justified by the considerations adduced to support it."

Summing up his argument against the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision, the Democratic attorney general said:

Unwarranted Assumption

"In sum, the doctrine of separate but equal is an unwarranted departure, based on dubious assumptions of fact, combined with a disregard of the basic purposes of the 14th Amenment from the fundamental principle that all Americans, whatever their race or color, stand equal and alike before the law."

He then cited the case of Smith vs. Allwright to state that the rule of "stare decisis" does not give the separate but equal theory immunity from "re-examination and rejection."

There was one other point which Mr. Brownell's brief may or may not take up, dependent upon its desired strength.

This is the question of what procedures the court will follow in the event that it does strike down segregation.

The question, of course, revolves around whether all schools will be immediately integrated or whether there will be certain arrangements made for a gradual integration.

For Immediate Execution

The Democrats, under Mr. McGranery, left no doubt as to their stand on this matter. Thus he says in the brief:

"We agree with the Supreme Court of Delaware in No. 448 that in cases where separate schools are found physically unequal, the particular plaintiffs should not be required to attend inferior schools until such time as the state may complete an equalization program."

In summary, the Democrats, under Mr. McGraney, went into court with an argument designed to win the case.

The brief filed by Mr. Brownell will indicate whether or not the Republicans are out to do the same thing.

RESEARCH FOR SUPREME COURT:

130 experts work on 5 school cases

NEW YORK — More than 130 experts have been working all summer and fall with the NAACP legal department in preparation of briefs to be submitted in the reargument of the public school segregation cases before the U.S. Supreme Court in December, Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president said last week.

Mr. Spingarn's statement was in response to an article in the New York Times of Oct. 27 in which Arthur Krock of the newspaper's Washington bureau made an allegation.

Mr. Knock stated that "the Department of Justice ... is doing all the research work for those who hold" that segregation in public education violates the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The Krock article went on to report what the Department of Justice and the attorneys for the states were doing by way of preparing for the case.

Ignores NAACP Lawyers

The omission of any mention of the work being done by the NAACP lawyers, Mr. Spingarn said, "cannot help but give the impression" that they are "not doing anything on the cases or the work they are doing is so unimportant as not to be worth mentioning."

As a matter of fact, the entire NAACP legal staff gave up vacations in order to work on the constitutional questions raised by the Supreme Court.

"While we do not wish to detract from the work being done by the U.S. Department of Justice and the lawyers representing the several states," Mr. Spingarn asserted, "we believe mention should have been made of work being done by others.

"The truth of the matter is that the lawyers representing the colored school children in the five cases involved have been continuously working on these cases since June 8.

Formed Group of Experts

"They have organized a large group of more than 130 experts, including lawyers, law professors, historians, political scientists, sociologists, economists and anthropologists who have been working on a voluntary basis throughout the summer and fall.

"Many of these men and women, of both races, are from the faculties of such universities as Columbia, Fisk, Harvard, Chicago, Howard, Johns Hopkins, Lincoln, Wisconsin and Yale. The lawyers working on these cases include men and women from 34 states.

"This research has been completed and is now being used by the lawyers preparing for the reargument."

Mr. Spingarn also pointed out that the Times columnist was incorrect when he said in his article that the Supreme Court had put no time limit for the filing of briefs.

The rules of the court, the NAACP official pointed out, require filing of briefs on behalf of parties appealing from lower court decisions three weeks before the case is called for hearing. Lawyers on the other side must file at least one week before the argument.

'LET CHILDREN FORGET COLOR':

Ga. educator says South ready for mixed schools

RICHMOND

A southern white educator this week declared that the South is "slowly coming to see that the best education is education together."

"I am sure that is not enough" the educator, George S. Mitchell, executive director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, declared before 400 loudly applauding teachers.

Speaking at the 53rd convention of the Virginia Teachers association, Mr. Mitchell chided those in his race who are fearful of the consequences of integrating schools and told the southern society means T. Brooks, assistant to the president at Alabama State college.

"If an industrial society left Mr. Brooks spoke in place of that everyone with swollen H. Council Trenholm, executive ears can't have jobs, he declared that those secretary, American Teachers with swollen cars, et cetera association.

left ear. A. G. Richardson of the state department of education presided at the session. Greetings from the State of Virginia were brought by Gov. John S. Battle, who praised the teachers for their efforts "to give every boy and girl a good education."

One of 3 Speakers

Mr. Mitchell was one of three speakers in a symposium on "Facing Up to Our Ideals of Peace, Freedom and Justice."

Other speakers were Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D., Va.) who spoke on foreign policy and J. T. Friday.

The four-day convention ended

14TH AMENDMENT PROVIDES POWER:

High court can end Jim Crow schools

14 d (1)

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(By NNPA)

The NAACP, in its brief on reargument of the five school segregation cases, flatly tells the Supreme Court that it has the power in construing the 14th Amendment, to abolish segregation in public schools.

This contention is made in answer to Question No. 3—one of five questions which the court, in ordering the cases reargued, directed the lawyers to discuss in their briefs and on oral argument.

The question of the judicial power to abolish segregated public schools is basic to the issues involved in the five cases, the NAACP says, and for that reason it gives in answer to Question No. 3 first.

Basic To Issues

The five cases involve state laws requiring segreated schools in South Carolina, Virginia and Delaware, and a Kansas law which permits first-class cities in that state to maintain separate elementary schools for white and colored children.

Under the Kansas law, the city of Topeka had segregated schools through the first six grades. Junior and senior high schools in Topeka are not segregated. Since these cases were argued a year ago, the Topeka Board of Education has abolished its segregated schools.

The fifth case involves segregated schools in the District of Columbia, which has no specific law requiring racial segregation in the public school system.

The District of Columbia case involves certain acts of Congress, which the Board of Education has construed as requiring segregated public schools. It differs from the state cases in that it was brought under the Fifth Amendment which prohibits the federal government from depriving anyone of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

The state cases were brought under the 14th amendment which declares that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to anyone the equal protection of the laws.

In its argument concerning the judicial power to hold that segregated schools violate the 14th Amendment, the NAACP contends that the constitutional provisions and statutes of South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Kansas are invalid and should be struck down.

"That the Constitution is color blind is our dedicated belief. We submit that this court cannot sustain these school segregation laws under any separate but equal concept unless it is willing to accept as truths the racist notions of the perpetuators of segregation.

"We respectfully submit that it is the obligation of this court to correct that error by holding that these laws and constitutional provisions which seek to condition education opportunities on the basis of race and color are historic aberrations and are inconsistent with the Federal Constitution and cannot stand."

McLaurin Case Cited

Among the cases which the NAACP cites in support of this argument are the McLaurin and Sweatt cases.

In the McLaurin case, the court held that the University of Oklahoma could treat George W. McLaurin, former professor at Langston university, no differently than it treated other students after admitting him to its graduate school.

In the Sweatt case, the court ruled that a jim - crow law school set up by the State of Texas did not afford Heman M. Sweatt educational opportunities equal to those offered white students in the law school of the University of Texas.

Considered In Entirety

The Sweatt and McLaurin cases, the NAACP asserts, "teach that the court will consider the educational process in its entirety, including, apart from the measurable physical facilities, whatever factors have been shown to have educational significance."

The statutes and constitutional provisions requiring segregated public schools must fall, the NAACP contends, because they are contrary to the basic premise of the Supreme Court that as a matter of law, race is not an allowable basis for discriminating in governmental action.

Such provisions are clearly within "the category of racism in state action" specifically prohibited by the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions.

The NAACP maintains that the South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Kansas cases are controlled by the decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

Hit "Separate-Equal

NAACP attorneys also argue that the jim-crow school laws of these states cannot be validated under any separate-but-equal concept.

Except for the "mistaken belief" that the "separate-but-equal" doctrine is a correct expression of the meaning of the 14th Amendment, the NAACP asserts, the school segregation cases would present no difficult problem.

Ever since the Supreme Court announced the "separate-but-equal" doctrine 57 years ago, the NAACP says, proponents of segregation have repeatedly relied on it as justification for racial segregation as if "separate-but-equal" had become an amendment to the Constitution.

Limited Application

A careful reading of the cases where a state scheme of racism has been deemed susceptible to rationalization under the separate-but-equal formula show that that doctrine has had very limited application.

"Whatever appeal the separate-but-equal doctrine might have had," the NAACP delcares, "it stands mirrored today as the faulty conception of an era dominated by provincialism, by intense emotionalism in race relations by local and temporary conditions and by the preaching of a doctrine of racial superiority that contradicted the basic concept upon which our society was founded."

The NAACP also argues that racial segregation cannot be squared with the rational foundation of the early cases interpreting the reach of the 14th Amendment.

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Early Cases Discussed

The brief points out that the first time the question came before the court, racial segregation in transportation was specifically disapproved.

The first case to come before the court after adoption of the 14th Amendment was Railroad Company v. Brown, 17 Wallace 445. In that case, segregation was struck down.

While the 14th Amendment was not before the court, the NAACP notes the decision was in line "with the spirit of the new status that the colored man had gained under the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

Frustrates Purposes

The NAACP also argues that the "separate-but-equal" doctrine marked an unwarranted departure from the main stream of constitutaional development and permits the frustration of the very purposes of the amendment, as defined by the Supreme Court.

It maintains that that doctrine was "conceived in error." The fallacious and pernicious implications of the doctrine were evident to Justice John M. Harland, who wrote a brilliant dissenting opinion in the Plessy case, the brief says.

"Our constitution," said Justice Harlan in his dissent (excerpts from which are quoted in the NAACP brief), "is color-blind and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens."

It is the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan, rather than the majority opinion, says the NAACP, that is in keeping with the scope and meaning of the 14th amendment as consistently defined by the Supreme Court.

No Valid Yardstick

The NAACP also contends that the "separate - but - equal" doctrine has not received unqualified approval in the Supreme Court.

While the doctrine has not been specifically repudiated as a valid constitutional yardstick in the field of public education, the brief states, in cases in which the Supreme Court has determined whether a state had performed its constitutinal obligations to provide equal educational facilities, the doctrine has never been used to sustain the validity of the state's jim-crow-school laws.

The necessary consequence of the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions is repudiation of the separate - but - equal doctrine, the NAACP asserts.

Separate Status Set Up

The history of segregation laws shows that their main purpose was to organize the community upon the basis of a superior white and an inferior colored caste, the brief states.

It adds that such laws were conceived in a belief in the inherent inferiority of colored people—a concept taken from slavery.

The operation and effect of such laws, the NAACP adds, has meant inequality consistent only with the belief that the people segregated are inferior and not worthy, or capable of enjoying the facilities set apart for the dominent group.

Feudal Social Order

Segregation originated as a part of an effort to build a social order in which colored people would be placed in a status as close as possible to that they had held before the Civil War, says the NAACP.

The "separate-but-equal" doctine furnished a basis from which those who sought to nullify the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments were permitted to operate in relative security.

Dec. 11-28-53

Administration Seeks End To Segregation In Schools

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP) —The Eisenhower administration called upon the Supreme Court today to outlaw racial segregation in America's public schools.

It went straight down the line with the Truman administration in declaring that separate schools for Negro children, even if they are equal to those for white pupils, are illegal under the Constitution.

But Virginia's attorney general, J. Lindsay Almond, told the high tribunal that it was being asked to make "a decision contrary to the spirit and intent and purpose of the 14th Amendment."

The amendment provides that no state shall deprive any citizen of due process of law or deny him equal protection under the laws.

The white-haired attorney general thundered that opposing lawyers were asking the court to amend the Constitution.

"They are asking you . . . to go farther than the Congress ever intended this court should go," he cried.

Have Power, Duty

Asst. Atty. Gen. J. Lee Rankin had told the nine black-robed justices they have "the power and the duty" to rule that segregation violates the 14th Amendment.

"It is the position of the Department of Justice," Rankin declared, "that segregation in the public schools cannot be maintained under the 14th Amendment."

Rankin took this stand under a barrage of questions from the jusment said Rankin was speaking for the Eisenhower administration.

The assistant attorney general went to bat against segregation midway in three days of momentous debate on the issue in the marble-columned Supreme Court chamber.

The momentous question before the court is whether to junk an 1896 decision that segregation is valid if equal facilities are provided for Negroes and whites, and to rule now that segregation under any conditions is unconstitutional.

Attorneys for Negro parents are demanding that the Supreme Court strike down segregation as such. Lawyers for four states and the District of Columbia contend that the court has no power or legal basis to take such a position.

Four Directly Concerned

The four states — Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas and Delaware— and the District of Columbia, are directly concerned in the cases now before the court.

But 14 other states which make school segregation compulsory will be affected by the court's decision. A ruling isn't expected for months, perhaps not until late next spring.

T. Justin Moore, a Richmond attorney representing Virginia, told the court the segregation issue calls for judicial restraint "if any issue ever has."

"In our humble judgment," he said, "there isn't anything you could do that would be worse than an adverse decree."

Atty. Gen. Almond supported him with the contention that opposing lawyers were asking the court to "destroy and tear down" the separate but equal doctrine, which he said does not offend the Constitution.

But Thurgood Marshall, New York Negro attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said the question is "whether or not the wishes of these states shall prevail or whether our Constitution shall prevail."

The only way the court can rule for segregation, he said, "is to find some way that Negroes are inferior to all other human beings."

Lawyers for the states involved, Marshall contended, are "making the same kind of argument that was made before the Civil War." Today, he said, Negroes vote, attend colleges and universities with whites, and Negro children play with white children.

"But if they go to the same lower school and high school," he said sarcastically, "the world will fall apart."

Rankin said the Justice Department has accepted the arguments of James P. McGranery, the last attorney general in the Truman administration, who told the court a year ago that "segregation imposed or supported by law" in itself is unconstitutional.

McGranery asked the court to reexamine and overrule the separate but equal principle. He said it was wrong "as a matter of constitutional law, history and policy."

A brief filed by the new administration Nov. 27 had not gone that far. It said the purpose of the 14th Amendment "was to secure for Negroes full and complete equality before the law and to abolish all legal distinctions based on race or color."

But it didn't ask the Supreme Court to rule outright that segregation in itself is unconstitutional. Justice Reed pointed that out.

Rankin explained that the Justice Department's November brief didn't go into that because it was limited to an attempt to answer a series of questions the Supreme Court had asked.

The court set forth the questions after hearing three days of debate a year ago and then calling for rearguments. It asked the Justice Department and the opposing attorneys to tell it whether they thought Congress and the states intended to ban school segregation in putting the 14th Amendment into effect, whether the court has the power to abolish segregation, and, if it does end segregation, whether a period of gradual adjustment could be permitted.

Segregation near death: Ralph McGill

ATLANTA, Ga. — "Segregation is on its way out," Editor Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, wrote last week in his daily column.

Anyone "who tries to tell the people otherwise," McGill continued, "does them a great disservice. The problem of the future is how to live with the change."

Admit Segregation End

Commenting on the current segregated school cases, Editor McGill said bluntly, "What the various Southern state legislatures are doing as they busy themselves with plans to carry on school segregation without legal compulsion, is admitting segregation by law is finished."

"As a matter of fact," conceded McGill, "segregation has been on its way out for a long time.

Two Great Forces

"Two great forces,' declared McGill, have been at work on the problem of race One is secular, the other religious.'

"The Christian brotherhood cannot help but wince at the full implications and the jarring clash of his creed, with discrimination against any person because of color."

An Impossible Contradiction

"To send missionaries to colored peoples and then to argue that because of the color of skin the two races may not . . . worship the same God together is an impossible contradiction.

"It is this very fact which causes our Communist enemies, McGill warned, "to be able to present us in a bad light before the Oriental and Asiatic peoples.

Segregation Implies Inferiority

"They can say that our claims to Christian brotherhood and democracy are hypocritically untrue. Christianity cannot well afford to be on the wrong side of a moral force.

"The other influence is secular. Segregation implies inferiority," added McGill. Across two great wars now we, along with other free peoples, have preached the rights of men to be free and equal—we have encouraged long-oppressed peoples to rise.

"They have done so," McGill concluded, "and to date the Communists, with great shrewdness have exploited successfully many of these nationalistic revolutions."

Eisenhower signs bills extending Federal school aid for two years

Administration left free to implement promise to end segregation by September

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Two laws extending for two years laws enacted in 1950 to provide federal assistance to schools in federally - affected areas leave the Eisenhower Administration unshackled in its efforts to end segregation in such schools.

President Eisenhower signed the two bills before leaving Washington for a vacation in Colorado.

One of these laws which would have expired in 1954, provides financial assistance for the maintenance and operation of schools in areas where Federal activities have brought a heavy increase in the school population.

The other law authorizes further Federal assistance in meeting school construction needs in localities overburdened by school membership increases since June 30, 1952 and up to June 30, 1954, which are due to new or increased defense and related Federal activities.

Promises Integration

Mr. Eisenhower sent to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson last March 25 a memorandum stating that the "process of integration" in all schools operated by the Army will be concluded prior to the opening of schools in September.

Mr. Eisenhower disclosed in this memorandum that Army commanders were in the process of making a survey of schools operated by state authorities on Federally-owned property with a view toward bringing about agreement with local authorities for integrating such schools.

"If integration is not achieved," Mr. Eisenhower declared, "other arrangements in these instances will be considered."

Had Reservations

Interesting enough, Rep. Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, a member of the House education and labor committee, had reservations to both bills, although he voted against neither one.

He voted in favor of the bill providing operating expenses of school districts affected by Federal activities, he said, because not to do so would hurt 400,000 school children in such districts and, indirectly 4,000,000 more who are attending schools built and operated under the two laws.

In a statement of his individual views, Mr. Powell said the bill providing operating expenses of schools in Federally-affected areas "clearly leaves integration up to the heads of the Federal department or agency which may be involved.

"In other words, where there is Federal property and a school is built and maintained on that property, the head of that property may proceed to set up a school system on the basis of integration, as long as the free public education which is provided is equal to that of comparable communities within that state.

'Implements Purpose'

"This section, therefore, directly implements the announced purpose of the President of the United States to do away with segregation in schools built and operated with Federal funds on Federal property."

Mr. Powell also said the bill did not "in any way condone segregation and is so worded that if and when the Supreme Court abolishes segregation by judicial verdict this bill will be just as valid."

Criticizes Bill

The New York Congressman criticized the bill providing school construction assistance in Federally-affected areas because "the funds allocated to the critical areas for the construction of schools are not in any way controlled by the United States office of education," He added:

"This means that schools can be, have been, and are being built for whites only in areas where there are large numbers of new colored workers and therefore large numbers of new colored school children.

"There is absolutely no guarantee in this bill that new construction will aid the problem of the children of colored workers coming to these critical areas," he said.

Of the 21 segregated schools on military installations but operated by local school authorities for the children living on the reservation, eight are on Army post, three are at Navy installations, and ten are at Air Force bases, as follows:

Maxwell Field Air Force Base, Alabama; Pine Bluff Arsenal; Arkansas (Army); MacDill Air Force Base, Florida; Elgin Air Force Base, Florida; Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida; Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland; Naval Air Station, Patuxent, Maryland; Naval Power Factory, Indianhead, Maryland; Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina; Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Randolph Air Force Base, Texas; Reese Air Force Base, Texas; Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas; Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Langley Air Froce Base, Virginia; Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Court May Now Revise Calendars

School Segregation Cases Were Set For Re-argument Dec. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—Due to the death of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson on the morning of Sept. 8, the five school segregation cases, set for reargument Dec. 7, may be further postponed, the NNPA learned last Wednesday.

An informed source intimated that the whole calendar of the Supreme Court is now subject to change.

THE SCHOOL segregation cases were originally set for reargument on Oct. 12, but at the request of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, they were postponed until the December date to give attorneys more time for research and preparation of briefs on the questions which they were asked to discuss on reargument.

In addition to Governor Earl Warren of California, others who are being mentioned as possible successor to Mr. Vinson include:

* * *

GOVERNOR Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, a strong supporter for General Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Republican Presidential nomation and in the election campaign last year.

Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the New Jersey Supreme Court, who is being backed to succeed Mr. Vinson by Paul L. Troast, Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

* * *

CHIEF JUDGE John J. Parker of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles of New York, a distinguished international lawyer.

John J. McCloy, of New York, former United States High Commissioner in Germany.

Regional Council Gives Answer To School Issue

The Southern Regional Council today gave its answers to some of the questions people are asking about public school segregation.

The Southwide interracial organization presented its views in a pamphlet called "Questions and Answers: The Schools and the Courts."

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Council, announced that the pamphlet was designed to aid local discussion groups. "All over the South," he said, "people are wondering what the impending Supreme Court decision will mean in their communities. This booklet is intended to give them the background information they want in handy, readable form."

The Council's pamphlet describes the school cases now pending before the Supreme Court and summarizes the arguments made on each side. It also discusses the likely effects of the various possible decisions.

Here are some of the Council's conclusions, in brief:

Even the most extreme anti-segregation decision would have only a gradual effect on the South's school systems.

A decision upholding the "separate but equal" idea might create such a heavy financial strain that some Southern counties would voluntarily abandon segregation—particularly where the Negro population is small.

If the court orders de-segregation, the general teacher shortage will make any mass discharge of Negro teachers unlikely.

State plans to abandon the public schools, in event of an anti-segregation decision, would probably be unworkable.

Southern opinion is prepared, in the Council's opinion, to receive the ultimate decision of the court with calmness and restraint.

The Southern Regional Council is made up of white and Negro church, civic, labor, business, and professional people in 13 Southern states.

Future Bright For the Negro Teacher

Will someone please page the frightened Negro teachers in the southern section of the United States? We have news for them. Thirty million students returned to the classrooms of America this week, to be crowded into school facilities designed for only twenty million. In addition to this acute situation the United States census shows that the population is now increasing at a rate of more than two million annually.

But the main picture so graphically drawn by authoritative figures assembled by organized government is that in addition to inadequate classrooms for the mounting hordes of young people in this country, there is considerable scarcity of instructors. School authorities estimate that this semester between 500,000 and 650,000 students will get their lessons in shifts, because of the fact that while the population of the United States has leaped forward by 20,000,000 in the last decade, those who teach have for various reasons saw fit to leave the teaching profession, and potential numbers, who under ordinary circumstances would have prepared themselves for this field, are by-passing school work.

From the figures above, which cannot be disputed, Governor Murray and others who shed crocodile tears publicly because they allege integration of the schools will lose the Negro teachers their jobs, belong to that class who the Apostle Paul talked about when he admonished, "For now we see through a glass darkly." Such argument is the last resort of dissemblers and hypocrites. They know better but they seek to delude the black man struggling up to freedom with such specious argument.

White people from Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, who have moved to California, are daily, without protest, sending their children to schools on the Pacific coast to schools manned by Negro teachers, and it will be the same way in Oklahoma when conditions become acute enough to warrant such action. It is because of this very situation a brilliant Negro girl is today teaching nursing art at the State Nursing School up on 23rd street in Oklahoma City, a unit of the University of Oklahoma.

The schools are just beginning to reap the post-war baby crop of World War II, and the national hysteria, to marry and produce children continued through the long police action in Korea. We are in for a long seige on classroom space here in America and Negro teachers are going to be the chief beneficiaries because of this internal situation here in America.

One of the reasons why Negro teachers will benefit just at this time eminates from the fringes of deep-seated race prejudice. In the industrial world, despite the ultimatums of President Eisenhower, there is grave reluctance to upgrade and place into white-collar positions Negro workers, who aside from their skin color, are qualified for skilled and technical labors. This field beckons to the white teacher each day. There is a type of independence aside from economics in the industrial world not enjoyed in the teaching profession and because of this white teachers are leaving the educational structure like rats leaving a sinking ship. In addition, many of them are entering jobs where ofttimes they make twice to thrice as much as they have traditionally acquired in school jobs.

One of the reasons why whites are leaving the school rooms is because of their love for academic freedom. McCarthyism, plus minor witch hunts now in vogue in almost every hamlet in the land, has made the smart white teacher who believes in free speech and free assembly, make the decision that has made this vast aching void in the teaching profession.

We are going to list here some of the tabooed subjects which patriotic breast-beaters have banned from classroom discussion. The rise of intolerance in this country has caused righteous indignation among many well-meaning members of the populace against the discussion of religion, sex, socialized medicine, race relations communism, United Nations and a score of other controversial subjects in the classroom. People who want to close their eyes to truth do not care to have their children coming home from school venturing views upon matters of this character. They have suddenly discovered when their children ask embarrassing questions that their traditional prejudices are grounded in unreason, so as a defense technique they demand that teachers broach no such subjects to their offsprings.

Now the Black Dispatch believes every one of the subjects catalogued above should be faced squarely in the schoolrooms of America. As an individual this writer has always felt he could affirm and defend any of his beliefs and convictions anywhere and at any time and that is the position America should take regarding its democratic practices. Solutions to problems are acquired and achieved through facing them and not through cowardly running away from the opposition. Reaction in this country should recognize that in fleeing from such discussions, admission is made that the fugitive does not have the answer to his opponent's interrogations.

In this dilemma in which America finds herself, the black teachers can find a haven of refuge, for whether he admits it in the open or not, down deep in his heart the white man recognizes the black man as the most loyal unit of this Republic. They tell a story about President Woodrow Wilson, regarding an experience of the Negro soldier during World War I. Up to the time of the disagreement the President had with the Kaiser, visitors to the nation's capitol and the White House could expect to find a uniformed white soldier standing guard at both places. The story, well authenticated, says the next morning after declaration of war, every white soldier was gone, and his presence was substituted with that of a black soldier. Woodrow Wilson, despite his southern leanings, had far more confidence in a black face than white. A black face was proof positive of non-Teutonic extraction. It was to him a symbol of loyalty.

Just now when America trembles because of the threat of subversion, those who are suspicious of what is taught in the classroom, will be more inclined to permit a loyal black man or woman to teach his children than to allow someone whose name ends with "xty" or "khox." Just plain old Mose Johnson or Hannah Brown is going to from here on out have a far different connotation to American white folk than ever before. Do you remember how white folk immediately started to employing Negro girls as maids following the kidnaping of Lindburgh's child? This is the type of thing we are talking about.

The white man may stick his head up in the air as he passes you, but that important person knows more about you than you think he does. He knows from the time of Crispus Attucks, up to the present moment, that there has been a trail of black blood that loyally has been spilled by black men from Boston Commons on down to this present moment. He knows through all of this scare about communism the black man has been invulnerable and steadfast. Even Herman Talmadge and Jimmy Byrnes would expose this fact if they were suddenly shoved off into a hassel where Woodrow Wilson found himself during World War I.

Already grown up

While Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge was predicting before a nation-wide television audience that blood would flow in the streets if the Supreme Court ended segregated schools, another event of far greater significance was occurring in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Pupil delegates from Charlotte's six high schools passed without a single dissent a resolution urging the immediate abolition of racial segregation.

The pupils, assembled in an all-day human relations institute under the sponsorship of the Charlotte chapter, National Conference of Christians and Jews, agreed that "segregation is not something that should be argued for."

The youngsters, wise beyond their years, expressed puzzlement over why so many of their parents get so angry when the subject of racial discrimination is brought up.

"We hope that one day all prejudice will be destroyed," they concluded, "Maybe then we can grow up."

The future of harmonious human relations in Charlotte is assured in the hands of these clear-thinking young people.

Obviously, they have already grown up.

South Unprepared, Educators Told

End of Segregation Called Inevitable

GAINESVILLE — (UP) — A University of Florida professor told the Southern Political Science Association Saturday that the United States Supreme Court will find racial segregation unconstitutional.

But he added that the South is not prepared for the abolition of segregation on the primary and secondary school level.

Dr. Ernest R. Bartley, a member of the host University of Florida faculty, said from the standpoint of graduate school and professional levels, racial segregation "is dead."

This, he said, is not a matter of "policy" but one of "legality."

Discussing "the current status of elementary and secondary education segration cases," Dr. Bartley described the five suits now before the Supreme court.

"From the tenor of the question," he said, "the court is ready, I believe, to meet the segregation question head on.

"However, any decision handed down by the court may be neither fish nor fowl. I believe the court will find school segregation to be unconstitutional, but will try to word its decision in such a way that a gradual shift may be made in the areas now practicing segregation. And by gradual, I do not mean a matter of a year, but of 10 or perhaps 20."

Other members of a panel discussion on the question were Dr. Robert J. Harris of Louisiana State University, Dr. Charlotte Williams of Vanderbilt and Dr. David G. Monroe of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Thomas I. Cook of Johns Hopkins University was moderator.

Dr. Harris, speaking on the "equal but separate facilities" edict, said:

"I have concluded that once the Supreme court looks beyond the fictions of equal but separate educational institutions, the fiction cannot stand because disparities between the facts of higher education for the two races in the South are so great that even the most obtuse must recognize them."

He added "accordingly, in recent cases dealing with higher education, the court while retaining the separate but eqqual formula has applied in such a way as virtually to demand identical facilities."

Friday, the political scientists blamed "presidential Republicans" and internal squabbling at the local level for the GOP's failure to rally behind the Eisenhower victory.

The association, which ends its 25th anniversary conference here today, concluded that the GOP has lost much ground and prestige in the South since the November election.

Speakers observed that the situation was particularly prevalent in Florida where the GOP is bogged down in a series of factional fights.

Dr. Thomas J. Wood of the University of Miami said that the principal effect of the Eisenhower victory in Florida appeared to be "a rash of law suits among Republicans fighting with Republicans."

Delegates heard detailed reports on GOP and Democratic situations in Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Florida.

They concluded that while those traditionally Democratic states went Republican in the last presidential election, the GOP has failed to exploit its advantage.

Church Women Fight School Segregation

By the United Press.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8. —The United Church Women of America went on record today as favoring the end of segregation in all of the nation's public schools.

A resolution stating this stand was passed by 2000 delegates attending the group's annual assembly. The UCW represents 10,000,000 Protestant Church women in the 48 states, Canada and Hawaii.

Several delegates from Southern states said they also are in favor of ending segregation in public schools. But they said if the U.S. Supreme Court bans segregation and if immediate attempts are taken to enforce such a decision they would cause "more trouble than good."

Southern Views Of Eisenhower's Stand On Bias

The announcement of the Eisenhower administration's policy opposing segregation in public schools has been met with joy and sorrow in the South.

Leaders, white and Negro, Democratic and Republican, have aligned themselves for and against the administration's stand as could be expected of persons of divers political persuasions and racial connotations. Negro leaders have marked the administration's stand as heralding a "new day" for the nation. Southern Democratic congressmen took an expected unfavorable view of the president's stand as revealed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell in his brief urging the Supreme Court to declare racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

NEGRO LEADERS VIEWS

Negro leaders in the South handed the administration an endorsement on its stand. At Birmingham, Aurthur Shores, who heads Alabama's Negro Democrats, described the attorney general's stand "commendable." A similar view was taken by C. L. Harper, Atlanta NAACP branch president, who also criticized public officials planning to evade the issue if the Supreme Court declared segregation unconstitutional.

Mr. Harper, asking churches to pray for "divine guidance" of the court, said "We are not going to evade any decision of the United States Supreme Court. We are going to abide by the decision, and we think it out of place that public officials, who have taken the oath of office to enforce the law, should plan evasion of the law."

Mr. Harper's observation is based on announcements in some states that public schools as such will be abolished should the court declare bias in opposition to the constitution.

Dr. W. R. Strassner, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, NC, took an optimistic view, predicting that the high tribunal will decide in line with the attorney general's reccommendation of gradual abolition of segregation." The South will adjust heroically to a gradual change, he said.

LAUDED BY GOP LEADER

J. Wesley Dobbs, vice-chairman of the central committee of the Republican Party in Georgia, heartily approves the administration's policy. Of Mr. Brownell's brief, Mr. Dobbs who also heads Georgia's Masons said "I approve Mr. Brownell's stand and admire his statement. It is in line with those American democratic principles upon which this nation is founded.

"Enjoyment of these principles was not originally granted to Negro slaves," Mr. Dobbs continued, "but the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to our Constitution were designed to give the American Negro equal rights of citizenship. They were put into the Constitution for that purpose.

"The trouble has been that the the Southern states have failed to obey these amendments among which is the 14th. For these reasons I think Mr. Brownell is imminently correct with the logic of his brief."

Brownell based his argument to the court on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, declaring that its "primary and persuasive purpose" was "to secure for Negroes full and complete equality before the law and to abolish all legal distinctions based on race or color."

The amendment, adopted in the Post-Civil War period, bars any state from making or enforcing laws which abridge the privileges and immunities of any U. S. citizens.

GOV. TALMADGE'S VIEW

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia said he feels that the stand taken by the Eisenhower Administration will solidify the South anew in the Democrat ranks.

Gov. James F. Byrnes, who supported President Eisenhower's candidacy but stands as a stout defender of segregation, said nothing about the brief of Brownell. Byrnes claimed that comment from him would be unbecoming while he is a delegate at United Nations.

A South Carolina law department official, asking his name be withheld, remarked that the Brownell action was "expected—unhappily so."

Tennessee's Republican chairman, Guy L. Smith, at Knoxville declined comment.

Dr. M. D. Collins, Georgia State School Superintendent, said that "any transition period" ordered by the Supreme Court for a changeover to non-segregated schools in Georgia would "not be long enough."

A North Carolina educator, Dr. G. H. Ferguson, director of his state's division of Negro education asks the high court to "go slow" determining a transition period. He contends that the ruling should consider the fact that state's plans "do not call for bankruptness" and that he does not believe "the court will take an abrupt course."

Representative E. C. Gathings, Democrat, of Arkansas, denounced the brief as an attempt to circumvent the will of Congress which, he said, has "consistently" refused to pass anti-segregation laws. He called for legislation to prevent the court from passing on the cases.

"The power to enact laws or to amend laws rests exclusively in the legislative department and not in the judical branch of the Government," Mr. Gathing said. "Congress has refused consistently, year in and year out, to pass laws destroying segregation."

LOUISIANA VIEW

Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana expressed confidence that the Supreme Court will rule that "control of schools is essentially a state function."

Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina said Mr. Brownell was "out of place" and declared "the Justice Department has plenty of cases of its own without going into others."

"I can't see why the Attorney General's office should enter the case when the State of South Carolina is a party," he added.

Senator Clyde Hoey, Democrat, of North Carolina, also joined the chorus of southern protests. He termed Mr. Brownell's action "highly improper."

Progress In The National Capital

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

President Eisenhower, in his State-of-the-Union message last February, pledged himself to "use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation in the District of Columbia." There has been steady and substantial progress toward this goal. The latest development is the order of the District Board of Commissioners against discrimination in personnel matters. Merit and fitness are to be the only considerations; twenty-three local government agencies have been instructed that "there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed or color." The same policy applies to the use of various institutions, facilities and services.

All this is very much on the credit side, even though the commissioners did not go quite as far as they might have. The Fire Department, for instance, remains on a segregated basis, but only temporarily. Hope is officially expressed that racial integration of fire companes can be achieved in a few months. Segregation also unfortunately continues in schools and recreation, but these happen to be outside the board's control. Here the bars will fall in time, too, for it is an indefsible contradiction that any part of the national capital should maintain racial distinctions.

The fact is that the District of Columbia has been moving ahead step by step. One big change is that Negroes may now eat where they please, thanks to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General took an energetic interest in this case. Movie theatres no longer draw the color line; this is voluntary acceptance. The same policy is being increasingly applied in the District's public housing. Another item is that government contracts all contain a non-discrimination clause. These things have happened in less than a year. Taken together, they are a considerable achievement.

While much remains to be done, it is nevertheless plain that where the will exists a calm, bit-by-bit campaign leads toward the desired end. The will is there and the action as well. Thus the republic moves forward to insure the practice of equal rights and opportunities for all its citizens.

What About Segregation?

(From The Anniston (Ala.) Star)

Whatever decision the U. S. Supreme Court reaches after hearing oral argument starting next Monday in five cases involving racial segregation in public schools, matters won't be helped any by adopting an attitude such as has been taken by Roy C. Harris, Georgia political power and Talmadge supporter.

In a recent issue of his weekly newspaper published in Augusta, he lashed out at the liberal view with respect to segregation that had been expressed in an editorial written by student editors for **The Red and Black**, University of Georgia student publication.

Describing the students involved as "a handful of sissy, misguided squirts," Mr. Harris revealed a sad lack of discriminating taste when he declared that "everytime I see one of these little sissy boys hanging around some college, the more I think every one of them ought to be made to play football."

His philippic went on to say:

"But the time has come to clean out all of these institutions all Communist influences and the crazy idea of mixing and mingling of the races which was sponsored in this country by the Communist Party."

It also was argued that if the State of Georgia is willing to pay "a big price to educate its college students," it has the right to control "what is taught and what is done at the University."

The trouble with this sort of approach is that it substitutes emotion for fundamentals. It proceeds on the assumption that the South's institution of segregation, whose worth has been proved, now is being threatened by Communists, when the fact is that a complex point of constitutional law is being argued.

Opponents of segregation in South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas and Delaware have invoked the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that "no state shall make or enforce any law that shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The District of Columbia case differs from the four others in that it was brought under the Fifth Amendment, a part of the Bill of Rights, on the ground that segregation results in a deprivation of "life, liberty and property without due process of law."

Also at stake, although indirectly, are laws of 16 other states, 13 of them, including Alabama, in which segregation is required, and three others in which it is permitted.

There is, of course, no way of knowing at this time what the decision in the five test cases will be. It well might uphold the "separate but equal" doctrine laid down in 1896 in the case of **Plessy versus Ferguson**, the Court's reasoning being that if further action is needed to serve the ends of fairness and justice, the legislative branch of the Federal Government has the responsibility of enacting appropriate legislation.

Or the Court might concur in the basic argument of the inflammatory brief filed last week by Attorney General Brownell, who held that the Fourteenth Amendment compels "a state to grant the benefits of education to all its people equally, without regard to differences of race or color."

At all events, the great need will be for members of both races to continue to show the good will and forbearance that have made possible a gradual and an orderly lowering of segregation barriers in recent years. Segregation, it might as well be admitted by everyone, is destined to be discarded eventually in our democracy, if that is the political system under which we wish to live.

But the authority of local officials to define school districts means that here in the South public school education will be, for the most part, on a segregated basis for some time to come, regardless of what the Supreme Court decides. And no member of either race ever will be required to meet socially with persons other than those of his own choosing.

Why, then, should a politician over in Georgia be so incensed at the liberal, factual way in which some young people have viewed the segregation issue?

N.Y. Congressman Attacks Government Appropriations For Jim-Crow Schools

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The effort of Rep. Adam C. Powell (D., N.Y.) to keep the House from amending the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill to provide $24,000,000 for payment to school districts for the maintenance and operation of schools in federally impacted areas failed last Thursday.

Mr. Powell opposed federal aid to schools in federally impacted areas on the ground that it was federal subsidization of segregation.

As the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill finally passed the House it carried the sum of $20,500,000, added to the measure on an amendment offered by Rep. John E. Fogarty (Dem., R.I.).

Passed While Away

Mr. Powell told the House that the law authorizing appropriations for maintenance and operation of schools was reported out of the House Education and Labor Committee, of which he is a member, while he was away from Congress on a three-month sick leave.

Under the law, he said, sons and daughters of colored men in the armed forces are not allowed to go to schools built with federal funds. He also charged that there has been "a tremendous waste of taxpayers' money to support separate schools on the basis of race" under the law.

Powell said he was surprised to find how many requests had been made for funds to build colored schools by officials from South Carolina and Georgia when the Atomic Energy Commission began building its Savannah River plant.

Raid On Treasury

"The problem of inadequate schools for colored children had been there all the time," he said, "but these State officials apparently decided that while everybody was excited about spending money to make the H-bomb, it would be a good time to raid the Federal treasury to do a job they should have been doing all through the years out of their own State and local taxes."

Powell said he had complaints from families of servicemen who are forced to send their children to segregated schools outside the military post, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Sill, Okla., and Fourt Belvoir, Va.

The fundamental question facing members of Congress, Powell said, is whether the Congress shall "continue to use tax money collected from the entire country to support a wasteful system of segregation in schools such as those located in Arlington County and nearby Maryland?"

"If we assume that the money is to be divided in half for the purpose of providing duplicate buildings, extra teachers, and extra equipment for colored children," Powell said, "It means that we are called upon to take at least a quarter of a million dollars out of the pockets of taxpayers who live in those parts of the country where there is no segregation in schools to pay for racial segregation in Maryland and Virginia."

Would Have U. S. Foot Bias Bill

WASHINGTON — A measure introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Wallace F. Bennett (D., Fla.) would make the Federal Government foot the bill for the building of equal education facilities for Negroes and Indians. Congressman Bennett said he felt that the government should provide equal facilities for these minorities.

Southern States Get Federal Funds To Build, Operate Jim-Crow Schools

Government Fights Separate Schools In Court While Appropriating Money Sustaining Same

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

The federal government has crept into a program of federal aid to public schools without setting up any safeguards to prevent racial discrimination in the administration of the program.

Bills providing for federal aid to education, which have never been able to gain congressional approval because of race and religious controversies, carried at least two safeguards:

1. They would have required "a just and equitable apportionment" of federal funds to colored public schools in states having dual school systems, without reduction of the proportion of revenues derived from state and local sources.

2. They would have required such states to make available all sources to each local public school district or state school board for current expenditures an amount for each colored pupil in average daily attendance not less than the amount fixed as the minimum per pupil to be spent on white pupils.

2 Laws Lack Safeguards

But there are no safeguards in the two laws providing for federal assistance for the construction, maintenance and operation of school facilities in federally affected areas. Local school districts or state school boards may spend none of the federal monies they receive for colored schools.

At the time these two programs were set up, the estimate for school construction was approximately $225,000,000, and the estimate for maintaining and operating such schools was approximately $32,000,000 — and these are recurring expenditures each year in ever increasing amounts.

A total of $51,070,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year ended last June 30 toward operating costs of schools in federally affected areas. A total of $40,000,000 was made available for the current fiscal year, and the U.S. Office of Education is asking for a supplemental appropriation of $24,000,000 to bring the total for the current fiscal year to $64,000,000.

School Districts Increase

A total of 2,300 school districts are now sharing in these programs, while at the peak of World War II only 500 districts were sharing in them.

The awkward situation exists of the government joining with the NAACP and parents of school children in the District of Columbia in asking the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional segregation in the public schools of South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas. Delaware and the District of Columbia, while, at the same time, it is contributing millions of dollars annually for building, maintaining and operating jim crow schools.

The extent to which states having dual school systems are enabled to equalize their schools for colored children with those provided for white children, with federal funds, may be gleaned from the first annual report of Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education. on the programs for providing federal assistance to schools in federally affected areas included.

'Jim-Crow' States

According to this report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, "jim-crow" States receiving federal aid toward operating costs of schools in federally affected areas included.

Alabama, $413,197.61; Arkansas, $828.052.25; Florida, $497,091.14; Georgia, $2,341,528.82; Kentucky, $385,510.22; Missouri, $295,189.08; North Carolina, $116,670; Oklahoma, $1,215,317.79; South Carolina, $240,190.86; Tennessee, $216,810.14; Texas, $2,111,269.47, and Virginia, $1,905,430.99.

Under the law providing for federal assistance for the construction of public schools in federally affected areas, funds reserved for construction projects in the fiscal year 1951 included the following:

Alabama, $510,368; Arkansas, $1,357,863; Florida, $500,000; Georgia, $3,691,787; Kentucky, $871,827; Louisiana, $709,494; Mississippi, $714,505; Missouri, $2,050,865; North Carolina, $513,312; Oklahoma, $1,795,923; South Carolina, $3,078,847; Tennessee, $968,892; Texas, $6,436,924; Virginia. $2.719.848.

Huge Sum Needed To Bring Schools Up To Nat'l Standards

MONTGOMERY, ALA.— (SNS) — Some $3,305,000 are needed to bring the Negro schools and $70,000 the white schools of Wilcox County up to approximate national standards in school plant facilities and constructions. The State Board of Education made this report public this week.

This means that the Negro schools are about $3,235,000 behind the white schools within the frame work of the separate but equal doctrine.

These estimates were contained in a fed.-state school survey made of Wilcox County. About 80 percent of the population is Negro. Not since the adoption of the 1901 Alabama Constitution has any Negro voted in this county.

The vote commission of the Alabama State Teachers Association has as its goal increasing the voting power of the more than 8,000 Negro school teachers in Ala. Whether any effort has been made to break through the Negro ballot blackout in Wilcox County is not known. The ASTA vote commission headed by Prof. Henry J. Williams of Birmingham is expected to make its report at the March 26-27 teachers convention here.

NAACP officials here were silent on these revelations spotlighted in the figures released by the State Board of Education.

'Let's Quit Clowning About Segregation'

By Allen Rankin

WHAT'S the South going to do if the U. S. Supreme Court rules that school classroom segregation is unconstitutional?

Nothing, we hope, just nothing at all. Except, of course, accept the ruling, whatever it be, with quiet good grace.

Threats of violence are criminal stupidity. Trying to dodge the decision is slapstick comedy stuff. The two dodges suggested for Alabama so far propose that a state stick its face in the custard pie to avoid being hit by the tomato. They are:

1) That we abolish our whole public school system and replace it with "free private schools" financed by the state.

2) That we substitute a state-owned television system for our classrooms. "There would be no problem of segregation if instruction were beamed directly into homes," say this gag's sponsors.

Rankin

Ha, ha.

Number one dodge is about as subtle as a meat-axe. How long would it take the Supreme Court to throw it out? What sort of mess would our school system be in if it did? Or, for that matter, if it didn't?

Number two, the television dodge, far outstrips even the most optimistic TV addict's estimate of the powers of his play-pretty at present, and is otherwise dream stuff.

Of course, say its backers, there would have to be TV school reception centers spotted over the state for the convenience of families who could not afford private television sets.

Would anything prevent Negroes from attending these centers? Or whites from attending Negro centers?

And if so, would only those white children rich enough to have television sets in the home be exclusive enough to attend "Negroless" TV schools? Would only TV-affluent Negroes be exclusive enough to attend "whiteless" schools?

SCHOOL FOR SNOBS?

Wouldn't this plan turn out to be for the exclusive benefit of the well-heeled, tending to produce exclusive snobs?

Will children with big-screen TV sets be more amply educated than those with small-screen jobs? Will those with high-priced clear-vision screens grow up more clear-headed than those with cheaper, blurrier models?

Will any school teacher be able to survive her Hooper rating?

Only "the best" teachers will be chosen for television. But who'll say who "the best" are? Will one mastermind stamp his English, his history, his politics on a million children? Heil Hitler.

There's another reason we believe parents of both races would march to the capitol to protest the television plan. It has taken a couple of hundred years to evolve a school system that gets our children out of our hair for at least seven hours a day. Is anyone going to give up this Great Sixth Freedom and substitute, therefore, the parent-peonage home-school plan?

MOUNTAINS OF MOLE HILLS

Personally we think mountains are being made of mole hills on the segregation issue. We have long since lost this fight, if we consider it a fight. While some die-hards bawl about the "impossibility" of anti-segregation laws, the South is quietly becoming unsegregated. In many places in Montgomery Negroes work side by side with whites at the same job. Nobody says, or even thinks anything about it anymore.

While our separate public schools are desirable to both races, certainly the segregation tactic in education has been abused at adult level. It has always seemed to me wasteful if not inhumane that Negro medical students are not allowed to enjoy the advantages of our State Medical College. This duality at high technical level is expensive in more ways than one. In this particular case it impedes the Negro race in developing its own doctors. Thus we maintain a heavier medical burden on our own race.

Even if the court does rule that Negroes may attend white schools, we believe that, barring stupid violence, there would be no major change in the status quo.

Most Negroes would, by preference, go on attending their own schools, just as would most whites. We believe this would be particularly true in predominantly black counties.

Some few Negro children might be pushed into white schools by agitators. We hope these would be treated with the tolerance they would deserve as children.

White and Negro children associate amicably elsewhere, and do so in the oldest Southern tradition. Why should the presence of a few Negroes in white school or a few whites in a Negro school precipitate a major crisis?

Let us quietly—and uncomically—accept whatever ruling the Supreme Court may hand down. To do otherwise may be to execute a slapstick pratt-fall that will hurt more than the decision.

(From ALABAMA JOURNAL, January 23, 1953; column "Rankin File" titled "Let's Quit Clowning About Segregation" by Allen Rankin.)

Educator Addresses Doctors

High Court Must Wipe Out School Segregation – Mays

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"It would be a terrible thing for the United States if the U. S. Supreme Court confirms segregation in the school cases now," Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, declared in a speech at the banquet of the eighth annual convention of the Homer G. Phillips Hospital Internes Alumni Association.

Stating that it would be a disappointment if the segregation of schools is upheld, the speaker emphasized that "it would do democracy no good in the minds of 2 billion Asiatics."

* * *

THIS STATEMENT was based upon observations made by the speaker during a recent trip to India, Ceylon and Egypt as a member of the central committee of the World Council of Churches.

Dr. Mays pointed out that the "old deal" was based on the theory that the racial situation in America could best be solved by complete separation in every area of American life.

The "new deal," Dr. Mays characterized as the "effort to make real the doctrine that there can be equality in a segregated economy."

There is a concentrated effort on the part of many persons, he stated, "to concede the fact that Negroes should have as good of everything as whites—but still should be separated.

"Such persons are sincere but mistaken and misguided," he declared.

"Equality in segregation is impossible because human nature being what it is, the group that has all the power and exercises it, has all the money and distributes it, makes all the policies and administers them, can never deal as fairly with the group not represented as it deals with its own members."

* * *

HOWEVER, points of view are hastening the end of the system, said the educator:

(1) The religious approach which sees segregation as incompatible with the best that there is in the Christian gospel;

(2) The point of view which finds it inconsistent with our democratic pronouncements as found in the Federal Constitution, and

(3) The world-view, which sees that America, the greatest democracy in the world cannot assume the spiritual leadership of the world in segregated economy."

Dr. A. M. Townsend presided as master of ceremonies at the banquet which featured as a guest of honor, Dr. J. L. Dickey, recently cited by residents of Taylor, Tex., as the most outstanding member of his community for the year 1953.

Other speakers included: Dr. Wells B. A. Forde, Los Angeles, outgoing president of Homer G. Phillips Internes Alumni Association; Dr. Robert Elman, chief of staff, H. G. Phillips Hospital; J. Glennon McKenna, director of public welfare, St. Louis, and Dr. William H. Sinkler, medical director, H. G. Phillips Hospital, who introduced special guests.

Named to succeed Dr. Wells B. A. Forde of Los Angeles, Dr. P. W. Beal of Los Angeles, Calif., was elected president of the Homer G. Phillips Hospital Internes Alumni Association for the ensuing year during the closing business session of the organization's eighth annual convention which closed here Friday, May 1. President-elect is Dr. Earl G. Robinson of Evansville, Ind. New vice presidents are: Dr. William C. Sessions, Clairton, Pa.; Dr. F. Earl McLendon, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. W. A. Fingal, Cairo, Ill., and Dr. U. G. Gibson, Fort Arthur, Tex.

Dr. E. A. Dumas, Chicago, and J. M. Burnett, Fort Worth, were elected to membership on the Scholarship Committee. Other members of this committee are: Drs. T. C. McFall, Charleston, S. C.; A. M. Townsend, St. Louis; J. M. Walker, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Nolan N. Atkinson, Byrn Mawr, Pa.

Dr. Owen Bische, 4924 Lotus Ave., St. Louis, Mo., was elected secretary and Dr. William E. Allen Jr., 4951 Maffitt Place, was named treasurer. The new members were named to the board of directors: Drs. Frank Jordan, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Tisdale, Montgomery, Ala.; W. E. A. Forde, Los Angeles. Other directors are: Drs. G. C. Lewis, Danville, Ill.; William H. Sinkler and L. B. Howell, St. Louis, and Mayo A. Harris, Toledo.

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GENERAL
DISCRIMINATION

Decade of struggle is climaxed by school cases, Marshall Says

Dean tells race relations institute not to fear end of separate schools

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The cases now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court which seek to determine the constitutionality of segregation in the public schools represent the climax of a decade of legal strategy, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for NAACP declared in an address before the annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University.

Mr. Marshall was among 30 consultants giving leadership to the Institute, which recently concluded its 10th year under auspices of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Christian Churches.

Earlier in the proceedings the Institute heard presentations by Drs. G. W. Allport, chairman of the department of psychology and Clyde Kluchohn, professor of anthropology, both members of the faculty of Harvard university.

The human relations workshop has been the focal point for more than 100 community leaders throughout the nation who have been convening during the two-week period to consider strategy to be followed in achieving "Next Steps In Integration."

Provides A Base

The conclusion of the move to expand opportunities in the areas of education, housing, and voting will not come until community awareness and action supplement favorable court decisions, Marshall said. Legal edict provides a positive base upon which direct action may be taken in the community, he declared.

Fear that colored teachers may experience widespread dislocation from their positions in the event U.S. Supreme Court decisions should declare segregation unconstitutional was held groundless by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school at Howard University.

"During the past three or four years desegregation has been attained in Southern Illinois, Indiana, Arizona, New Mexico, and New Jersey. Taken as a whole, the experience has been that there has been very little, if any, adverse effect upon the status of colored teachers," Dr. Thompson declared.

Pervasive changes within the South during the past decade are reshaping the nature of intergroup relations, Dr. George S. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council stated. Among the factors particularly significant in the development has been that of the broadened base of political participation, in which the number of registered colored voters in the South has increased 440 per cent.

Remarkable Success

In light of this the new colored electorate is having remarkable success in putting candidates into city councils, as well as turning the tide away from the old demagogic appeal to race prejudice in election issues, Dr. Mitchell stated.

Although FEPC is now nonexistent on the federal level, it has been initiated in 11 states and 28 municipalities covering some 60 million people, Dr. John Davis, professor of political science at Lincoln University, Pa. declared.

Experience has shown, Dr. Davis said, that the time has passed when employers conceive fair employment legislation as being an unwarranted interference by government. State FEPC commissions have investigated more than 5,000 alleged cases of discrimination, yet, due to a high degree of public acceptance and conciliatory efforts, only five public hearings against employers have been held to force compliance, Dr. Davis assested.

Successful experience with fair employment programs has convinced many industrial leaders that FEPC has resulted in a more flexible labor force and has led to healthier economic conditions. A review of experience with fair employment legislation during the past ten years has shown it to have been an era of unrealized fears, Dr. Davis said.

CAN'T REPLACE THEM:

Desegregation won't cost southern teachers jobs

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of articles being published by the AFRO to let its readers know that colored teachers need have no fear of the effects that abolishment of the dual school system would have upon their tenure, opportunities for advancement, etc.)

Although our article of last week pointed out that all studies made of the desegregation of schools in the various states had no adverse effect on the status of colored teachers, the Journal of Negro Education, its Spring, 1953, edition, was quick to point out that all of these studies had been made in northern or border states.

What would be the effect of such a Supreme Court blessed situation in the south? the publication asks, and goes on to make the following observations:

The approach to a consideration of the future status of colored school teachers under desegregation in the south is the status of teacher supply and demand and the operation of residential segregation which obtains in most southern cities and towns.

It was pointed out that in the 17 states and the District of Columbia which have dual schools, during the year of 1949-50, there were 1,963 supervisors, 1,588 white and 375 colored; 15,117 principals, 12,295 white and 2,822 colored;

Elementary school teachers, 226,527: of whom 173,275 were white and 53,280 colored; high school teachers, 109,313; white 91,231, colored 18,083. Total: 329,840 teachers, exclusive of supervisors and principals, 258,479 white and 71,361 colored.

Training On Par

In addition to the numbers and types in the segregated schools of 17 states and D.C., it should be observed that the training of colored teachers is almost equal to that of white ones."

Some 76 per cent of the white elementary school teachers and 68 per cent of the colored ones possessed 120 or more semester hours of training.

In six of the states and D.C. the percentage of colored elementary school teachers who had such training exceeds that of the white, almost 83 per cent of the colored teachers possessing such training as contrasted with 78 per cent of the white.

Replacement Impossible

Just looking at these figures alone would suggest that it would be a very difficult task to replace any appreciable number of the 71,361 colored teachers with white teachers.

But we do not have to rely upon casual observation and common sense. For recent studies of teacher supply and demand indicate conclusively in some areas that not only is it impossible to replace colored teachers with white, but it is not possible in many instances to meet the current demand for white teachers in the white public schools alone.

(To be Continued)

Kill-Segregation Plea Assailed by Talmadge As a Stab in the Back

Brownell's Stand Called Blind Hatred

Atty. Gen. Brownell yesterday filed a 118-page brief with the U.S. Supreme Court urging that it ban segregation in the public schools.

Georgia Democrats immediately branded the act as "blind hatred of the South," "a stab in the back" and "divisive," although state Republican spokesmen remained noncommittal.

The Brownell brief charged the high court with the duty and the authority to ban segregation in the common schools.

PREVIOUS RULINGS

In answering questions put by the court, Brownell in effect told the tribunal that its ruling would be no more of a "political or legislative" decision than previous rulings outlawing segregation in Southern colleges.

But Gov. Talmadge and other leaders of the Georgia Democrats said the brief is wholly political and predicted the South is now forever lost to the GOP.

The court had asked last June whether Congress or the states in ratifying the 14th Amendment meant to outlaw segregation. The 14th Amendment forbids states to deny citizens "equal protection of laws."

The court also had asked if the judiciary could assume "judicial responsibility" for vindicating rights secured by the amendment rather than leaving it up to legislative or executive procedure in the states.

DETAILED "YES"

The Brownell brief—first expression of the Eisenhower administration on school segregation—answered both questions with a very detailed "yes."

The United States is not involved in the school segregation struggle except as "a friend of the court."

Talmadge issued a statement which charged "Radical elements are vying with each other to see who can plunge the dagger deepest in the back of the South.

"That is exactly why I asked the General Assembly to make plans now to insure the house before it is burned down," he continued. "If the General Assembly approves legislation now before it and the people of Georgia ratify the action in 1954, we will maintain segregation in Georgia schools, come what may."

PLAN BEFORE SENATE

The Georgia Senate now has before it a House-approved constitutional amendment that would allow the state to "make such laws as are necessary to operate a school system." South Carolina and Virginia legislators are considering similar legislation.

State Democratic Chairman James Peters said in Manchester that Negro school children are now discriminated against in the "Eastern and Northern states —some places driven out of the schools."

"If the court follows Brownell's reasoning, our 8,000 Negro teachers and 2,000 Negro bus drivers will be jobless and our state school program in a turmoil."

"RECKLESS, POLITICAL"

Peters, who is vice chairman of the State Board of Education, said the Brownell brief is "divisive, reckless and political."

House Floor Leader Frank Twitty said: "It is the exact thing you would expect from a man like Brownell — reckless, blind hatred of the South and wholly political in approach to a grave national problem."

Only Republican leader to be reached for comment in Atlanta was the editor of the Georgia Republican, James Hollingsworth, who earlier told a luncheon meeting the GOP "is making large gains in the South." He had no comment on the attorney general's brief.

"NO CURBSTONE OPINION"

GOP National Committeeman Roscoe Tucker of Dawsonville said he would offer "no curbstone opinion" on the Brownell answer to the court.

But Alabama's Lt. Gov. James B. Allen was quoted as saying that "many people believed General Eisenhower was going to be in favor of handling segregation on a state basis and they will be disillusioned. . . ."

Neither South Carolina's Gov. James Byrnes nor Louisiana's Gov. Robert Kennon, both of whom were among prominent "Democrats for Eisenhower," would comment.

5 CASES

The Southern Democrats joined in branding as "absurd" a nominal time limit of one year within which the 17 states practicing school segregation should comply with the Supreme Court ruling. The attorney general conceded that a "transition period" might be needed with such a sweeping decision.

The brief was submitted to the court preliminary to the reopening of hearings on Dec. 7 on five cases involving the segregation issue. The cases concern separate school facilities in the District of Columbia, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Kansas.

Gathings Condemns Anti-Segregation Brief Of Brownell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Rep. Gathings (D-Ark) said today the Justice Department is attempting to circumvent the will of the people by holding that the government now has the power to abolish school segregation in the South.

"Congress has refused consistently year in and year out to pass laws destroying segregation," he declared.

Gathings said in a statement he "condemns" the Justice Department for filing a brief with the Supreme Court "which says in effect that the government at the present time has all the power it needs without any special legislation to do away with school segregation in the South."

"The power to enact laws or to amend laws rests exclusively in the legislative department and not in the judicial branch of the government," he said.

Asserting that he could not go along with the philosophy of those who would argue that all segregation of the races should be forbidden," Gathings said the constitution does not give the federal government any jurisdiction over the education systems of the states but that such jurisdiction rests exclusively with the state.

The Congress of the United States should enact laws especially providing that no court of the United States shall ever have jurisdiction to entertain any suit directed against the continuation and maintenance of separate schools for both white and colored races in those states whose laws provide for such dual systems," Gathings said.

Congress Refused

"Congress has refused consistently, year in and year out, to pass laws destroying segregation."

Gathings, a lawyer, further contended that the Constitution does not give the federal government any jurisdiction over educational systems of the states and that such jurisdiction rests exclusively with the states themselves.

Brownell himself cited arguments against federal invasion of states' rights in connection with the 14th Amendment.

He said that before the amendment was adopted on July 28, 1868, it was "attacked, not so much on the ground that it extended rights to the Negroes, but that it . . . enlarged the powers of the federal government to such an extent as to destroy the rights of the states."

However, Brownell contended there could be no question "as to

of public school systems as they now exist in those states.

Gov. Herman Talmage [illegible] said bloodshed would follow such a decision.

118-Page Brief

On behalf of the government, Brownell submitted a 118-page brief in which he argued that it is the responsibility of the Supreme Court—rather than Congress—to enforce the "equal rights" provisions of the 14th Amendment by banning racial discrimination in the schools.

Brownell's statement brought a quick challenge from Rep. Gathings (D-Ark), who accused the Justice Department of trying to circumvent "the will of the people" in contending that the Supreme Court has the power to abolish segregation.

"The power to enact laws or to amend laws rests exclusively in the legislative department and not in the judicial branch of the

In Supreme Court Brief—

Brownell Asks 'Year Of Grace' In End To School Segregation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Brownell advised the Supreme Court today it has full authority and the duty to outlaw racial segregation in the nation's public schools.

Brownell noted, however, that some Southern leaders have predicted in pursuance of "popular antagonism" if the court should strike down the age-old barriers —and he suggested a one-year transition period with allowance for a "reasonable" extension.

The attorney general also noted in a thick brief laid before the tribunal that an anti-segregation ruling would have "national significance and consequences" requiring the revision of school laws in at least 17 states and the District of Columbia.

Arguments Due Dec. 7

The high court is scheduled to hear final oral arguments on the issue beginning Dec. 7. If customary procedure is followed, the court will hand down its momentous decision some time before the end of its current session next summer.

Leaders in South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia have declared that [illegible] against segregation would lead to the abolition

this court's power and obligation to enforce all rights arising under the 14th Amendment, without awaiting exercise of the independent enforcement power granted Congress.

"Congress and the court have concurrent power, each within its own proper sphere, to enforce the 14th Amendment," he continued.

Judicial Specific

"Judicial remedies are specific and directed to particular cases and parties; legislative remedies are necessarily general."

Brownell emphasized that the Justice Department was submitting its views at the request of the high court itself and "solely as an amicus curiae" or friend of the court.

Cases now before the court involve segregation practices in four states — Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia and Delaware—and the District of Columbia.

Thirteen other states require segregation of Negro and white pupils in public schools, and three others permit it.

The pending cases were originally argued in December, 1952, when the Truman administration filed a brief opposing segregation in the schools. Then, last June 8, the high tribunal asked the Justice Department and all interested parties to submit additional arguments designed to answer questions in the mind of the court.

These questions chiefly concerned the original intent of Congress toward abolishing segregation in the schools when it passed the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery, and the 14th Amendment.

The 14th Amendment provides, among other things, that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Followed Civil War

It was adopted after the Civil War primarily to protect newly freed Negroes.

The court also sought opinions as to whether, if it does decide to strike down segregation laws, it should permit a "gradual adjustment" rather than any immediate or drastic enforcement of the ruling.

Brownell clearly indicated he favors a go-slow attitude "to permit orderly solution of the problems which may arise" and to cope with "the difficulties which may be met in carrying out transition to non-segregated school systems."

Nevertheless, he said the court's decision should be carried out "as expeditiously as the particular circumstances permit."

In some cases, he said, the change-over should require only a few months. In this category he names the District of Columbia, Kansas and Delaware. In others, he said, "a longer period of time may be needed."

At Governors' Conference

Talmadge Warns Court Against 'Suicidal' Ruling

By Don Irwin

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 2.—Southern Governors, meeting here in conference today, pointedly refrained from commenting on a warning by Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia that invalidation of racial segregation in public schools would be a major step toward "national suicide."

Gov. Talmadge, chairman of the conference of thirteen Southern Governors that began here today, opened the meeting with an address vigorously assailing the prospect that a forthcoming Supreme Court decision might upset segregation laws prevailing in seventeen states and the District of Columbia.

The theme was not picked by any of the other Governors at an afternoon panel discussion of regional school problems. Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, a former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, declined to comment on the issue in any way, but gave no indication that his state has altered standby plans to set up a system of "private" schools for white pupils if segregation is outlawed.

Gov. Talmadge's comments made up part of a general discussion of progress in the South, in which he declared that all government programs in the South "are being administered for the benefit of all of our people, both white and colored." He emphasized that "hundreds of millions" are being spent to provide "equal" school facilities.

Blaming the current action, to be argued next month before the Supreme Court, on "base political activity" aimed at upsetting "seventy-five years of sound judicial precedent," Gov. Talmadge sid an adverse decision would "destroy every last vestige of state's rights and constitutional government."

Farm Action Demanded

"These people might just as logically be petitioning the learned justices of the Supreme Court to rape the Constitution and desecrate the sacred shrine where it now reposes," Gov. Talmadge said. Such action, he added, "would divide our country in this grace hour when the whole world totters on the brink of cataclysmic destruction."

Speaking before a group that heard Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson address a formal banquet session tonight, Mr. Talmadge was emphatic in demanding that the Federal government act promptly to "devise a system under which the farmer will receive a reasonable and fair return for his labors." He termed development of a "sound" and permanent new farm program "almost mandatory for the benefit of all our citizens."

Gov. Talmage's implied criticism of Secretary Benson's failure thus far to present a new farm price support program was not echoed by Gov. Byrnes in a later talk with reporters.

Voicing doubt of the validity of demands that Secretary Benson be dropped from the Cabinet, Gov. Byrnes recalled that "a lot of politicians predicted 9-cent tobacco and 5-cent cotton" before last year's elections, but prices of both these leading South Carolina products remain at or above 90 per cent of parity.

"If I'd made speeches predicting such a slump last year, I'd be mad with him, too," Gov. Byrnes said. He said he believed President Eisenhower would back high farm price supports.

Unlike some of his Democratic colleagues, who said yesterday they sensed that public confidence in the Eisenhower regime is slipping, Gov. Byrnes said he thought it is "doing well." The nation, he said, "can rejoice that we do not publish casualty lists now."

Discussing the school segregation question with reporters, Gov. Byrnes recalled that the South Carolina Legislature has before it a proposed constitutional amendment striking out the constitutional provision requiring the state to maintain public schools. The proposition has been approved by the voters and needs only legislative sanction to place it in effect, with the result that further state action on schools would be based only on statute.

Asked whether this is a step toward creating an alternative to the public school system, rumored since the segregation cases moved toward the Supreme Court, Gov. Byrnes replied: "That's the $640 question." He termed it a "preparedness measure," but declined to elaborate.

School Building Program

At this afternoon's school panel meeting, headed by Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, Gov. Byrnes told in detail of the new $86,000,000 school building program his state has embarked on. Of this total, he said, 70 per cent has gone for Negro schools. He said no funds are alloted to localities unless they make provision for equal facilities for Negroes. The state, he said, now has 7,500 Negro teachers, paid on the same scale as white teachers.

Gov. Byrnes observed that the program had been opposed during the developmental stage both by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Ku-Klux Klan. This combination, he said, led him to think "I must be right."

At its morning session the conference heard reports on progress of work to improve Southern college and graduate schools through a regional education compact by which special technical schools are built up in the various Southern colleges.

STATE ATTY-GEN'L SAYS COURT WON'T KILL BIAS

BY PAUL W. BURTON

ATLANTA — (INS) — Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook declared Tuesday that he does not believe that the U. S. Supreme Court will abolish segregation in the public schools.

Cook's statement was the first public opinion of any high Georgia State official on the segregation cases now pending in the court.

The Attorney General, who has prepared a "brief" to submit in arguments on the case in the fall, said:

"It is my firm conviction that the U. S. Supreme Court will deny the petitions of the complaintants in those five (segregation) cases, and reaffirm the doctrine of separate but equal facilities in the field of Education."

Cook, head of the National Association of Attorneys' General, expressed the belief that "two of the Supreme Court judges" would strongly oppose the remaining members of the high tribunal on the "separate but equal" doctrine.

He did not name the two. He said:

"It is my opinion that two members of the Supreme Court bench, whose names I must withhold as a matter of propriety, will dissent in very strong language."

He added:

"This speculative conclusion as to the dissenting opinions is based on my study of the thinking of these two justices in their past dissenting opinions regarding application of the 14th Amendment to segregation."

CITES 14TH AMENDMENT

Cook has just completed preparation of information that will be used in arguments in the case next fall. It presented evidence that the same Georgia legislature that ratified the 14th amendment also set up segregation in the schools.

This legislature, meeting in 1868, had 37 Negro members. The Governor at that time was a Republican as were the majority of the members of the General Assembly.

Cook's brief, asked for by Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, will be filed with the high court "as a friend of the court in response to questions propounded by the Supreme Court."

The Supreme Court, when it postponed an opinion on the segregation cases last spring, asked for such information from the five states involved.

CLAIMS "EXCLUSIVE"

Cook said no other state has documentary evidence that state legislatures which adopted the 14th amendment did not intend for the amendment to apply to education.

Speaking further of his belief that the court would not abolish segregation, Cook stated:

"It is difficult for me to see how the court could strike down a consistent doctrine they have followed for more than 50 years."

In case the court should strike down the doctrine, Cook said, it would operate "contrary to the legislative history of the free common school system of Georgia."

The Attorney General said such a decision would also eventually become a heavy burden on the taxpayers of Georgia, "who, through the present administration, are affording equal facilities for the Negro children in every city in the state at a cost of more than one quarter billion dollars."

Georgia is not directly involved in the cases now before the high court.

Cook explained that the quarter billion figure included local and state support of schools and the $140 million building program.

"NEGROES WON'T ATTEND"

He declared that should segregation be ordered out by the court, Negroes of Georgia would not attempt to attend public schools as long as Georgia provided equal facilities, he said:

"It's inconceivable to me that the Negroes of our state will further irritate the racial situation and place a heavy tax burden on the people."

Governor Herman Talmadge has refused to predict the outcome of the segregation case, contending that he could "not tell what they might do."

Georgia's senior senator, Walter George, has expressed the opinion the high court will abolish segregation. He said he based his opinion on the court's action in postponing the decision and requesting further arguments.

Southern States Get Federal Funds To Build, Operate Jim-Crow Schools

Government Fights Separate Schools In Court While Appropriating Money Sustaining Same

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

The federal government has crept into a program of federal aid to public schools without setting up any safeguards to prevent racial discrimination in the administration of the program.

Bills providing for federal aid to education, which have never been able to gain congressional approval because of race and religious controversies, carried at least two safeguards:

1. They would have required "a just and equitable apportionment" of federal funds to colored public schools in states having dual school systems, without reduction of the proportion of revenues derived from state and local sources.

2. They would have required such states to make available all sources to each local public school district or state school board for current expenditures an amount for each colored pupil in average daily attendance not less than the amount fixed as the minimum per pupil to be spent on white pupils.

2 Laws Lack Safeguards

But there are no safeguards in the two laws providing for federal assistance for the construction, maintenance and operation of school facilities in federally affected areas. Local school districts or state school boards may spend none of the federal monies they receive for colored schools.

At the time these two programs were set up, the estimate for school construction was approximately $225,000,000, and the estimate for maintaining and operating such schools was approximately $32,000,000 — and these are recurring expenditures each year in ever increasing amounts.

A total of $51,070,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year ended last June 30 toward operating costs of schools in federally affected areas. A total of $40,000,000 was made available for the current fiscal year, and the U.S. Office of Education is asking for a supplemental appropriation of $24,000,000 to bring the total for the current fiscal year to $64,000,000.

School Districts Increase

A total of 2,300 school districts are now sharing in these programs, while at the peak of World War II only 500 districts were sharing in them.

The awkward situation exists of the government joining with the NAACP and parents of school children in the District of Columbia in asking the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional segregation in the public schools of South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia, while, at the same time, it is contributing millions of dollars annually for building, maintaining and operating jim-crow schools.

The extent to which states having dual school systems are enabled to equalize their schools for colored children with those provided for white children, with federal funds, may be gleaned from the first annual report of Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education, on the programs for providing federal assistance to schools in federally affected areas included.

'Jim-Crow' States

According to this report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, "jim-crow" States receiving federal aid toward operating costs of schools in federally affected areas included.

Alabama, $413,197.61; Arkansas, $828,052.25; Florida, $497,091.14; Georgia, $2,341,528.82; Kentucky, $385,510.22; Missouri, $295,189.08; North Carolina, $116,670; Oklahoma, $1,215,317.79; South Carolina, $240,190.86; Tennessee, $216,810.14; Texas, $2,111,269.47, and Virginia, $1,905,430.99.

Under the law providing for federal assistance for the construction of public schools in federally affected areas, funds reserved for construction projects in the fiscal year 1951 included the following:

Alabama, $510,368; Arkansas, $1,357,863; Florida, $500,000; Georgia, $3,691,787; Kentucky, $871,827; Louisiana, $709,494; Mississippi, $714,505; Missouri, $2,050,865; North Carolina, $513,312; Oklahoma, $1,795,923; South Carolina, $3,078,847; Tennessee, $968,892; Texas, $6,436,924; Virginia, $2,719,848.

School Segregation In Doubt Despite South's Turmoil

By JOHN R. HENRY
International News Service Staff Correspondent

The question still remains today whether the United States Supreme Court will abolish segregation.

Observers of the southern political scene agree that neither the action of Mississippi's Governor this week nor the statement of Georgia's Attorney General can be interpreted as forecasts of the future.

ERUPTION—The controversial issue pending before the high court seemed relatively dormant for the summer until Gov. Hugh White proclaimed he would summon Mississippi's Lawmakers into Special Session to deal with the equalization of schools for white and Negro pupils.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, meanwhile, predicted the Supreme Court will uphold the present law requiring separte but equal school facilities for both races. Cook pointed up earlier how segregation in Georgia was established by the so-called "Carpet-Bagger" Legislature that approved the fourteenth amendment establishing full citizenship for ex-slaves.

LEGISLATION—Just what can be accomplished to solve the segregation question by a Special Session of the Legislature apparently was not clear even in Mississippi. It was less clear elsewhere.

Governor White summoned the Legislature for Nov. 3 on the presumption that the U. S. Supreme Court decision will be handed down by such date.

He said that nothing short of his death will stop the special session, leaving the presumption that it will be held regardless of further postponement of the court's decision.

The Governor said the lawmakers will be expected to further equalize the facilities of Negro schools with those now provided for white children.

Equal schools for both has been the law of the land for, lo, these many years and, no matter if Mississippi and other southern states have failed to provide the same sort of schools for Negroes as for white pupils, it has little to do with the question of segregation itself.

Observers point out that regardless of how equal the schools for each race may be, the high tribunal now must decide whether white and Negro pupils may be educated separately.

They conclude that Governor White's legislature may be shadow-boxing with itself should the Supreme Court delay a verdict past No. 3.

OPINION—The prediction by Atty. Gen. Cook, meanwhile, can be no more than what he said it is—"A speculative conclusion."

Prevalent opinion in Georgia was voiced earlier by Gov. Herman Talmadge when he said it appears impossible for the Justices in Washington to disregard historic legal precedent or risk the social dislocations that an anti-segregation decision may cause.

Cook has been in cooperation with the Attorneys General of Virginia and South Carolina in offering added legal defense for the segregation system.

Despite his belief that segregation will be upheld, the Georgia law chief believes it would be unwise for southern states to take any decisive action which anticipates the Supreme Court decision.

COOK EXPLAINED: . . "If, by astretch of the imagination, the court rules out segregation as a system, then certainly the southern states will be given ample time in which to change over from operation of white and Negro schools to a non-segregated school system.

"That will give every state ample time in which to make whatever arrangements are necessary."

HOLD FIRE—Except for quiet preparations of stronger arguments to present to the justices in October when they have ordered further discussion of the case, most southern states are "holding their fire," so to speak, until they can see what, if anything, there is to aim upon.

Governor White probably can explain somehow that this idea is the intention of a special legislative session in Mississippi, but, in any case, the segregation question can not be answered until the Supreme Court has its say-so.

End of segregation in schools urged

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9—(AP)—Elimination of racial segregation in the nation's schools was called for yesterday by the United Church Women's sixth assembly.

"Christian women face the immediate urgency of finding ways to meet the impact" of a decision on segregation in schools now pending in the U. S. Supreme Court, a resolution adopted by the delegates said.

The UCW is a department of the National Council of Churches in the U. S. A. and is said to represent 10 million Protestant and Eastern orthodox church women in the United States, Canada and Hawaii.

'BIG SHOTS' NEEDN'T TREMBLE:

Mixing schools won't hit principals, supervisors

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth in a series of articles being published by the AFRO to let its readers know that colored teachers need have no fear of the effects that abolishment of the dual school system would have upon their tenure, opportunities for advancement, etc.)

Although we have shown in our first three articles that any attempt to replace colored school teachers with white ones would be practically impossible, it is pointed out that the situation relative to the future status of colored principals and supervisors is not so clear and so certain.

The Journal of Negro Education, in its spring, 1953, edition lists 17 segregation - education states and the District of Columbia, with at least 1,588 white and 375 colored supervisors, and 12,295 white and 2,822 colored principals.

What of their future? The article asks and answers that frankly the answer to that question cannot be much more than a reasonable conjecture.

It points out, however, that in seven of those states and the District of Columbia, there are tenure laws which would make it impossible for authorities to remove these officials merely for "capricious reasons."

In the second place, the article goes on, the fact of residential segregation will in the beginning result in a majority of colored schools remaining predominately colored, with predominantly, if not exclusively, all-colored faculties.

In such an event, it is quite likely that the colored principals and many of the colored supervisors will be continued, as was done in East St. Louis.

To be perfectly candid about the matter, the Journal states, this would be done not so much because of any consideration of the merits or seniority of colored principals as the fact that most white principals would not prefer the jobs except as stepping stones to better jobs in predominantly white schools.

Thus there will probably not be much competition for these positions from whites.

From an analysis of all available data, the study goes on to say, it seems unquestionable that the future status of the colored school teacher and principal, under desegregation of public schools, should not cause concern.

Ike Ready To Oppose Segregation

By W. H. LAWRENCE
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—A high Eisenhower administration source said today it is a reasonably safe assumption that the Justice department will oppose segregation by color in the public schools.

There are five major cases attacking segregation now before the Supreme Court, which has requested the government's views in arguments which will be heard one month from yesterday.

This has brought the federal government directly into the cases for the first time.

An official, familiar with the legal study being given these cases under the direction of Herbert Brownell Jr., attorney general, said that he had never heard it suggested that the administration would support segregation.

HOT POTATO

This decision is likely to have important political as well as legal repercussions because of the explosive nature of the question of separate schools for Negro and white children throughout the South.

It was President Truman's persistent advocacy of F.E.P.C. and other civil rights legislation that caused the Southern revolt against him and the Democratic Party in 1948 and again in 1952.

However, the Truman administration never argued the school segregation issue before the high court, nor did it have the opportunity to take a position there formally in the matter.

CRACKS SOUTH

President Eisenhower, an advocate during the 1952 campaign of what he called "gradualism" in dealing with civil rights issues, was able during the election to crack the "Solid South." He carried Virginia, Florida, Texas and Tennessee, and came very close, indeed, to victory in South Carolina and Kentucky.

Democratic leaders believe that if the Eisenhower administration opposes segregation it will remove many of the causes for North-South tension within the Democratic Party and will, to a large degree undermine the gains the Republicans have been making in the South.

The Eisenhower administration was brought into the school segregation question shortly after it took office because the Supreme Court apparently was unable to decide cases that had been brought before it before the Republicans came back in national power.

If the court had been able to decide these cases on the basis of the arguments heard originally last December—one month before Eisenhower's inauguration—it would not have been necessary for the Eisenhower administration to face up to these ticklish legal and political questions.

The cases attacking the legality of separate schools for Negroes and whites were brought under provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted in "reconstruction days," which provides that no state may make or enforce any law abridging the privileges or immunities of any citizen, depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process, or in any way denying any person the equal protection of the laws.

Just before adjournment last June, the Supreme Court posed five major questions to counsel on the segregation issue and invited the attorney general's views on behalf of the federal government. With the reargument only about a month away, the Justice department hopes to complete its answers within the next two or three weeks so the court and interested parties may have its views in advance of the second hearing.

In general terms, the legal questions to which the attorney general's staff now is preparing answers are:

1. What evidence, if any, is there that the Congress or the state legislatures or conventions which ratified the Fourteenth Amendment understood that it might or might not abolish segregation?

2. If the Congress and the state legislatures did not understand that compliance with the Fourteenth Amendment required immediate abolition of segregation, was it the understanding of those who wrote the amendment that future Congresses might abolish segregation or that it would be within the power of the judiciary to construe the amendment by itself as abolishing segregation?

3. Is it within the judicial power to abolish segregation?

4. If so, must a decree necessarily be ordered immediately admitting Negroes to schools of their own choice in their own geographical school districts or is it possible for the court to permit a gradual adjustment from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinctions?"

5. If the court decides that segregation is unconstitutional, should the court hand down its own detailed decree or should it appoint a special master to decide the issue or should it send it back to the lower courts to fix the exact details of the changeover?

Baptists Bar Study on Segregation

MACON, Ga., Nov. 19 (AP)—The Georgia Baptist Convention today tabled a motion calling for a study of segregation in public schools.

The Rev. Ed A. Holmes of Conyers presented the resolution, which was tabled by a standing vote.

CHRISTIAN POLICY

Holmes had suggested the study be made to determine "the relation of the forthcoming Supreme Court decision on racial segregation in public schools to a Christian policy regarding the education of Georgia's children."

Before the annual session adjourned shortly after noon, the convention passed a resolution charging that the United States has "unwittingly given approval to religious intolerance" in making a military alliance with Spain.

The resolution charged that there is no religious liberty in Spain (which is predominantly Catholic) and that the country has allowed religious persecution.

Another resolution was passed expressing opposition to gambling in all forms and complimenting Fulton County Sol. Gen. John D. Kelly for destroying a large number of slot machines in his county.

FULTON GAMBLING

However, the resolution drew an amendment and comment from Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of Atlanta's Druid Hills Baptist Church.

"I want to amend that resolution so that people won't get the idea that all the slot machines in Fulton County have been destroyed. The report of the number destroyed was only a minority report and there are still 479 one-armed bandits now being operated in the county," the delegate said.

He charged that Atlanta newspapers sent photographers to Hinesville to take pictures of the recent gambling situation there "but there are 479 operating within the shadow of the newspapers in Atlanta and they didn't take any pictures of that."

The resolution as passed was amended to include the hope that all slot machines in the Atlanta area would be destroyed.

COMMITTEE ELECTION

Elected to the executive committee of the convention were C. DeWitt Matthews; Macon; Charles Davis, Kingsland; M. C. Gardner, Americus; Henry Wilkinson, Sandersville, and C. T. Ward of Montezuma.

Atlanta's Mayor Hartsfield and Roy Sewell and Paul Ackridge, also of Atlanta, were elected to the board of trustees of the Georgia Baptist Hospital.

Dr. Dick H. Hall Jr., pastor of the First Baptist Church in Decatur, told messengers of the convention that six colleges supported by the denomination in Georgia are not receiving sufficient funds to meet the competition of state institutions.

He said Baptists are investing $100 per student in their schools as compared to $810 a student in the University System.

A Time of Decision

Eisenhower Is In A Dilemma Over Segregation In Schools

By ROBERT L. RIGGS

WASHINGTON—The hour is virtually upon the Eisenhower Administration when it must decide under which banner it will march on the segregation issue—civil rights or States' rights.

That choice must be made, certainly before early January, and probably before December 7. That first Monday in December is the date set by the Supreme Court to hear arguments a second time on the issue of abolishing racial segregation in the public schools of 21 states and the District of Columbia. There is a strong probability, however, that the case will be put off until January.

One thing is sure—President Eisenhower and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., can't be in favor both of States' rights and of federal action to forbid separate schools for Negroes and whites.

It is, of course, a political issue of importance far beyond its effect upon the success of the Democratic or Republican Party. The Supreme Court frankly recognized it as a political problem when it delayed the original hearings until a month after the 1952 presidential election.

Political Issues Recognized

The court again recognized the political issues involved when it set new arguments for December 7 on five points raised by the court. The fact that there are to be new arguments gives the court a chance to find out whether the Eisenhower Administration is going to take its stand, as did the Truman Administration, in strong support of ending segregation in public schools, whether it will join Governor James F. Byrnes and Governor Herman Talmadge in opposition to a federal ban on segregation, or whether it will stand neutral.

The Supreme Court doesn't operate in a vacuum; nor does it give out edicts without some thought to their results. If the President and the Attorney General display an inclination to stand aloof from the school-segregation issue, their attitude might very well influence the stand to be taken by the court.

Certainly the court would be hesitant about giving a decision which held segregation to be unconstitutional unless it had some assurance that the Federal Government would be interested in enforcing that decision. Nothing would be gained if an antisegregation ruling were left for enforcement in the hostile hands of officials of Southern states.

On the other hand, it is obvious from at least one of the five questions on which the court wants more light that it is concerned over whether the Federal Government would insist, after a court decision, that the Southern schools be made over in 24 hours, or whether the states would be given time to meet the issue in an orderly manner.

May Hold Up for Warren

Because the attitude to be taken by the Chief Justice toward the school cases is so important, it is considered likely that the new arguments will be put off until the Senate, meeting in January, has confirmed Earl Warren as successor to the late Fred M. Vinson.

Ideologically, President Eisenhower is in a difficult spot. He probably has talked more about giving the Government back to the States than has any President since the Civil War. Yet he is a firm supporter of full citizenship for Negroes.

Which it shall be—civil rights or States' rights—is a question that Brownell obviously would not try to decide without full consultation with the President.

If Eisenhower tells Brownell to argue before the court against school segregation, he will deeply offend those Southerners who were so ardent in his support in 1952. He might put an end to the blossoming hopes for an effective Republican Party in the South.

But if he has Brownell reverse the stand taken by the Truman Administration, or if he has him do even less than Truman's Department of Justice did against segregation, Eisenhower will be extending an open invitation to the Negro voters of Northern and border states to renew their New Deal allegiance to the Democratic Party in next fall's Congressional elections.

The Move To Abolish The Public Schools

When Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States the South didn't wait. It jumped the gun and immediately seceded from the Union. This was done on the premise of state rights, where the state righters claimed too much—the right to secede from the Union.

Despite the assurance of President Lincoln that "I have no intention of interfering with slavery in the states," the South went right on and set up an independent government, with a president and an official family. There were on the scene many strong southerners who sensed that the South could not succeed in a rebellion against the Union and opposed secession. Among these was Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, who despite his opposition to the cause, took over the vice-presidency of the seceded states.

President Lincoln undertook to whip the South back into the Union and in the course of this struggle he seized the slaves as contrabands of war and issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation. The South had won its Dred Scott case; this time Mr. Lincoln responded with a war.

Now, somewhat in a similiar pattern, for many months before the Supreme Court began its hearing on the segregation case, some southern states began to discuss ways and means of setting up private schools to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court to abolish segregation, which they anticipate.

Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi officially have taken steps toward setting up private schools. These schools would be run by private interests under leases, just as warehouses, ginneries and naval stores.

Just as Stephens and men of his school prophesied, the Confederacy was to collapse with all the attendant poverty, devastation and internal strife inevitable to a conquered country, there are citizens in Georgia who contend that the scheme is unworkable and will eventually be laid aside.

We are today witnessing an arm of that crisis left in segregation, a holdover meant to be an ever reminder that if slavery itself had gone, there was still a boundary to divide citizens in first and second classes.

The public school system was hailed upon in its establishment as one of the greatest strokes of this country. A free education offered to the citizens of the nation was the foundation to a real Democracy. The schools were called public, a meaning that said of itself that no citizen would be barred.

Now, we come to the sad plight of a threat to abolish the public school system. These schools would from now on be known as private schools. Every one knows what the little word private means. Private property, whether owned or leased, is private just the same. An individual or corporation is vested with certain individual rights in the regulation of private interest and is fully in authority to set up what might be termed as trespassing.

Again, the leasee of public property, to a large extent will have a say as to who occupies the premises. As the purpose is to keep one group out of a certain place, the leasee can as easily and legitimately eject white children if and when he so desired. In other words, a two-edged axe cuts both ways—that's all.

Surely the citizens of Georgia are not yet ready to take a gamble in the dark at something so untenable as the letting of the public schools to private operators.

There must be a Department of leases, Commissions to regulate the system, accreditation agencies to clear with the educational systems for rating, an independent standard as to the certification of teachers (as private interest might choose to do their own selection of teachers). There is also the problem of fixing retirement schedules and requirements, to say nothing about the many other agencies that are bound to dig deep in the taxpayers' pockets for this venture that is bound in the end to be overtaken by the courts if segregation is actually outlawed!

Flirting a certain disaster, that admits on its face that its purpose is to circumvent the courts, is the offing placed before the people of Georgia in the form of an Amendment for the abolishing of the public school system.

On the face this is bad faith; it is the casting of an aspersion at the court even before it renders a decision. It runs exactly the pattern set up by the southern states back in the sixtie. when even before the Emancipation of the Negro, they "jumped the gun" and pushed "States' Rights" over the borders into the "the right to secede." That right was tested on the field of battle and every man and woman know the disastrous results.

The Governor and the General Assembly have spoken. Now it's up to the people to speak. The decision now is up to the voters of the state and the verdict will be made at the ballot box. The public school is the life vein of Democracy. It is one of the state's most precious heritages and must be preserved for humanity.

Let every voter see that his registration has not been overtaken by the statute of limitation, to the end of being ready to strike in defense of what it took years to create and perfect.

Next November the people will speak.

SEGREGATION ARGUMENTS PUT BEFORE HIGH COURT

First Briefs Discuss Constitutional Points and Power of the Court

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—An issue that has an overlay of civil rights, an undertone of politics and a hard core of constitutional law faces the Supreme Court in the school segregation cases now before it.

The issue began to sharpen this week as first briefs were filed in response to the court's request in June that the parties involved discuss it in written and oral arguments from certain specific premises. Additional briefs are to be filed and the oral arguments are set for Dec. 7.

Some inkling of the lines that the principals will take in setting forth their views has been afforded by the briefs already filed.

There are some observers who profess to see in the court's decision in the baseball cases, handed down Nov. 9, a possible indication of how it will rule in the segregation cases. Those who had the hardihood to predict, however, coupled with their forecast a reminder that the crystal ball always fogs up when called upon to tell what the Supreme Court will do.

Gist of the Amendment

There are five cases before the court in which the constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools is involved. Except in one case in Delaware, they came to the high tribunal on appeal from lower court rulings that state laws or constitutional provisions did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This amendment provides that no state shall make or enforce any law that abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Parents or guardians of Negro school children in South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas and the District of Columbia are contesting in the Supreme Court lower court edicts that segregation laws of those states and the district do not offend the Federal Constitution. Delaware is appealing from a decision of its State Supreme Court ordering Negroes admitted to white schools in New Castle County.

Although the suits, except that by Delaware, were filed in the names of individual Negroes in the three states and in the District of Columbia, they are being pressed in the Supreme Court by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups, some of them composed of white people, which are in the forefront of the civil rights movement. Negro lawyers predominate in the legal battery that will participate in the oral arguments on the non-segregation side.

Lawyers for the civil rights groups stated the basic issue in a consolidated brief filed with the Supreme Court last Monday. They put it this way: "The substantive question, common to all [of the cases] is whether a state can, consistently with the Constitution, exclude children, solely on the ground that they are Negroes, from public schools which otherwise they would be qualified to attend."

Questions by the Court

The court asked the participants in the controversy to discuss two major questions:

1. *Whether Congress, in submitting the Fourteenth Amendment, and the states, in ratifying it, understood that it would abolish segregation in the public schools.*

To this question the response of the lawyers representing the civil rights groups was:

"The evidence makes clear that it was the intent of the proponents of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the substantial understanding of its opponents, that it would, of its own force, prohibit all state action predicated upon race or color."

The Attorney General of Delaware, in the only brief yet filed on behalf of a state, asserted, however, that the debates in the Thirty-ninth Congress, which submitted the Amendment in 1866, "afford a clear indication" that neither Congress nor the states intended it to outlaw public school segregation.

2. *Whether the court has power to order abolition of segregation.*

The lawyers for the civil rights groups said that it did. Delaware's Attorney General told the court that it had no power to do by judicial decree what Congress had not done by legislation. He contended that the problem was a legislative, not a judicial one.

This argument is regarded as a line that probably will be followed by other states in briefs that are yet to be filed and in the arguments before the justices on the bench. It strengthened a belief prevalent among many who have followed the cases since they first came to the Supreme Court, that the nine justices would be urged to leave the segregation problem where it stands, so far as the courts are concerned, and put it up to Congress to make changes in the laws if it wants to.

Doctrine That Is at Issue

The Court is being asked to set aside a doctrine established more than half a century ago in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson—that segregation did not violate the Constitution if separate but equal facilities were provided for the white and Negro races. Segregation in railway cars was the issue in the Plessy case. School segregation was not involved, but the Plessy ruling has been a principal defense in all school segregation cases that have been in the courts since that time.

Counsel for the civil rights groups in the present cases argue that the decision in the Plessy case was erroneous when it was made, and that the separate but equal doctrine should now be overruled.

The states have argued previously, and apparently are preparing to argue again, that public school systems that have been developed in the belief they conformed to doctrine promulgated by the Supreme Court should not now be outlawed by a reversal of this doctrine.

The fact that the intent of Congress was emphasized in the questions the Supreme Court asked lawyers to discuss was seen by some as having given a cue to lawyers for the states. The argument already appearing on the states' side of the case, that segregation is a legislative and not a judicial problem, shows, it is contended in this view, that the lawyers were quick to catch the cue.

This reasoning led to prophesy. In the ruling two weeks ago that professional baseball did not come under the anti-trust laws, the Supreme Court pointedly noted that if baseball was to be brought within the scope of those laws Congress should do it. There, said the prophets, was the position the High Court probably would take in the school segregation cases.

Brownell to File Brief

The Department of Justice was asked to file a brief, stating the position of the Federal Government on the segregation issue. Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General, said this week that the brief was in the final stages of preparation.

A view expressed in some quarters was that Mr. Brownell's problem was about as much political as it was legal.

The Federal Government, it was argued, could not take a position favoring segregation in the public schools. That would be a repudiation of positions taken by President Eisenhower on other forms of segregation and on the broad question of civil rights.

On the other hand, advocacy of the outright abolition of racial segregation will be resented in Southern states that gave strong support to the Republican national ticket in the 1952 elections. South Carolina and Georgia have threatened to abolish their public school systems if segregation is declared unconstitutional and set up a system of subsidized private schools.

South Carolina, led by Gov. James F. Byrnes, was in the forefront of the Southern revolt against the Democratic party, although it failed to join the states of the region that gave their electoral votes to General Eisenhower for President. The margin, however, was only a little more than 14,000.

Thus, some see Mr. Brownell confronted with a possibility of alienating, by means of a legal document, political support that might be important to the Republicans in their drive to set up a two-party system in the South. How Mr. Brownell will get off the horns of this dilemma is a matter of considerable speculation in Washington.

Southern educators decline comment on segregation row

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30—(AP)—Some 1500 educators from 11 Southern states opened their annual conference here today but steered clear of the touchy issue of racial segregation in schools.

A. J. Geiger of Atlanta, executive secretary-treasurer, said the controversy is not the concern of the Southern Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Most delegates declined comment on Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's message to the Supreme Court noting that the court has full authority and the duty to stop segregation in public schools.

"We don't tell people what kind of schools we shall have," said one delegate. "We just try to make the schools better."

Theme of the five-day meeting is: "Education's Role in the Advancing South."

The association covers most qualified schools in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia and North and South Carolina.

The association's Negro affiliate, the Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools, opens its four-day program here tomorrow.

fect, abolish Georgia's public school system if the U. S. Supreme Court decides racial segregation violates the federal Constitution. The House passed both bills last week.

End of segregation 'would be disastrous'

EARLE, Ark., Nov. 30—(AP)—An Arkansas education official says it would be disastrous if the U. S. Supreme Court rules an immediate end to segregation in public schools.

"If you try to put Negroes into white schools, particularly in East Arkansas, it won't be good," added Marvin Bird of Earle, chairman of the Arkansas State Board of Education.

Bird's comment was in connection with U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's opinion that the high court has the power to eliminate racial segregation in schools.

Georgia making laws to keep segregation

ATLANTA, Nov. 30—(AP)—The Georgia Legislature is moving swiftly toward approval of measures advocated by Gov. Herman Talmadge to insure continued racial segregation in the schools.

The state Senate is expected tomorrow to approve two Talmadge segregation measures, one setting up a study commission and the other a constitutional amendment allowing the state to make outright grants to students.

Southern Governors Agree Segregation Is Expensive

BY JOHN R. HENRY
INS Staff Correspondent

HOT SPRINGS, Va. — (INS) — Southern Governors agreed Tuesday in a discussion of public school financing that racial segregation is a tremendously expensive item.

That was the underlying theme, if not directly expressed, in the conclusion that schools for Negroes are being placed on a par with those for white children.

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina said that 70 per cent of the state's 86 million dollar building program has been earmarked for Negro schools.

He recalled how his 1951 promise to finance this expansion through a sales tax bond issue drew fire from the Ku Klux Klan and the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People.

"I knew that when both extremists opposed me, I must be right. And we prevailed even though the now extinct KKK and the NAACP were working opposite sides of the street together."

Gov. John W. Battle of Virginia keynoted the discussion, pointing out that his state successfully used the foundation plan to finance educational progress.

Salaries for Negro teachers are the same as for white teachers, according to Battle.

Byrnes pointed out there are more Negro teachers than white in South Carolina than in New York City.

UNDER STAFFED SCHOOLS

Byrnes reported that expansion of facilities has eliminated scores of small, understaffed schools. He recalled that 34 such outmoded school buildings were advertised for sale recently in a single edition of a South Carolina newspaper.

Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, meanwhile, outlined efforts in his state to place primary responsibility for financing public schools upon the 23 counties and the city of Baltimore.

TIGHTER CONTROLS

In contrast, Gov. William B. Umstead of North Carolina explained the state has taken over financing entirely and as a result must insist upon tighter control of the schools.

Gov. William C. Marland of West Virginia emphasized the difficulty of financing an expansion of schools in his state, but was encouraged by his fellow chief executives.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

The Governors never really mentioned the matter segregation openly. None had any comment for the record even on the keynote address address of their meeting by Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Gov. Talmadge urged the U. S. Supreme Court to recognize Southern Educational progress by upholding separation of the races. The court is scheduled to hear further argument in the case early in December.

Higher education through the Southern Regional plan was discussed during the morning session, and the Governors, meanwhile, received a report on freight rates from Gov. Hugh White from Mississippi.

Gov. White was unable to attend the meeting, he said, in view of a special legislative session he summoned to deal with the segregation problem.

Dixie Welcomes Time To Equalize Education

Postponement by the U. S. Supreme Court of a decision on segregation in public schools brought varied reactions in the South, with most leaders indicating the delay gives time for states to develop equal school facilities for both races.

In Georgia, Governor Talmadge said: "Any comment on my part would be premature."

However, he said he has not changed his mind on Georgia's future action should the Supreme Court finally decide against segregation.

Under Talmadge's plan, Georgia's public schools would be leased to private operators and the state would supply money for the students to pay their "tuition" with admission gained by meeting racial qualifications.

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi said the postponement "has me in a quandary."

"If we go ahead and provide for two equal systems and the court abolishes segregation then where would we be?" he said.

Alabama Gov. Gordon Persons adopted a "wait and see" attitude and declined comment, but he recently indicated a large amount of school construction may be necessary in the South if the court rules for continued segregation on a basis of equal facilities.

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina also declined comment but has previously stated that, if necessary, South Carolina "will abandon the public school system" before permitting mixing the races in classrooms.

Jesse T. Anderson, South Carolina's superintendent of education, however, viewed the delay as an opportunity for the South, and said, "It gives South Carolina more time to complete its development of adequate facilities for white and Negro school children."

He added that units for public school administration have been reorganized and the state has made available sufficient funds to provide equal facilities.

Echoing this thought was Ed McCuistion, Arkansas director of Negro education, who said the postponement will give Arkansas a chance to maintain "the fastest pace ever set by the state in improving Negro schools."

Arch Ford, Arkansas commissioner of education, agreed the postponement would provide the state with additional time to improve Negro school facilities.

In Louisiana, Gov. Robert Kennon said the delay "makes absolutely no difference to us."

He said: "We have already met the situation as far as I am concerned. Louisiana schools and colleges have come a long way toward providing adequate facilities for Negro citizens. The state has anticipated the problem by giving equal salaries to Negro teachers and making vast improvements in recent years in our Negro schools."

"Free Choice," A Device For Transition

By DR. JOHN B. HENDERSON

WITHOUT DOUBT, integration is the issue of the hour that must be faced and reckoned with here in America. For some months now the whole country has waited with abated breath for the Supreme Court to decide the segregation issue. The speculation as to the effect the end of segregation would have has run the gamut all the way from predictions of revolution with much bloodshed to the position that it would make positively no difference at all.

The action of the court in requesting additional arguments on the matter has only postponed for a while the issue that inevitably must be dealt with. In the meantime, everything possible should be done to insure as harmonious an adjustment as it is possible to make. The real leadership of the South should assert itself and indicate the way to go. Talmadge and Byrnes have attempted to take the leadership but what they propose is neither Christian, democratic nor even sensible. Their proposals are the idiotic rantings of unregenerate rebels. They are headed up a blind alley from which they must retreat.

DR. HENDERSON

A MUCH MORE realistic and sensible solution has been proposed by Lydel Sims, a feature writer for the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Writing in the May 27 issue of the Christian Century, he makes the observation that there is "evidence of a major shift of opinion on the part of many white Southerners. Increasingly the question is no longer whether segregation will end, but how." He makes the further observation that "the South bitterly opposes 'force laws', proposed federal legislation which would supercede state laws . . . But we apply force laws of our own by forcing segregation in areas where people do not wish to be segregated. We do to the individual just what we do not want the federal government to do to the state: we deny the right of individual choice, the right to work out an individual solution to a problem."

He proposes what he calls a "Free Choice" plan as a device for transition. It sets up a third level of public contact in racial matters, Free Choice. The other two levels are already well known, the segregated and the unsegregated. His proposal calls for the "naming of free choice areas in time and space for those who have objection to a shared use of facilities."

HE ILLUSTRATES WHAT he means by citing the arrangement made in Memphis with reference to the use of the zoo. There are certain days restricted for white people only. There are certain other days restricted for Negro use only. Then there are certain days open to all and those who have no objection to members of the opposite race may visit it on those days.

Such an arrangement could be instituted with reference to the schools also. In addition to the all-white and all-Negro schools as we now have them designate certain schools as free choice where those who are ready for integration may attend.

THIS FREE CHOICE arrangement provides a way for gradual and peaceful change. It affords the diehards a chance to get the feel of a new situation with a minimum of friction. The extremists on both sides will not be satisfied with this but at least it is a sensible proposal that has much in it to commend itself to the consideration of thinking people.

As strongly as we desire the immediate end of all forms of segregation we must admit that attitudes change slowly, even more slowly than the Supreme Court moves. A change as momentous as the end of segregation should evoke the best thought and planning of the best people so that we can get started on what is inevitable.

* * *

I REGRET IT MUCH THAT I must admit that nothing has been proposed by the religious leaders in the South that indicates a readiness to take the leadership in this matter. Perhaps right there lies the reason for the present situation. There is more segregation in Christian America when Christians meet to pray "Our Father" and pay lip service to the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man than at any other time.

Until a better plan is proposed I am casting my vote in favor of the one suggested by a newspaper man, for it seems to me to be an honest proposal to get started on the effort to bring about the desired change. As a device for transition I think it is tops.

I see by the papers that the Norfolk School Board is conducting three workshops for the school teachers. One for Negroes at a white school. One for whites at a white school and both whites and Negroes at a white school. Already it has gotten started with an area of free choice.

Publisher Itemizes His Opposition To School Bias

BALTIMORE, Md. — Carl Murphy, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association has issued a public proclamation on the hearing of five school segregation cases October 12 by the Supreme Court.

The proclamation reads:

"I am opposed to segregation, titled "Why I am opposed to segregated schools," was issued because:

"In which all of us must contribute to freedom with our dollars and the public expression of our beliefs," Murphy declared.

It is a relic of slavery.

A badge of servitude.

Only colored people are segregated.

It is inhuman and unconstitutional.

"We are accustomed to think only of the 14th Amendment as guaranteeing our equal rights.

"But the 13th Amendment was adopted three years before the 14th and was originally designed to do the whole job.

"It says: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude . . shall exist within the United States.

"The 13th Amendment does not permit the withholding of any right inhering in freedom.

"It not only strikes down slavery as bondage, but it prevents the imposition of any burdens, or disabilities that constitute bridges of servitude.

"An end of slavery must mean universal freedom.

"The end of slavery can only mean citizenship and personal liberty for one and all everywhere the same.

"Racial sepaartion was the key pillar in the slave system. It survives today as racial segregation.

"The theory that a person is free when he is barred by law from public institutions is a fiction and a delusion.

"Segregation is a form of slavery.

"A free man hates to wear the badge of servitude in his face, and the 13th Amendment to the Constitution forbids it."

The Paradox Of Segregation

WHEN last week the Supreme Court called for a reargument in October of the five cases on segregation in the public schools it bared the searching of its own mind. It said to the nation that faces the perplexities of segregation and the paradox it poses in our democracy that on this question as it applies to the public schools there is no doctrine of infallibility available. The action calling for the rearguing of the cases, which the court has had under consideration for six months, was not alone one of the Supreme Court justices disclosing the depth of their search into a constitutional question. It was also an act of men of goodwill looking toward the social impact of a possible decision of vast importance.

It was no chance conspiracy that carried the cases on segregation in the schools from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia to the court at about the same time so that they could be bracketed together. Segregation has been legally disintegrating under one court decision after another. Scores of Negro students are now studying in Southern universities at the graduate and professional level because a series of decisions of the Supreme Court have established the principle that "separate" facilities that are "equal" cannot be provided at that level. There are, the court has held, important intangible factors in higher education that are destroyed by the presence of the segregation barrier. The legal issue has descended to the public schools by a logical sequence of events.

The perplexity of the court is not strange. The scholar of the law knows that mores and social practice crystallize into law. When the process is reversed by the law always there are risks. Both our social philosophy and our social history uphold this principle. Yet change in race relations in the South, where the Negro population is concentrated, has been swift in recent years. Some change, notably in higher education, has come under the compulsion of the courts. The most significant gains in race relations in the region have been the voluntary steps the South has taken in the abandonment of segregation. Many cultural bridges that divided the races have been crossed. Negroes have taken their places in the governmental structure as law enforcement officers and as members of governmental bodies. The church's leadership has been notable. Professional associations are opening their doors to Negroes and the worth and dignity of Negro achievement are being recognized.

The Supreme Court will render its decision on segregation in the public schools in a climate of growing tolerance that is one of the most heartening signs of our times. The climate suggests that, whatever the decision of the court may be, democracy has nothing to fear from more democracy. —New York Times editorial, June 15, 1953.

Dr. Nabritt conceded integration would mean the loss of jobs for about one-third of the 3,800 Negro school supervisors in this area.

"But," he added, "if they are good supervisors they should be able to teach and if they can teach they can get jobs as teachers."

Vinson death may delay 5 school cases

Supreme Court calendar may now be changed

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —Due to the death of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, on Sept. 8, the five school segregation cases, set for reargument Dec. 7, may be further postponed, the NNPA learned on Wednesday.

An informed source intimated that the whole calendar of the Supreme Court is now subject to change.

The school segregation cases were originally set for re-argument of Oct. 12.

However, at the request of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, they were postponed until the December date in order to give attorneys more time in preparation of briefs on the questions which they were asked to discuss on reargument.

In addition to Governor Earl Warren of California, others who are being mentioned as possible successor to Mr. Vinson include:

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York; Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the New Jersey supreme Court; Chief Judge J. Parker, Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals; Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and John J. McCloy, former U.S. High Commissioner in Germany.

Raps Negro Teachers Who Fear School Integration

ST. LOUIS — While the United States waited re-argument of the critical school segregation case before the Supreme court, the lawyer who has commanded the legal battle gave the lie to the theory that integration will cause Negro fearing loss of their jobs.

At a special feature of the NAACP convention, a lawyers' workshop, Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall blasted Negro teachers who oppose integrated schools, fearing loss of teir jobs.

JOB PROTECTION

"The schools in which they are now working are going to be integrated," Marshall declared.

"It is to their best advantage — in fact it is protection to their jobs — that they enroll in some integrated school like their state university and rub shoulders with white teachers so that when integration comes their jobs will be easier because the white people will have become used to them."

Marshall said these Negro teachers must "stop a few summers of majoring in Harlem and minoring at Columbia university and majoring on the Southside of Chicago and minoring at the University of Chicago and must apply to their state universities so they can help this fight along and do their race some good."

FACTS AND FIGURES

Dr. James M. Nabritt, secretary of Howard university, cited facts and figures to show that integration would not result in unemployment of Negro teachers.

"Quoting from a recent study conducted at Howard, Dr. Nabritt said there are 329,000 teachers in the 17 states and the District of Columbia which segregate their schools. Of this number 71,000 are colored.

Declaring that the survey showed that school enrollments are increasing 20 percent faster than the states can find teachers, Nabritt said there is now a shortage of 27,000 teachers in the study area and that it would be a physical impossibility to teach the children if Negro teachers were fired.

TENURE LAWS

He said two-fifths of the colored teachers in question are covered by tenure laws in seven of the 17 states and could not be arbitrarily fired.

Segregation Goes? Strife ---Talmadge

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14—Gov. Herman Talmadge today blasted the federal civil rights program and attempts to end segregation in public schools before 700 cheering members of the Peace Officers Association of Georgia.

He referred to a suit now pending in the U.S. Supreme Court to end school segregation, and said:

"If they strike down the principles of segregation, then in my opinion, there will be more trouble and strife in this country than there has been since the Civil War.

The association re-elected without opposition Lt. Col. E. S. Burke, deputy director of the Georgia Department of Public Safety, as president; G. Allen Maddox, chief Fulton County probation officer, as vice president, and Lt. E. D. Mink, treasurer of the State Patrol, as secretary-treasurer.

Members voted to ask the legislature for a revision of the pension law, which would permit officers with 20 years' service to retire at 60 percent of their regular pay up to $100 a month; those with 24 years service to retire at 70 per cent of their pay up to $112.50 and those with 28 years service to retire at 80 percent of their pay up to $125.

Holds Debate With Talmadge On Public School Issues

BY LIN HOLLOWAY

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge has reiterated his belief that the people of the South — especially in the state of Georgia — would take the extreme measure of abolishing the public school system if the United States Supreme Court rules that segregation of the races in the schools is unconstitutional.

The Georgia governor made his stand clear on the matter in a televised debate on "Segregation in the Public School" Monday night. Speaking in favor of integrating the public school by Supreme Court edict was Aubrey Williams, former director of the National Youth Administration, editor of the Southern Farmer, and president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

MR. WILLIAMS BELIEVES:

Mr. Williams believes that public school segregation could be abolished without bothering unduly southern customs and habits. He believes that only a clear-cut decision by the Supreme Court will settle the issue once and for all. He believes that the institution of segregation, itself, is harmful, and —in view of the dictates of the Constitution—laws requiring segregation are more dangerous than any others.

He further feels that customs and habits would not be two radically upset by outlawing segregation in schools. Indicative of the fact that the world would not come to an end should bias in schools be eradicated, he noted, was the fact that little if anything untoward has occurred since segregation on railroad dining cars was abolished.

In fortifying his stands, Mr Williams noted that a Supreme Court justice has already said that he believes that reports that the Negro favors segregation is just so much talk.

That Negroes actually favor the end of segregation, Mr. Williams noted, has been clearly demonstrated in Alabama where teachers have been unstinting in their support of the NAACP's current "EE" (equal education) drive, and that only recently South Carolina churches donated $5000 to the NAACP's fight. Mr. Williams noted that no segment of the Negro populace has failed to go along with the anti-segregation forces.

Not only does Gov. Talmadge feel that Georgia would do away with its public school system and institute a means of subsidizing each student, he also feels that, according to previous Supreme Court decisions, segregation in the public schools is the law of the land anyway.

UPHOLDS STATE'S RIGHTS

The Georgia high executive indicated that he felt that past decisions of the Supreme Court do not hold the context of the 14th amendment guaranteeing equality of privilege to all citizens to be all inclusive in relation to state's rights. He contended in his observations of the matter that the state should act as the supreme power to keep or abolish segregation of races in any sphere as long as the state felt that segregation was "best" for its citizens.

In reply to a direct question, Gov. Talmadge said that during Georgia's current extensive school program the major portion of the $200 millions being spent is earmarked for the equalization of Negro schools. The governor, however, contends that the building program is not meant to bring weight to the "separate but equal" doctrine, but is rather intended to merely give Georgia students of all races good schools.

On the other hand, Mr. Williams (who once made a South-wide tour with Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune to determine first-hand the status of the Negro in education) was forthright in his beliefs.

Talmadge's state that the public schools in Georgia would be abolished if the Supreme Court ruled segregation unconstitutional, was strongly attacked by Aubrey Williams. Mr. Williams pointed out that the school system has become a definite part of the American system and to alter it in this fashion, would destroy the system itself.

Talmadge Aides Push Segregation, Red Bills

By BERT SPENCER

Administration forces in the General Assembly yesterday began action on school segregation and subversive activities, even before Gov. Talmadge formally recommended the proposals to the legislature.

The governor, in his address to the assembly at noon today, is expected to recommend legislation aimed at preserving school segregation and cracking down on subversives.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Talmadge forces dropped two segregation measures into the hopper. A bill amending and strengthening the present state Subversive Activities Act was introduced in the Senate.

The House resolutions, offered by Rep. Frank Twitty of Mitchell County, administration floor leader, will be formally introduced today.

One resolution calls for a constitutional amendment that would give the state and its subdivisions the right to appropriate funds to private schools. If the amendment were approved by the people, it would give the General Assembly the power to legislate at any time a system of school taxation and educational appropriations that would bypass the public school system in Georgia.

Such legislation presumably would be passed to avoid mixed schools if the U.S. Supreme Court rules against segregation in public schools in the five cases before the court.

A second resolution introduced by Twitty calls for creation of an education commssion which would draft legislation necessary "to maintain separate education of the white and colored races under all circumstances."

The administration floor leader in the upper house, Fourth District Sen. Homer Edenfield of Kingsland, introduced a bill amending the Subversive Activities Act passed in February.

Lamar Sizemore, special assistant attorney general appointed under the original act to investigate Communist and other subversive activities in the state, said the major changes deal with loyalty checks of state, county and municipal employes.

If the act were amended by Edenfield's bill, Sizemore explained, it would require a loyalty pledge of persons applying for Georgia government jobs and of all persons employed by the state and local governments as of Jan. 1, 1954.

The loyalty pledge would be similar to that now required by the Federal Civil Service Commission, Sizemore added.

The proposed amendments also classify as confidential, information obtained in the investigation of subversive activities, with only the attorney general and the governor holding the authority to release the records. At present, legislative committees have access to the information, Sizemore said.

Investigation of subversive activities in Georgia would continue under the special assistant attorney general.

Earlier, Gov. Talmadge abandoned a plan that would have set up a legislative investigating committee to investigate subversive activities.

The governor said he believed the committee plan would have interfered with similar investigations by the Congress.

Educators Tell 10-Yr. Plan Today

Assembly To Get 'Adequate' Scheme

By BILL ALLEN

A group of educators and laymen headed by Roy Harris of Augusta will outline a proposed "adequate program on education" at 2 p.m. today before a joint meeting of House and Senate committees on appropriations, education and the university system.

The new plan involves an estimated $30,000,000 increase in state school expenditures over a 10-year period. It is intended to replace the "minimum foundation for education" plan under which the schools are now operating.

FOR FUTURE

Political observers said the program is being laid before the legislature this November without expectation of increased school appropriations at this time.

The timing of the presentation, they say, is designed to lay the groundwork for a serious appeal for more money next session and to make the "adequate program" an issue in the 1954 gubernatoria and legislative races.

The plan was drafted without consideration of the segregation issue or Gov. Talmadge's plan to turn public schools over to private ownership if the U.S. Supreme Court rules segregation out, observers said.

LOYALTY BILL

Meanwhile, the anti-subversive loyalty questionnaire bill appeared likely to be the first piece of administration - sponsored legislation to pass both houses of the General Assembly. It is scheduled for House approval today.

The bill, already approved by the Senate, would require all persons paid in part or in whole with state tax money to fill out a loyalty questionnaire which would be filed in the office of the attorney general.

Persons giving false information would be subject to trial and conviction for perjury as already provided by statute.

CLEAR ROAD

No opposition to the legislation is expected, according to Speaker Fred Hand.

Also, a compromise was rumored in the making on what had promised to be the most potentially explosive issue up for consideration at this session of the Legislature—school legislation.

Speaker Fred Hand introduced a bill that now is on the House calendar which would allow local boards of education to consolidate schools by grades or by pupils as they see fit, in order to facilitate school construction under the state building authority.

REMOVE BLOCK

The bill is designed to remove a stumbling block placed in the way of the school building program by a recent State Supreme Court decision holding schools could not be merged by grades but "only two or more whole schools into one."

Rep. C. C. Perkins and others in the House oppose the speaker's bill on the grounds that "discrimination" might arise within local school systems and consolidation might "virtually ruin" small communities centered around a school.

But legislative sources said last night that there would be no floor fight, and the bill would not be brought up until a compromise was reached with opposing legislators.

However, Hand indicated that two vitally important proposals to provide more money for local school systems will be considered today.

The resolutions call for constitutional amendments that would:

1. Remove the 15-mill limit on school taxes and allow counties or municipalities to levy as much ad valorem tax as they see fit for education purposes.

2. Remove the $2,000 homestead exemption from application to ad valorem taxes for educational purposes.

School officials calling for increased expenditures recently were answered by administration leaders, including Gov. Talmadge, with a plea that further pay raises at the present would have to be provided locally.

NEW SOURCES

The two constitutional amendments, if approved in the Legislature and ratified in 1954, would open up new sources of revenue to local schools.

Many counties and cities already have begun moves to raise their school tax limit and remove the homestead exemption.

The Senate will be faced this week with Gov. Talmadge's proposed constitutional amendment allowing the state to subsidize education by pupils if necessary to circumvent an expected U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

Also up for passage in the Senate is a resolution calling for an investigation of Insurance Commissioner Zack D. Cravey.

'Adequate' Schools Are Up to People

Article VIII, Section 1, of the Georgia Constitution reads as follows:

"The provision of an adequate education for the citizen shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

In the General Assembly Monday actions were considered affecting both these provisions. In both cases the final decision must be made by the people through their elected representatives.

While the Senate studied the measure that would make it possible for the Legislature to abolish the public school system, a nonpartisan group of legislators and laymen were laying out their plan for making the Minimum Foundation Program for Education into an "adequate" program. The latter objective, they maintain, can be attained within the framework of the Minimum Foundation Program.

The citizens' committee proposed a 10-year program that would cost the taxpayers of the state millions of dollars.

The adequate program for Georgia schools is thus put before the people of Georgia through the General Assembly. It becomes now an issue in next year's election. The people must decide whether they are willing to accept responsibility for furthering the present program. In short, they must define "adequate" and decide whether they are willing to pay for it.

The Talmadge administration has, without doubt, accomplished more in the field of public education than any in modern history. It has fulfilled, too, its promises to effectuate the Minimum Foundation Program. Having raised taxes to do this job, the governor feels that the line must be held and the Assembly feels the same way. Any further moves must await a new administration and a new Legislature. It is well that the people start thinking about them now.

In the meantime, certain measures are being offered that would enable local communities to increase their efforts in the field of education. These include a measure that would make homestead exemptions for school tax purposes optional to communities and another that would lift the ceiling on bonded indebtedness. Both measures would encourage greater local participation in school financing and should be approved.

In the meantime, Georgia educators and leaders in every field hope that no hasty action will be taken that might destroy the vast progress that has been made.

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Georgia

Building Bill Outlines Plan for Negro Schools

Better Facilities in Concentration Urged in Report of State Authority

The small rural Negro school will disappear from the Georgia scene within the next three years, and Negro education will be concentrated in 511 schools, most of them new.

Sounding the death knell for the old-fashioned frame schoolhouse located on many a Georgia country road will be the State School Building Authority, an Education department report to the General Assembly says.

Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, says in the report that about 2700 of the 3,205 Negro schools that existed in the state in 1941-42 will have disappeared by September, 1955.

Almost every school in the state having less than seven teachers will have been consolidated when the $200,000,000 school building program now underway is completed, Dr. Collins said.

SUCH COUNTIES as Charlton, Echols, Lee and Long will have only one centrally located elementary and high school for Negroes. In other counties, there will be a different pattern. In Sumter, for example, there will be a centrally located high school and six elementary schools out over the county.

At least five counties—Towns, Union, Dawson, Gilmer and Forsyth—will have no Negro schools at all. The few Negroes who live there will go to nearby counties to school under special arrangements.

"Except in heavily populated areas, there will be only one high school in a system with a sufficient number of pupils to warrant enough teachers to offer a broad and diversified program," Dr. Collins said.

* * *

"UNDER the reorganized program, the holding power of the schools should be greater and the instruction more effective."

As a necessary component to the centralization process, Dr. Collins to the Assembly in his report that new legislation is necessary in the field of student transportation.

"In June, 1952, 290,537 students were being transported," the school superintendent stated.

"When the school building program is completed . . . approximately 400,000 pupils will be transported," he added. "This will make it necessary to provide additional funds for this service."

The first new school buildings being constructed by the State School Building Authority should be ready for occupancy by September, 1953, Dr. Collins said.

All buildings should be completed and ready for occupancy by September, 1955.

Boyd Assails Laws Upholding Bias In Secondary Schools

14d(1) Georgia

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Segregation was described last night to the Atlanta public by political analyst William Boyd as an outmoded practice which denies equal opportunity and protection of laws, while it was defended with equal vigor by a southern white attorney as a traditional practice which should be left entirely to individual states, "who know what is best for their own people."

The absence of segregation was detailed as a world in which "student one school to go five miles to academics would not have to pass by other," by Dr. Boyd, while his opponent, Atty. William Schroeder, held that racial segregation was no different from separate classification of boys and girls institutions.

Dr. Boyd, chairman of the Political Science Department, Atlanta University and News Analyst for WERD, appeared on WLTV on "The Big Question" sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He was opposed by Attorney William Schroeder on the question "Is Segregation in Secondary Schools Legal?"

The program was moderated by Joseph Wyatt, while a three-man panel consisting of David Grambrel, Charles Smith and Clifford Oxford fired questions at the two speakers.

Dr. Boyd held that segregation carried with it the badge of inferiority for the Negro and "denies to all Americans their equal chance for opportunity under the law."

Citing specific cases to prove his points, Boyd laid down three specific faults of segregation:

1. Legally enforced segregation is a denial of the 14th Amendment."
2. Segregation is a denial of equal opportunity.
3. The 'doctrines of separate but equal' are not applicable today."

Dr. Boyd held that equal opportunity "can be obtained only in the absence of segregation."

DEFENDS SEGREGATION

Attorney Schroeder, defending the tradition of segregation, declared that "The Fourteenth Amendment does not outlaw or declare segregation unconstitutional."

He based his argument on the "common understanding" in 1868 when the amendment was adopted. The lawyer said that 23 states ratified the amendment, and that 17 of them followed the pattern of segregation when it was passed, "and many still do."

GRADUATE SCHOOLS DIFFERENT

Asked by Clifford Oxford if he considered segregation in schools of higher learning in a different light from secondary ones, the attorney declared that gratitude students are attending school "because they want it and are paying for it in many cases."

He said that secondary students attend school "because the state law says they have to."

He admitted, however, that a Negro who qualified for admission to the University of Georgia would have to be accepted "unless we could prove beyond a reasonable doubt" that equal opportunity does exist for both races.

LIVING DOCUMENT

Dr. Boyd, however, described the federal constitution as a "living document susceptible to various conditions from time to time. He said that courts have to interpret the Constitution basically on specific cases. He offered examples of cases in past years that met the needs of the nation which could not apply today.

Dr. Boyd declared, the Constitution may be interpreted to meet conditions in everyday life. He aded that, while there are no prohibitions of various statutes regarding racial classification, "there is a clear obligation of the government to provide equal protection of the law."

Gov. Cheered On Segregation Speech To Solons

BY PAUL W. BURTON
International News Service Staff Correspondent

Gov. Herman Talmadge was wildly cheered yesterday when he told the Georgia Legislature as long as he is governor there will be no non-segregated schools and colleges in the state.

He [illegible] legislation aimed at maintaining school segregation should the U. S. Supreme Court give an adverse opinion in suits now pending. Bills covering this recommendation— one permitting the state to finance children in private schools and the other setting up a study group—were introduced yesterday.

The governor also urged extension of efforts to weed out Communists in the state government, asked the lawmakers to give "consideration" to a superhighway running north-south through the state, recommended a fixed primary date in September, asked for reforms in the Workmen's Compensation laws and urged a hold-the-line policy on spending.

Both houses adjourned for the day soon after the address, but the day's activity included:

1. The Senate Highway Committee eliminated a controversial inspection section from the Uniform Trafic Code proposal, and prepared to bring the measure to the Senate floor Wednesday.

2. Abolition of the State Milk Control Board was demanded by a resolution submitted by Rep. J. Willis Conger of Decatur County. He said the present set-up gives the distributor too much profit in proportion to what the dairyman gets and also keeps retail prices up.

3. The House voted to create a committee to probe charges against Flint Circuit Solicitor General Ben Garland. The investigation, asked by Rep. Bill Freeman of Monroe County is the first step toward impeachment of Garland, which was demanded by a grand jury.

Gov. Talmadge reviewed accomplishments of his administration, then turned to recommendations for this 25-day session. He said he cannot believe the high court will override segregation, but added: "Nevertheless, we must be prepared with a plan to save our constitutional system of separate education in the calamitous event of an adverse decision."

Talmadge Ready To Abolish Schools If Segregation Ends

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23—(AP)—Georgia's Governor Talmadge told a Jacksonville television audience tonight he would take steps to abolish the present public schools of Georgia if the U. S. Supreme Court fails to uphold segregation in the nation's public schools.

The Georgia chief executive said he would call an extraordinary session of the Legislature and recommend such action.

He said however, he would not attempt to force the issue in areas under jurisdiction of the Federal Government because "the Federal Government has more troops than the state of Georgia."

Talmadge outlined his position on the issue on a Junior Chamber of Commerce forum.

If Court Bans Segregation

Herman Talmadge Says He Will Scrap School System

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Gov. Herman Talmadge reaffirmed his intention yesterday of abolishing Georgia's Public School System should the U. S. Supreme Court abolish racial segregation in the schools of South Carolina.

The court decision is now pending.

The Governor declared:

"I would be reluctant to abolish the public school system, but it would be my duty as Governor to prevent killings, bloodshed and possible lynchings. I haven't got enough troops in Georgia, and neiher has the U. S. Army got enough troops to prevent bloodshed if segregation in the common schools in this state is destroyed."

Talmadge said the ruling in South Carolina would not have an immediate effect on Georgia, but contended that it would create a precedent which could also abolish segregation in his state within a short time.

Gov. Talmadge has arranged for a meeting of state education, financial and legal authorities in the event the high court abolishes segregation in the pending cases.

Under the Governor's plan, educational facilities would be leased to private individuals. Money which now goes to public school systems would be distributed equally to each student as a subsidy for his education at the "private" schools. The Governor said:

"I think I have arrived at the only solution to maintain an excellent school system for all people rich and poor alike, and at the same time maintain segregation."

School Bonds Delayed By Segregation Issue

Georgia School Building Authority bonds won't be adversely affected by the expected United States Supreme Court ruling on segregation.

However, State Auditor B. E Thrasher said the pending decisions are delaying the sale of the second issue of school bonds The Authority previously has sold a $32,700,000 issue and is now ready to sell another issue of about 65 millions.

The case before the U. S. Court directly attacks segregation in public schools and has brought a threat that if prohibited, Georgia will cease operating a school system, lease the schools for private operation on a segregated basis, and make state education grants directly to individual students.

The School Building Authority has been ready to go ahead with its second bond issue for some time, but investment firms have been advising delay until the Supreme Court rules or recesses without handing down a decision.

Thrasher said "The bond people tell us they understand the situation and know that the money will continue to be available from the state."

"But they say it is too big a job to explain all that to each individual prospective bond buyer."

ed press conference statement, said that state subsidization of private schools for both white and Negro children would be the only way to prevent "strife and bloodshed" if segregation is banned.

How a "bunch of mad men could force such beliefs on us is beyond my comprehension," he said. Adoption of mixed classes, he added, would take the nation "one step closer to the policies of the Kremlin."

However, the governor said, in the event of such a ruling he would call the Legislature into an immediate special session so that it could pass minor amendments to existing laws and put the schools in private hands.

He restated his belief that "you cannot legislate the social thinking of a people" and that the answer to segregation should be solved at the local level. Talmadge said Georgia is spending 53 per cent of its income on education including a $200,000,000 building program to equalize schools for white and Negro children.

At a mass meeting in Florence, S. C., 35 Negro parents signed a petition to have their children admitted to Florence County white schools because the Negro schools are not equal to the white schools and "never can" be equal.

The petition presented arguments similar to those in the Clarendon County suit which is before the Supreme Court and a petition in Beaufort County. Negro leaders said both petitions were preliminary to court action.

The Supreme Court has directed that certain points of the Clarendon suit be re-argued next December. The Negroes basic contention is that segregation in itself is a denial of equality.

South Carolina like Georgia has made preliminary plans to shift schools to private management if public school segregation is outlawed. The state voted in a referendum last fall to strike out of the Constitution the clause that a free public school system must be provided. At the suggestion of Governor Byrnes, the Legislature has not ratified the referendum vote, as required in the state, pending a decision on the Clarendon case.

Talmadge: East Shift If Segregation Banned

Governor Talmadge said Monday that Georgia can transfer public schools to private operation in "a few days" if the U. S. Supreme Court bans classroom segregation.

At the same time, a third action was started in South Carolina to challenge segregation of schools, the main case, before the high court—one that is expected to provide the key to future color line policy in schools throughout the South—originated in South Carolina.

Talmadge, in a strongly word-

Talmadge Insists Schools' Fate Tied to Segregation

Restates Private Setup Pledge On Nationwide TV Program

Gov. Herman Talmadge told a nationwide television audience last night Georgia will abolish public schools and subsidize the individual child if the Supreme Court orders an end to segregation in the South.

Opposing his view on "The Big Issue" over WLW-A, which originated in Washington, D.C., was Aubrey Williams, publisher of Southern Farms and Homes Magazine. "The time has changed when an issue such as this (segregation) can be decided over a long period of time," Williams said, "it must be done decisively and clearly by the Supreme Court."

"The Supreme Court ruled 75 years ago," Talmadge argued, "that the matter of segregation in public schools is up to the individual states. I don't think we have any justices on the bench today who have a better understanding of human beings than those gentlemen did 75 years ago."

BASED ON CONSTITUTION

When asked if his segregation views were based on the predication that Negroes are inferior, Talmadge replied: "There are inferior people in every race. My opinion is based on the Constitution which says that every state has the right to determine the kind of schools it shall have. If the courts interfere, we'll have a police state. After all, if you set up schools by sex that doesn't mean one sex is inferior to the other."

Talmadge also stated that nowhere does the law regulate public schools. When told it is a matter of "public consent," he answered: "You don't run a government on public consent."

Williams upheld that the matter of public school segregation was a violation of the public rights of Negroes.

"It's an individual thing," he said, "their rights are being violated. If a child is refused the right to go to a public school he has the right to appeal to the highest court in the land."

DEFINES EQUALITY

"Segregation does not mean a violation of the rights of anyone," said Talmadge, "and equality doesn't mean that races should have to go to school in the same building and in the same room, either."

In stating that Georgia would abolish the public school system and set up private schools, Talmadge remarked: "It will not be in violation of any state or U.S. law."

Later Williams said there was no merit to claims that Negroes themselves did not want segregation ended. He pointed out that recently in South Carolina and Alabama Negroes of churches and schools contributed heavily to assist in the fight against separate but equal school systems.

At one point in the program a questioner stated that at one time Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and other states had segregation and that it had been abolished without any serious problems by state legislation. He suggested that possibly the state level would be the best way to decide the issue.

"This is a matter to be decided by the highest court in our land," Williams asserted. "The problem of inequality and segregation begins in the school, but you produce a situation there which is carried out and maintained from then on."

East Point To Dedicate Negro School

The new 24-classroom East Point elementary school for Negroes will be dedicated Nov. 8 with ceremonies at the school, corner of East Washington and Bayard streets.

One of the first projects financed under the current state school building program, the elementary school will accommodate 692 children now attending classes at the high school. Total cost of the building, which includes a cafeteria and auditorium, is estimated at $496,000.

Elementary classes at the high school have been jammed since September with the first grade running on a daily schedule of triple sessions.

For the Negro high school at East Point, a $125,000 gymnasium-auditorium will be completed about Nov. 20. It was financed through local bonds and will seat about 900.

Another such building will be dedicated Nov. 24 at Russell High School, largest in the county system with 1,300 students. The building, also erected with bond funds, at a cost of $280,000, will accommodate 1,200 spectators and has six adjoining classrooms.

Legislators Hail Segregation Plan

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Gov. Talmadge's address yesterday won legislative praise as a "sound approach" to the problem of continued segregation in schools and a deterrent to communism in Georgia.

Legislative supporters and critics of the governor endorsed Talmadge's plan to appoint a committee to study any U.S. Supreme Court decision handed down on segregation. They also were pleased at the plan to continue an anti-subversive investigation by the State Law Department in lieu of "any witch-hunt" by legislative committees.

FOR ASSEMBLY

The segregation and anti-subversive proposals highlighted Talmadge's address to the General Assembly—an address made on the fifth anniversary of his first inauguration, and his final speech before the General Assembly unless a special session is called. Talmadge got his biggest applause when he reiterated his oft-repeated promise that "as long as I am your governor there will be no mixed schools in Georgia." He said race relations in Georgia today are better than those of any other state.

Rep. Marston Dunaway of Polk County yesterday followed the governor's example in dropping a request for a state un-American activities committee. Dunaway had a resolution pending from the session earlier this year. Yesterday he said he had withdrawn his request for creation of a legislative committee.

HE'S PLEASED

A member of the University of Georgia committee, Rep. Phil Campbell of Oconee County, said he was pleased that no "witch-hunt" would be conducted. The Law Department's investigation cast suspicion on the backgrounds of four or five University System teachers. Talmadge disclosed in his speech that those of suspected backgrounds have been or are now being removed from the state payroll. He was applauded when he promised to fire any others found on the payrolls.

Talmadge proposed that all state employes be required to take a loyalty oath such as the U.S. Civil Service Commission has for federal employes. Erle Cocke Jr., former national commander of the American Legion who was in the audience, said this was a good plan and that if the federal government had enforced it "there wouldn't be any Harry Dexter White furor now."

Rep. Porter Carswell of Burke County, where the Negro population is four times as great as the white, said the governor's plan to name a study commission on any court decision was good.

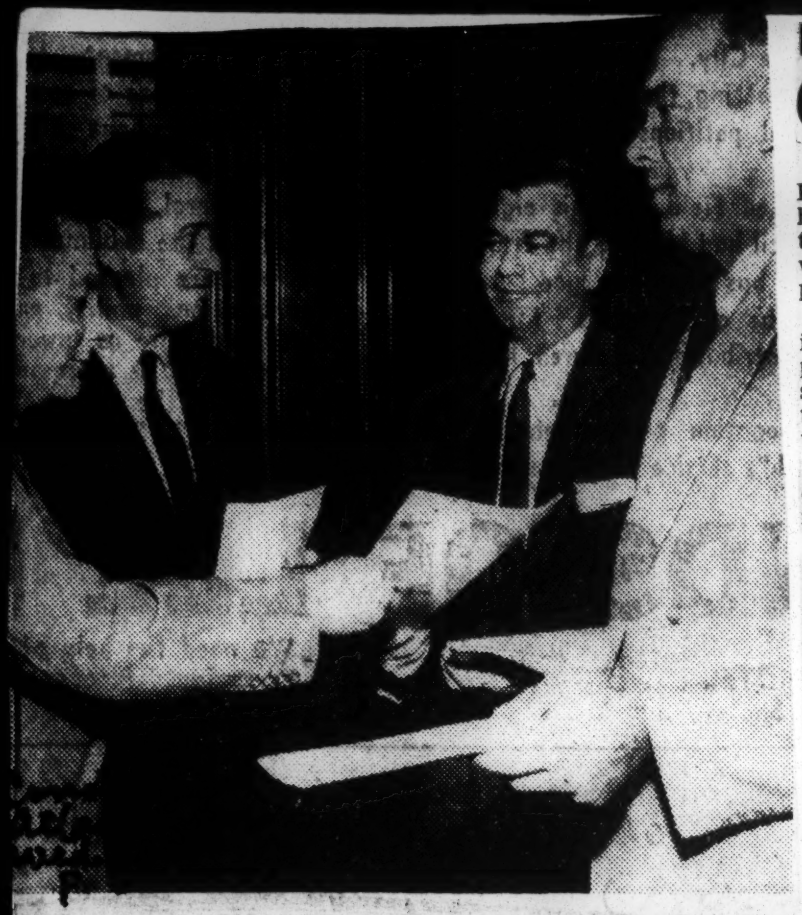
RACE AMITY

"We have never had any racial trouble in my county," Carswell reported. "We have 70 Negro schools to five white schools. We are improving the educational facilities for the Negroes. There is no question, however, that if an adverse court decision comes we must be prepared to do something to avoid trouble in our peaceful race relationship. The social impact would be tremendous on poor rural counties where people are unable to send their children to private schools. It would undo the progress we have made in race relationship."

Rep. Odel Ingell of Murray County, where only 18 Negro children are in school, said his county is not up against the problem that Burke County faces because there are so few Negroes in his county. He believed that the problem will work itself out if given time, and he said he thinks the governor's plan for a study commission is a good idea. The problem is more serious than many people think, he added.

Fulton Rep. Hamilton Lokey termed a study committee to study constitutional courses of action and make recommendations to the Legislature "a splendid and intelligent approach to the segregation problem."

House Floor Leader Frank Twitty of Mitchel said the governor is to be commended for making this "sane and sound suggestion" instead of acting in a manner of hysteria.



Staff Photo—Floyd Jillson

TALMADGE HANDS OUT COPIES OF SPEECH
(L-R) Rep. Hopkins, Sen. Callaway, Governor, Rep. Joe King

In event Supreme Court acts—

Gov. Talmadge asks laws to keep schools segregated

ATLANTA, Nov. 18—(AP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge said yesterday he cannot bring himself to believe the United States Supreme Court will outlaw racial segregation in public schools.

But he urged the Georgia Legislature to "be prepared with a plan to save our constitutional system of separate education in the calamitous event of an adverse decision by that court."

Two administration measures embodying such a plan were read for the first time in the House.

One would amend the constitution to permit support of private schools by taxation and the other would create a commission to draft necessary enabling legislation.

Talmadge devoted most of his speech to a review of his administration.

On the segregation issue, Talmadge warned the Legislature that "our constitutional system of separate schools and colleges is in grave danger."

Five cases directly attacking racial segregation in schools are forthcoming, he said "there is no reason to believe such a decision would apply under any circumstances to private educational institutions.

Concluding his remarks on segregation, he repeated his "solemn promise . . . that as long as I am pending before the U. S. Supreme Court, which has called for more argument this month.

Talmadge said he could not bring himself to believe the court would "make a scrap of paper out of our federal Constitution."

"But if an adverse decision is your governor, there will be no mixed schools and colleges in Georgia."

Several cases attacking public school segregation on the ground that if it violates the Fourteenth Amendment—or "equal protection" clause—of the Constitution now are pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Talmadge wrote that the court's 1896 ruling setting up the "separate but equal" doctrine disposes of the "equal protection" argument, and that the Tenth Amendment governs.

That amendment reserves to the states all powers not specifically delegated to the central government. "but we maintain," he said, "under the same national constitution the unfettered and heretofore unquestioned right to classify school children according to age, sex, race, mental capacity or any other reasonable qualification or characteristic which may be determined to be in the best interest of the state and its citizens."

"To Late to Say"

Saying it is rather late to say that segregation violates any fundamental rights, he argued that "if conditions have so changed, then it is a matter to be considered by our state legislature and not the courts."

And he declared "judges have no right to proclaim their views on sociology as the law of the land," adding that if segregation is outlawed "it will be the most foolhardy sociological calamity in our national history."

As others have done, he listed three possible decisions by the court: Upholding segregation, outlawing segregation, or "a schizophrenic decision which would rule separate schools unconstitutional per se but specify that the ruling would be enforced gradually over a number of years."

Only the first would have legal basis, he said, but "of the latter two, the last is the most vicious. It is absolutely foreign to any concept of American law and jurisprudicence. If something is wrong it is wrong and should be stopped. If it is right, it should be upheld."

Segregation Steps Taken In Georgia

ATLANTA —(UP)— The Georgia senate Tuesday passed and sent to Gov. Herman Talmadge two house-approved measures designed to preserve segregation in Georgia schools if the United States Supreme Court outlaws public school segregation.

The senate approved, 51 to 2, a proposed constitutional amendment which, if approved by the voters, would permit the state to use its education money to support students in a "private" school setup.

Earlier, the senate approved 49 to 0 a resolution creating a 21-member commission on education to plan a defense of Georgia's traditional segregated schools.

Both measures were proposed by Talmadge.

Talmadge Threatens To Dissolve System Of Public Education

ATLANTA, Dec. 5 (AP)—Gov. Herman Talmadge said today if public school segregation is outlawed he "will not hesitate one second" to act on his plan to abolish public schools and subsidize individual pupils.

In an article written for the Atlanta Journal and Constitution magazine, Talmadge said all details of the plan have not been worked out.

But he added "essentially it will call for the abolition of public schools and substituting in lieu thereof a program of subsidies to individual pupils.

"The counties and other local districts will lease their school systems to private individuals for nominal sums and the state will send the tuition fees to the institutions on much the same basis as the federal government did for veterans under the GI Bill of Rights following World War II."

The governor declared the same minimum standards now required of public schools would be followed or even exceeded under regulations governing private school operation; that teacher pension plans will not be affected; and that both white and Negro teachers will be employed in the private schools.

Plans to Call Legislature

"In the event so dark an hour comes upon us in this enlightened age," he said, he would call the legislature immediately into session to enact the private school plan.

SCHOOL PLAN STYMIED BY FUNDS LACK

BY MARGARET BREWER
International News Service

Georgia political leader Roy Harris was challenged Monday to provide the funds to finance his elaborate $40-million adequate education program.

Harris offered the 10-year plan at a joint meeting of the State House and Senate Committees on Appropriation, Education and University System.

He called on several state educational leaders who backed him in what he termed an "educated guess" at the cost of operating an adequate school system within the general framework of the Minimum Foundation Law.

But Committee Chairman Herschel Lovett, of Dublin, concluded the hour and one-half session by saying to Harris:

"Now tell us how to get the money you want."

"SOME KIND" OF TAX

Lovett advised the Augusta leader to advocate some kind of tax program to provide the money for the proposed improvements, expansions and teachers pay raises.

Harris' plan would require the expenditure of $24,403,000 more than the $99,640,000 Minimum Foundation budget for 1953-54 alone.

Lovett observed that "all those interests now absorbing educational funds" will not give up one dollar.

The Augustan's far-reaching plan included kindergarten and the 13th and 14th grades in high schools.

The extra two years, which he dubbed "peoples college" or "community college," would be added in 30 centers located geographically throughout the state at a cost of $2,430,000 annually.

However, all students would continue to receive a high school diploma at the end of the 12th grade.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training drew special attention from John H. Woodall, Sr., president of the Georgia School Boards Association.

Speaking in support of Harris' program, Woodall said:

"We have fallen down in this state on vocational training more than any other thing."

He also complained of "too much emphasis on agriculture and not on industry." Woodall added:

"New industries coming into the state doesn't suit me at all. The profits go back to the mother plant. We should educate our own boys and girls to carry on industry in Georgia."

James S. Peters, vice chairman of the State Board of Education charged:

"It is easier to get money for any program in the state than it is to get it for teachers."

He pointed out that Georgia is losing teachers to death and retirement, marriage, and better paying jobs.

Staff Photo—Bill Warrer

STUDENT ACCEPTS SCHOOL BUILDING

L. to R.: N. A. Bridges, Paul West, R. L. Cousins, Robert Render W. L. Robinson Sr.

$500,000 East Point Negro School Dedicated

The new $500,000 East Point Elementary School was "presented to the pupils" yesterday and dedicated to "the interest of education," by W. L. Robinson Sr., president of the Fulton Board of Education.

The modern brick, steel and concrete building is the first Negro school facility to be completed under the state School Building Authority.

Robinson said "the character and reputation of the building" is more important than the building itself. He warned the several hundred parents, teachers and students that it is "the people who use the building that determine its character and reputation."

The building was received on behalf of the student body by Robert Render, seventh grade student who said, "We hope this building will be an inspiration, urge to drive for greater conquests."

Paul D. West, superintendent of the Fulton County Board of Education, said "we are not only presenting a new building but a faculty and school program that is just as fine as the building. You must have a good program or the building is worthless."

The program was directed by N. A. Bridges, principal of the school, who introduced the faculty and "friends of the community."

Music was furnished by the East Point Negro High School band and chorus.

Among the guests attending the ceremonies were members of the county board of education and East Point city officials.

The building houses 24 class rooms, multi-purpose auditorium, kitchen, cafeteria, library, offices, clinics and teacher lounges.

Anti-Red and Segregation Measures Clear Hurdles

Anti-subversive and school segregation bills—two of Gov. Talmadge's top requests to this General Assembly—passed legislative milestones with ease yesterday.

The State Senate endorsed the administration's call for stronger anti-subversive laws by a 32-to-0 vote; and the House State of the Republic Committee stamped its approval on two bills which the governor hopes will answer any U.S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing school segregation.

The anti-subversive proposal would require that every person who receives a state pay check (including college professors and public school teachers) fill out under oath a detailed questionaire about his activities and affiliations.

"COMMITTEE OF 21"

The House Committee approved a bill filling Talmadge's request for a "committee of 21" to study methods of transferring public schools to private hands in case the U.S. Court outlaws segregated schools.

Meanwhile, Rep. Hamilton Lokey of Atlanta announced plans to amend the commission resolution so that it would be authorized merely to study the situation if public school segregation is banned.

"I think it shouldn't be required to recommend a legislative program," he said. For instance, if there is an adverse decision, the commission might think it best for us to drag our heels and do nothing for a while, to see if a lawsuit directly attacking the Georgia Constitution might be necessary to end segregation in Georgia schools."

Administration leaders indicated they probably will bring the two proposals to the floor for House action early next week. Opposition already announced assures a hot floor battle.

On the proposed amendment to authorize "private" schools, the committee by substitute deleted the reference to "private schools" and races.

The legislation now reads:

"The General Assembly may provide by law for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state for educational purposes in discharge of all obligations of the state to provide adequate education of its citizens."

Rep. John Greer of Lanier County, who opposes the administration's proposed method of maintaining separate schools, said the committee substitute was "no better and possibly worse."

Talmadge tabled Greer's plan to allow only local boards and the University System to say which school a student should attend as "unconstitutional on the face of it."

STRIKE AT LAXITY

Only two senators, Mrs. Iris Blitch of Homerville and Everett Millican of Atlanta, spoke on the anti-subversive bill. Both struck at laxity in employing persons in the University System. Mrs. Blitch added that persons "found suspect" in the system will be leaving the state soon.

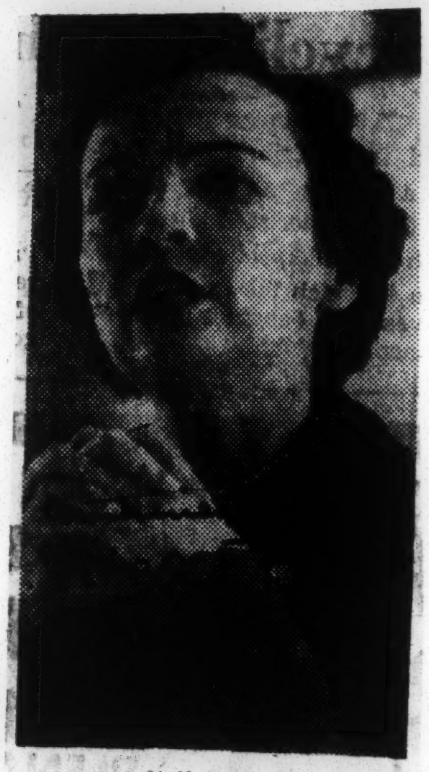
Other important assembly action yesterday included:

1. Unanimous Senate approval of a bill strengthening kidnaping laws by labeling intrastate as well as interstate abductions as "kidnaping."

2. Unanimous House approval of Rep. Hershel Lovett's bill providing that members of county boards of education shall be chosen by the last grand jury preceding the expiration of a member's term.

3. House passage of Rep. Mel Turner's proposal to permit judges, solicitors and city court employes to participate in state merit system on a voluntary basis.

4. Senate approval of a bill to improve 700 acres of Okefenokee Swamp as a state park.



Staff Photo—Bert Spencer

HITS SUBVERSIVES

Senator Blitch

SEGREGATION FIGHT STILL FACES SOLONS

Criticism Sharp But No New Answers Offered

By CHARLES POU

The controversy over how best to answer a court case that hasn't been decided continued Saturday while Georgia lawmakers took stock on a weekend recess.

It—the pending decision on the school segregation case—has become the main issue of this 17-days-to-go legislative session and probably the gubernatorial campaign that will begin after January.

No new answers had been proposed for a possible adverse ruling on the explosive issue Saturday, but sharp criticism of what has been suggested kept coming in from all directions.

Gov. Herman Talmadge has offered two legislative proposals, both of which lay the course for his own solution of abolishing the public school system and substituting "private" institutions in the event of "a bald, adverse decision" by the U.S. Supreme Court.

He suggests a "Commission of 21"—educators, state officials, attorneys and citizens — which would study the ruling and "prepare drafts of suggested laws" to provide "adequate education for the white and colored races in separate" schools.

* * *

THE SECOND Talmadge proposal, which originally pretty much spelled out his idea for "subsidizing the child, not the school," now merely says the General Assembly can let "citizens" educate Georgia's children if the U.S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation.

There were indications the study commission idea, which has won general approval, may be changed soon in the House to put more emphasis on the "study" proposition. Some solons have objected that the measure, as phrased, tells the commission what to recommend in advance.

Rep. John Greer of Lanier, a House minority leader, again lashed out at the constitutional amendment measure. It puts it up to a vote of citizens whether the General Assembly may "provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state for educational purposes."

"THE SCHOOL people of the state of Georgia and particularly the local and county boards should fully realize what the substitute amendment will do to county authority and county tax money," said Mr. Greer.

"It completely takes it out of their hands—and that makes it worse than the original amendment."

He again hit at the "speed and secrecy with which they have tried to ram this down our throats," adding:

"Proof of this is that the governor had plainly stated before the General Assembly met that he didn't intend to do anything about it before the court rules."

He said "many state school leaders" had told him the private school plan "would be catastrophic."

The Lanier solon has suggested instead the enactment of a "firm statute" giving city, county and college school boards the sole responsibility to say which schools Georgia school children must attend, a sort of "gerrymandering" proposition.

* * *

BUT LT. GOV. MARVIN Griffin, who is solidly behind Gov. Talmadge on the "citizens" education answer, quickly joined the governor in saying the Greer answer was "unconstitutional on the face of it." Gov. Talmadge also accused his old political foe of always voting "with the National Association for Advancement of Colored People on every issue."

Mr. Griffin said antisegregation suits against the Atlanta Board of Education and the State Board of Regents have been aimed right at boards. He said he favors the constitutional amendment proposal, which he isn't sure is necessary, "out of an abundance of caution" and to let the people decide on it.

Atty. M. Neil Andrews, a Talmadge political opponent, also took out after the Talmadge constitutional amendment proposal Saturday. He said it seemed to him that if the Legislature and citizens adopted it, "no enabling legislation could be enacted that would not infringe both the State and Federal Constitutions.

* * *

"THERE ARE in the neighborhood of 800,000 school children," he went on. "To take care of them would require that the present facilities be delivered to private ownership.

"This would effect a plain violation of the state constitutional provision against donations and gratuities by the Legislature. And if they were given away or sold for less than their value they could be recovered at the suit of any interested taxpayer."

Meanwhile, although school people have remained silent on the legislative controversy, it was reported that State School Supt. M. D. Collins is on the verge of issuing a blast against any proposal to abolish the state's public school system.

* * *

A SECOND controversial Talmadge proposal—an enabling act for setting up a "Georgia Bridge and Turnpike Authority"—surprisingly has picked up no announced opposition from the solons themselves so far.

The governor's legislative lieutenants have indicated that he won't be pushing it to the "head-knocking" stage, any way. It would enable Georgia to join in planning for a north-south superhighway with representatives of four other states.

Meanwhile, the Senate-passed Uniform Traffic Code measure, which stirred up such a furor at the February session, was headed for a joint conference committee for a try at settling differences.

* * *

IN THE SENATE, one of the first orders of business next week is a public hearing on pending loan shark bills. Senators felt they did a good first week's work by getting rid of the uniform traffice code bill, changes in the anti-subversive law and a new fair trade act.

Major bills pending in the upper chamber which grew out of between-sessions investigations include revisions in habeas corpus law to take jurisdiction from ordinaries, and to keep convicted persons from being released on bail while habeas corpus petitions pend.

Georgia House Approves Plan To Keep School Segregation

ATLANTA, Nov. 25 (AP).—Gov. Herman Talmadge's two-part "Be Prepared" plan to maintain race segregation in schools was approved by the Georgia House today, one part unanimously and the other after three hours of hot debate.

The House adopted, 144-0, a resolution creating a commission to study means of circumventing a possible United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

But it argued long, and sometimes fervently, before giving a nine-vote margin to a proposed constitutional amendment to authorize grants of State, county or city funds to citizens "in discharge of all obligations of the State to provide adequate education." The vote was 146 to 37, with a two thirds majority necessary.

Both measures now go to the Senate, where they are expected to encounter little or no difficulty. Administration leaders said they probably will be called up there about Tuesday.

The proposed amendment is in line with Talmadge's announced determination to maintain segregation, if necessary, by reverting to private schools and subsidizing the child instead of the school.

The administration floor leader, Rep. Frank Twitty of Mitchell, told the House, however, that "there is not one thing in the amendment that says anything about any specific plan, not one thing that says we will do away with the school system."

He conceded that "I do not know the solution to the problem lfacing us," and added: "We don't know that we can preserve segregation with this" amendment.

"Al we are doing," he declared, "is trying to promote separation of races. It may be that we can't. But all we are saying is that if therei s a way, we want to preserve segregation."

Leading the fight against the amendment was Rep. John Greer of Lanier, who said it "reverses the constitution under which we have built up our education system."

Collins Sees Delay Till Judgment Day

Dr. M. D. Collins, Georgia state school superintendent, said that any "transition period" ordered by the Supreme Court for a change-over to non-segregated schools in Georgia would not be long enough.

Commenting upon Atty. Gen. Brownell's request that states be allowed a year to make the transition, Collins commented that such a change-over in Georgia would require a transition period of "from now to judgment day."

Women's Group Opposes Gov.'s Proposals

Women's groups are looking in askance at Gov. Herman Talmadge's proposal to abolish public school systems in the state if the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws school segregation following rehearing of issues in the case on Dec. 7.

Two white women's groups have taken stands contrary to that presented by the governor. The executive board of the Georgia Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church has announced itself unalterably opposed to the governor's position, while the Georgia League of Women Voters has requested legislators to look before they leap at the proposal.

The Methodist women, in announcing their stand said: "Ours is a nation founded on respect for law and the courts. Attempts to defy or evade the law of the land attacks the very foundation of our republic. Such subterfuges have not succeeded in the past and are unworthy of a great state and a great people." The Women Voters raised 20 questions in requesting a critical study of the governor's proposal which—in its amended form—would authorize granting of state aid to individuals instead of schools which would—according to the governor's stand—be private instead of public.

GEORGIA LEGISLATORS IN SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SESSION DUBIOUS OF GOVERNOR TALMADGE'S PLANS

White School Teachers Worried About Pensions and Minimum Salaries Under Private Control

FEDERAL AID WOULD ALSO BE LOST

ATLANTA — (ANP) — The lull which followed wild cheers greeting Gov. Herman Talmadge's plan for maintaining school segregation, has found some legislators not quite so enthusiastic toward the proposals.

When the Georgia chief first called for a constitutional amendment and a fact finding commission as prerequisites to keeping segregated schools, the legislators applauded it as a sane approach to the school issue. However, today several dissenting opinions were voiced.

In reiterating his promise that as long as he is governor of the Cracker state there will be no mixed schools, Talmadge supported a bill for a constitutional amendment to permit transferral of public schools to private ones. He also supported a bill calling for a study and fact finding commission to draft necessary legislation for countinuing segregated schools.

However, some legislators do not wholeheartedly support the Talmadge proposal.

Rep. Miggsy Smith of Fulton county said the governor's plan would have tough sledding if it is brought to a referendum. He said in part:

"I think it would be doomed to failure because it involves many considerations—pensions—people, federal aid, issuance of school bonds and other things.

School teachers already are worried about the proposal. They are wondering who would be the trustees to the private corporations who would control their destinies."

Rep. John Greer of Lanier county said the governor's proposal would interrupt financing of school bonds and would present the state with problems in maintaining minimum salaries for teachers, free textbooks, teachers retirement plans, nine-month school terms and separate relations with already-established private and church schools.

Greer then offered an alternative to the Talmadge plan. He called for a "firm statute" giving to local boards of education and the university system Board of Regents total responsibility for determining which schools pupils should attend.

Both Greer and Smith agreed that the Talmadge plan would lead to what they termed "chaos." One weakness is that the proposal would require a referendum. "Chaldean King Nabonidus (606 B. C.) opened sea routes between Babylon, China, India and East Africa, and the Hinus then migrated to Africa.

"Lt may be that the Indian corn first reached Africa via the Pacific and China," it was said.

If Georgia does approve a commission to study the school situation, it will be the second southern state to do so in reecnt years—or since the school suits were filed challenging segregation.

The first state to do so was Mississippi which authorized a legislative committee to make a study of the school setup in that state and recommended ways to improve it.

A special legislative season now is meeting to study the proposals recommended by the Mississippi legislative committee. The Mississippi solons also are considering other proposals in an effort to bring about their version of separate but equal facilities.

The underlying motive in both states is the desire to maintain segregation. Whereas in Georgia and Mississippi there are those who disagree with the plans proposed, all are in agreement with the desire to keep jim crow schools.

State NAACP Brands School Plan 'Big Steal'

CORDELE, Dec. 8 (AP) — The Georgia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People regards as a "big steal" the state's plan to preserve segregated schools in the event of a U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing them.

The group passed resolutions at its annual conference this weekend at Mt. Zion Baptist Church pledging to use "every legal weapon" to prevent Georgia's turning its public schools over to private hands.

The group, and its affiliated youth chapters meeting at the same time, praised two student editors of the University of Georgia newspaper, the Red and Black, for attacking segregation.

The editors, Walter Lundy and Billy Shipp, resigned after Regent Roy Harris of the university took issue with them for the editorials.

"We commend all students who insist upon their democratic rights of freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; and we especially commend student editors who recently resisted an effort at thought control," a resolution read.

The measure to turn the state's schools over to private sources to preserve segregation has been passed by the Georgia Legislature.

The Georgia NAACP branded the plan as a diabolical scheme being fostered by professional politicians with "distorted minds."

Dr. W. M. Boyd of Atlanta University was re-elected president. Other officers named were C. L. Harper, Atlanta, vice president; the Rev. J. F. Mann, Brunswick, secretary, and the Rev. M. F. Adams, Albany, treasurer.

The resolutions adopted were presented by a committee headed by J. H. Calhoun of Atlanta and attorney F. A. Dilworth, Savannah, and A. T. Walden, Atlanta.

Fight To Retain Dixie Customs

WASHINGTON—As the nation's highest tribunal was hearing arguments this week in the controversial cases seeking to outlaw segregation in public schools, the South's two most outspoken anti-Negro governors mapped plans to preserve traditional separate educational facilities in Georgia and South Carolina.

Last week the Georgia legislature completed action on two measures urged by Gov. Herman Talmadge to preserve the state's lily-white schools in event of a United States Supreme court decision banning public school segregation.

The Senate passed, 51 to 2, a proposed constitutional amendment which, if approved by the voters, would [illegible] the state constitutional provision against appropriating money to private schools to "citizens of the state"

DEFENSE GROUP

The Georgia Senate also passed 49 to 0, and sent to Talmadge a house-approved measure creating a 21-member education commission to "plan defense" against a possible adverse Supreme Court decision on segregation.

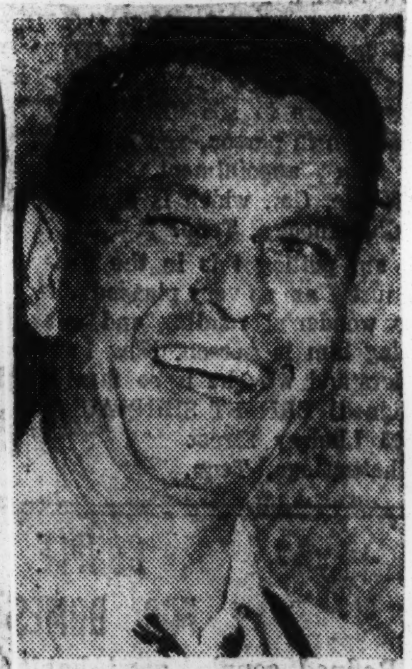
Talmadge has promised that as long as he is governor white and Negro children will not attend the same schools in Georgia.

Meanwhile South Carolina, the baliwick of race-baiting Gov. James F. Byrnes, prepared to defy the high tribunal should it reverse the decision of the special three-judge Federal District court which upheld the provisions of South Carolina's constitution and statutes requiring racial segregation in public schools.

South Carolina declared in a brief that neither the high tribunal nor the trial court can tell South Carolina how it shall remodel its public school system on a racially mixed basis The brief was on reargument of the Clarendon County school segregation case—one of five such cases being heard this week.

In addition to South Carolina, the cases involve the District of Columbia, Virginia, Delaware and Kansas.

Dixie racists were infuriated when Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell



HERMAN TALMADGE

filed a 188 page brief declaring that the high court has the authority to outlaw bias in public schools.

Byrnes, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, has vowed to turn over South Carolina's public schools to private organizations and individuals if the Supreme Court should outlaw segregation.

The opposing briefs of all five cases contended that they were within their legal rights to carry out a dual school system.

The most blunt and arrogant in language was South Carolina's 230 page brief.

The Virginia brief contended that the framers of the 14th amendment did not contemplate or understand that it would abolish segregation in schools. However, it conceded that if the Supreme Court should ban segregation, it should make provisions for carrying out the order in as orderly a manner as possible.

The Kansas brief did not argue the question of segregation but took strong issue with the high court over the question of states rights.

Delaware, apparently readying for an integration order, was concerned with the method of carrying out the order and difficulties which might go with it.

Talmadge Pushes Public School Ban

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Nov. 17.—Gov. Herman Talmadge said today he can not bring himself to believe the United States Supreme Court will outlaw racial segregation in public schools.

But in an address prepared for a joint session, he urged the Georgia Legislature to be ready "to save our constitutional system of separate education in the calamitous event of an adverse decision by that court."

Bills Before House.

Two administration measures embodying such a plan have been read for the first time in the House. One would amend the Constitution to permit support of private schools by taxation and the other would create a commission to draft necessary enabling legislation.

Gov. Talmadge warned the Legislature that Georgia's system of separate schools and colleges "is in grave danger."

Cases Before Court.

Five cases directly attacking racial segregation in schools are pending before the Supreme Court. "But if an adverse decision is forthcoming," he said, "there is no reason to believe such a decision would apply under any circumstances to private educational institutions." He repeated his "solemn promise . . . that as long as I am your Governor there will be no mixed schools and colleges in Georgia."

Asks Federal Aid To Separate Schools

MACON, Dec. 21 (AP)—John D. Mattox, president of the Bibb County Young Republican Club, has proposed a plan for the Eisenhower Administration to follow in dealing with school segregation in the South.

Mattox's proposal would consist principally of federal aid to Southern states to be used in providing better school facilities for Negroes.

Citing the Negro schools in Bibb County as an example of equal facilities, the Macon attorney said, "We have provided school for colored children that are at least equal by just about any objective comparison . . ."

"But Southern states are not financially able to make the schools in every county equal for white and colored in the immediate future or even in the near future," Mattox declared.

"Therefore it is proposed that a survey be made to determine where the schools for colored children are not equal," he explained "and that special funds be appropriated by the federal government to make them equal."

In Atlanta, the chairman of the Georgia Federation of Young Republicans, J. M. Nichols, said the plan "sounds like a pretty good idea. It would bear investigation to learn the possibilities."

GOV. TALMADGE TALKS

Georgia Governor Says Segregated Schools Do Not Violate Constitution

Here's The Other Side Of Crucial School Cases

An issue even more fundamental than that of maintaining our traditional system of separate but equal public schools is at stake in the litigation now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

It is a question as basic as our liberty.

It is the proposition of whether the Constitution of our United States means exactly, word for word, what it says or what the nine men occupying our highest bench at any given time say it says; whether it is to be construed in literal, impartial legality or along the line of any radical, political pressure which may be applied.

Those who clamor for the court to outlaw our pattern of education take the position that the Constitution is putty to be molded according to the personal whims of the judges. They would have the jurists disregard the law, sweep aside 75 years of judicial precedent and lower this body to the level of common politics. They would resort to legislation by judicial decree to attain ends not countenanced by even the most liberal interpretation of our governing articles.

The notion of those who would abolish segregation is that conditions have changed, and with them the meaning of the Constitution. Pursued to its logical conclusion this would mean that we do not have a Constitution at all but only a series of judicial decisions subject to change without notice. It would destroy the rights of the states, the rights of the individual and the Constitution itself.

There is no statute, no precedent to support this position. The Constitution is an inflexible document, relaxed only by a fixed method of amendment. The greatest legal minds of our age — Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles Evans Hughes, William Howard Taft, Louis D. Brandeis and others — held the view that the document was drawn in anticipation of the future and was not intended to be alternately twisted or ignored to meet each changing demand of the times.

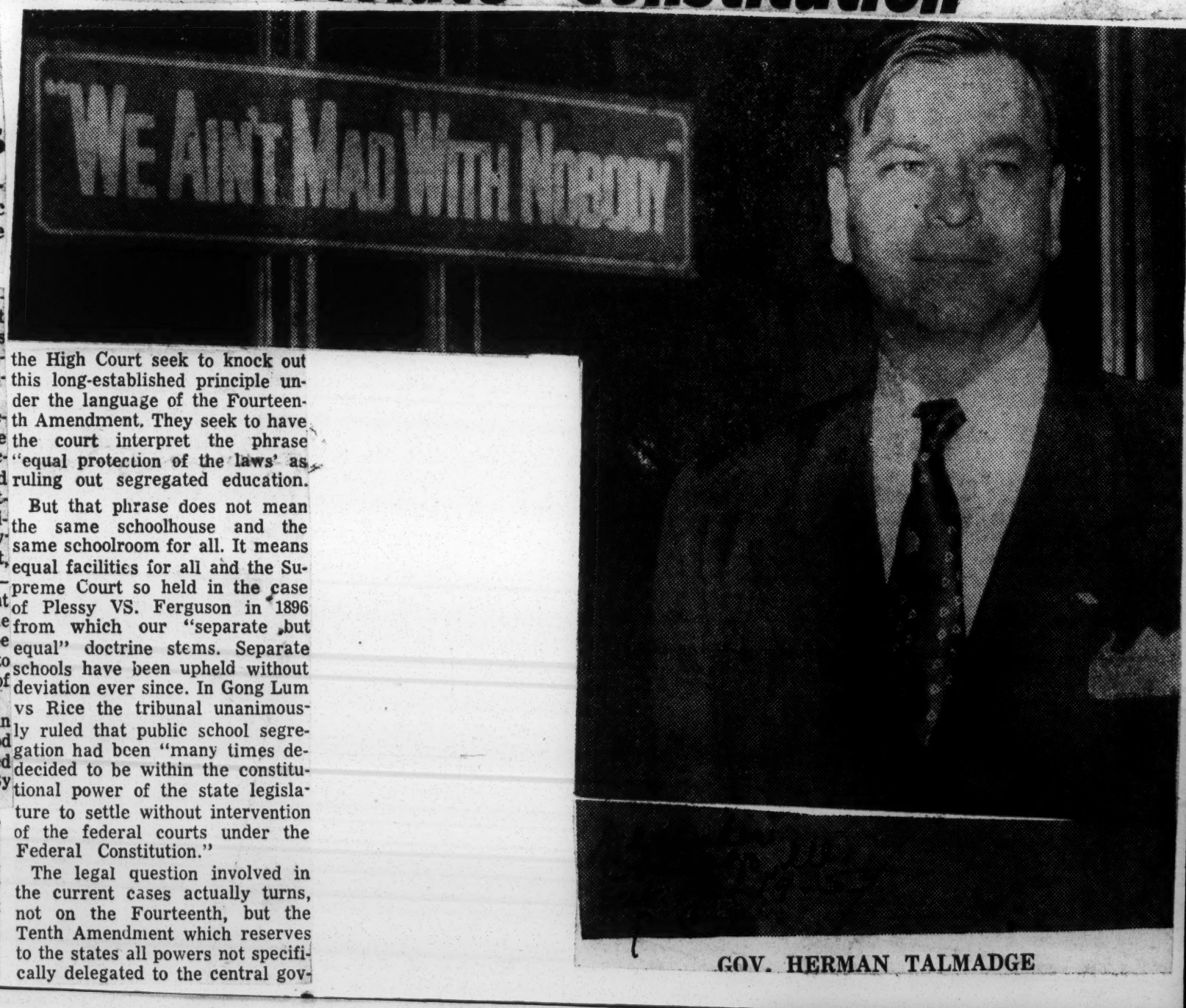
The Constitution defines in plain language which can be understood by laymen the powers delegated to the Federal Government. By the individual states.

Education is one of the many functions left exclusively to the states. Nowhere does the Constitution deprive, by direction or innuendo, the states of their right to conduct separate but equal schools for different races.

Four of the five cases before the High Court seek to knock out this long-established principle under the language of the Fourteenth Amendment. They seek to have the court interpret the phrase "equal protection of the laws' as ruling out segregated education.

But that phrase does not mean the same schoolhouse and the same schoolroom for all. It means equal facilities for all and the Supreme Court so held in the case of Plessy VS. Ferguson in 1896 from which our "separate but equal" doctrine stems. Separate schools have been upheld without deviation ever since. In Gong Lum vs Rice the tribunal unanimously ruled that public school segregation had been "many times dedecided to be within the constitutional power of the state legislature to settle without intervention of the federal courts under the Federal Constitution."

The legal question involved in the current cases actually turns, not on the Fourteenth, but the Tenth Amendment which reserves to the states all powers not specifically delegated to the central gov-



GOV. HERMAN TALMADGE

ernment.

We, in Georgia, grant without reservation that every child, regardless of color, is entitled, under the Constitution of both the United States and this state, to an education equal in all respects to that received by any other child. But we maintain under the same national Constitution the unfettered and heretofore unquestioned right to classify school children according to age, sex, race, mental capacity or any other resonable qualification or characteristic which what it does not say it draws a plain and unmistakable line between those things the national authorities may do and those left to may be determined to be in the best interests ot the State and its citizens.

The question of classification is one for the legislative and educational authorities of the individual states to decide and not for federal courts. There may be states in which segregated education neither is feasible nor desirable, but there is a large body of respectable expert sociological opinion that separate schools in the South are in the best interests of both races as well as the community at large.

Therfore, the issues raised by these suits are a strained afterthought without legal basis and should be dismissed. It is a late day in our national history to say that segregation violates any fundamental constitutional right. If conditions have so changed, then it by our state legislatures and not the courts. Judges have no right to proclaim their views on sociology as the law of the land.

There is no better indication of the original intent and interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment than the circumstances under which Georgia's laws requiring educational segregation were first enacted. They were passed by a legislature composed of Negroes, carpetbaggers and Republicans in 1870 and signed by Republican Governor Rufus Bullock.

We of the South in general and Georgia have been accused of prejudice and discrimination in the position we take on this fundamental point. Nothing could be further from the truth and this is borne out by the record of my administration.

The Negro race has made the greatest advancement in history during my years in office. Teacher salaries have been completely equalized and once the present $200,000,000 school construction program is complete, facilities, too, will be equalized. Anyone who doubts has but to look at new schools like Hunter Hills Elementary School and East Point Elementary School here in Fulton Country and to additions like those to Wesley Emenentary School, Slater Elementary School and Cox Elementary School, all of which are here in Atanta and have been competed by the State School Building authority. Scores of other new buildings and additions are going up and stand as proof of the substantial progress we are making toward equalizing facilities.

At the present time 781 projects are under way or in the final planning stages of our building program.

Another example of this progress is contained in the recent dedication of the new half-million dollar Academy for Negro Blind at Macon and similar buildings at the School for the Deaf in Cave Spring. These improvements have been hailed as the most modern in the nation.

For the first time in history the state's three senior Negro colleges are fully accredited and the state is granting scholarships to the nation's best universities to those colored students who wish to pursue courses of study not offered for them in Georgia. In Georgia's segregated public school system there are 7,000 Negro teachers who are being paid a total of $15,000,000 while in non-segregated Connecticut there are less than 25 Negro teachers and a relatively similar condition exists in New York.

Not only under our school programs, but also in the phases of welfare, health, highways and others, our colored population has benefitted immensely from the fiar way these benefits have been administered.

Race relations in Georgia and the South are better now than they have ever been. If left alone we can work out our own problems within the sphere of state jurisdiction, within the traditional pattern of segregation and to the satisfaction, benefit and advancement of both races.

I cannot bring myself to believe that the Supreme Court will make a scrap of paper out of the Constitution nor can I believe that the justices will repudiate the precedents which bind them. I cannot concede that the men who sit on the highest bench in this land will abandon sound judgment to destroy the sovereignty of every state and set the stage for a police state which eventually will regulate the lives, liberties, actions and conduct of all people.

More than that, I cannot believe that in this time of grave international peril, when distrust and recriminations stalk the entire earth, that our Supreme Court would be so foolhardy as to divide our nation.

But men of more experience and wisdom than I are convinced to the contrary and their warnings cannot be ignored. Congressman James C. Davis of the Fifth District, who was one of Georgia's most distinguished and able jurists before being elected to Congress, declared just last August:

"This present court has trifled with the Constitution so long and so much that no one knows with certainty what can be relied upon as law. The law has been tinkered with so much that one cannot be certain now that the court would hold that water is wet or fire is hot."

If the sound principle of separate but equal schools is struck down all the solid gains we are making will be obliterated with one stroke of the pen. It will be the most foolhardy sociological calamity in our national history and unless there is decisive action on the state level I fear there will be strife, disorder and even bloodshed.

As I see it there are three possibilities: The court can uphold precedent. I can completely overthrow segregation. Or it can issue a schizophrenic decision which would rule separate schools unconstitutional per se but specify that the ruling would be enforced gradually over a number of years.

There is legal basis for only the first course. But of the latter two, the last is the most vicious. It is absolutely foreign to any concept of American law and jurisprudence. If something is wrong, it is wrong and should be stopped. If it is right, it should be upheld.

Georgia will not be without a plan of decisive action in the event so dark an hour comes upon us in this enlightened age. A sound plan will be reary and in the event of an adverse decision I will call the General Assembly into session immediately to enact it. Every effort will be made to forestall any violence.

The details of this plan still are to be worked out but essentially it will call for the abolition of public schools and substituting in lieu thereof a program or subsides to individual pupils. The counties and other local districts will lease their school systems to private individuals for nominal sums and the state will send the tuition fees to the institutions on much the same basis as the Federal Government did for veterans under the GI Bill of Rights following World War II.

The same minimum standards now required of public schools will be followed, or even exceeded, under the regulations governing private school operation.

All established school teacher pension funds will be continued unabated and given full protection. Both Negro and white teachers will be employed in the system of private schools, dependent upon what race the institution is certified to teach. Such details as this will be worked out for the benefit and protection of all concerned.

Both white and Negro children will receive identical amounts. Everyone will be treated alike. The requirement of the Georgia constitution of 'provision of an adequate education" will be met in every respect and met outside the jurisdiction of the court decision.

I would be reluctant to see Georgia required to take such a step but I will recommend and push it as the lesser of two evils in the event of the overruling of education. I will not hesitate one second to act.

I pledged as a candidate for the office I now hold, and I have repeated the promise numerous times since, that I will uphold the Constitution of Georgia and will preserve our way of life.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article, written by Gov. Talmadge, is reprinted from the magazine section of the Atlanta Constitution.

'Separate But Equal' Schools Called 'Farcical'

Multi-Millions 'Stolen' From Ga.'s Negro Children by State

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES and A. M. RIVERA JR.

ATLANTA, Ga.—You could call it "The Big Cheat!" Or, you could dub it "The Great Steal!"

But, whatever dramatic terms you use would never describe the multi-millions of dollars which have been stolen, or kept from—if you prefer to say it like that—little black children in Georgia under the farcical "separate but equal" school system.

And, if Georgia started right now—and it won't—to appropriate every nickel of its $225,000,000 budget to bring Negro facilities and cultural heritage up to equality—it would take forty years to construct the buildings and equip them at present-day prices. There is the matter of withheld principal and compounded interest!

* * *

IT IS unbelievable, heart-rending and trying to trace the story of the lopsidely unfair appropriations, grants and provisions for poor Georgia black children on the overall state school front.

In every item of provision—buildings and grounds, libraries and teaching aids, equipment, teachers' and mantenance salaries and administration—in every item since Reconstruction Days, the investment and expenditure for the white child compared to "expenses" for the Negro child ranges from 100,000 to 1 down to 2 to 1.

Year after year since 1870 this "Big Cheat," this "Great Steal" has gone on, perpetrating a race of people always on the short receiving end and measuring up with greater and greater difficulty in a small number of fields.

Nearly always "miseducated," as Carter G. Woodson put it.

* * *

AND WITH all this background of giving the Negro the least, there is no sign that Georgia will truly "try" to build a separate but equal school system.

Even though Gov. Herman Talmadge and House Speaker Fred Hand pushed through the present School Building Authority to "keep Negro pupils out of white schools," by the count of the contracts let and the buildings outlined, white pupils are getting and stand to get more from the authority than Negroes.

Although Negro pupils have constituted approximately one-half of the school population for decades, and although one out of every three persons in Georgia is colored, they have never shared equally in the distribution of funds to the separate schools.

Their schools have been one-teacher, two-teacher and three-teacher contraptions in the large majority.

* * *

ONLY IN the past four years has there been an appreciable decrease in one- and two-teacher schools, where only geniuses came out on top, or even stayed in overloaded, wretched situations of poor instruction.

It is no accident that these situations have produced Americans who cannot speak its true language, or master its industrial arithmetic. They haven't had a chance at the fundamental learning because they and their fathers and mothers have been victims of "The Big Cheat." Or maybe you will call it "The Great Steal."

The words "educational equality" can be found no where in this state but in the dictionary.

Most Southern states have at least subscribed to the theory of equal educational opportunity for all citizens within the past few years, but Georgia has never officially expressed such a belief—they just don't believe in it and make no pretense of providing equal facilities for white and Negro school children.

* * *

AS LATE as 1945, during Georgia's "Good Government Era" under the leadership of Ellis Arnall, a new state constitution was adopted which called for the "adequate" education for the citizens at state expense.

Unlike South Carolina and some of the other more socially conscious (more frightened) Southern states, Georgia is not even committeed to any policy of equalization.

This is expressly significant in view of the fact that there are more Negroes in Georgia than in any other Southern state.

The ratification of a new state constitution in 1945 represented an awakening of Georgia to the state's responsibility to guarantee for all people comparable educational opportunities, but any examination of the progress made toward implementing this philosophy will reveal this "new concept" to be sheer statements of educational platitudes.

* * *

IN 1949 the state activated a minimum foundation which was enacted by the 1949 General Assembly, and according to the annual reports of the Department of Education for 1951-52, the foundation will spend $180,000,000 over a period of twenty years on a school building program.

A Federal Government survey, made during the summer of 1951 revealed, however, that present needs (not equalization), including new construction, rehabilitation of exisiting buildings and additional capital equipment for transportation, would cost approximately 237 million dollars.

Georgia's attitude toward Negro education is pointed out in the 1950-51 expenditures for capital outlay (land, buildings, new equipment, additions and alterations of old buildings).

During this two-year period, $14,114,109.01 was spent on the white schools and $1,916,261.81 was spent on the Negro schools.

These figures take on added significance against the backdrop of a study made in 1947 which reported 90 per cent of the Negro schools in Georgia unfit for school purposes.

* * *

SEVERAL COUNTIES, fifteen according to the latest State Department of Education's annual report, have no high school, and twenty-four counties provide no tranportation for Negroes.

All the counties in the state provide high schools for whites and only six are under four-year schools. Forty-two of the high schools provided for Negroes were not four-year schools.

In 1946 there were 312 Negro one-teacher high schools. Georgia calls these union schools with some high school students.

There are only seven Negro librarians employed in the entire state.

Another key to the attitude of Georgia toward the education of Negroes is shown in the expenditure of $7,124,348.81 to operate and maintain 1,304 white schools, and only $1,337,627.87 to operate and maintain 1,655 Negro schools.

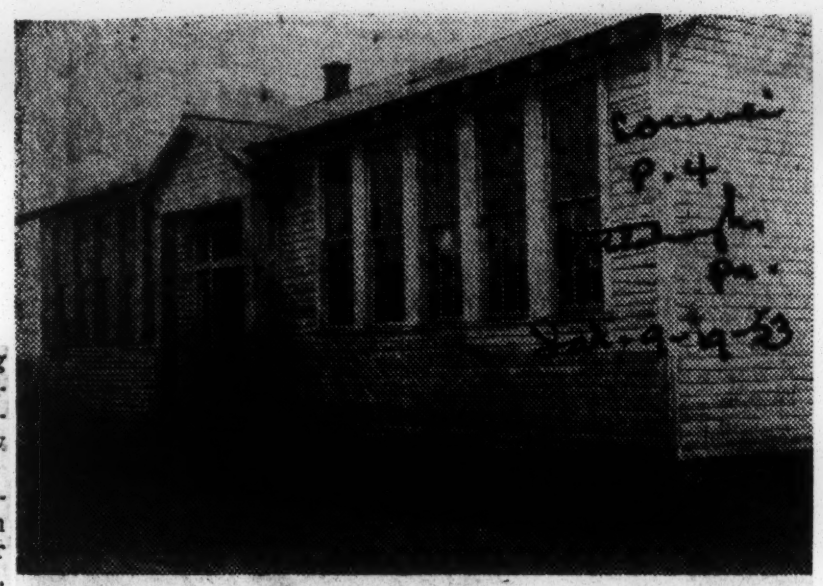
* * *

THESE FIGURES further suggests the pigpen-castle comparison of the Negro and white school. To operate and maintain fine buildings and grounds requires adequately trained personnel.

However, the Negro schools, with the exception of a few of the larger city systems, are soused by whites to maintain a pseudo-superiority and janitorial services are of little use.

Georgia points out that Negro children, who comprise 32 per cent of the school population, are housed in more schools than whites.

This is one of the many interesting patterns of chicanery dilapidated and crude that maid Where there is a density of Negro population, all the Negro children are packed into one school and the bulk of the money is spent transporting the



'Picture Windows'—The Sonia (Ga.) school, a run-down relic of the Rosenwald era, boasts plenty of window space in keeping with the 1953 picture window style now prevalent in most modern school buildings, but that's all that can be said for the dilapidated structure which needs more than a paint job to put it in top shape.

Atlanta Privy—This is a privy, believe it or not, within the city limits of the Georgia capital, Atlanta, for the use of children attending the Bush Mountain School. The school is the last remaining dilapidated school for Negroes located within Atlanta's city limits.

sparse white population to consolidated schools.

When the population is reversed, however, and the Negroes are sparsley populated, one- and two-teacher schools are established for them.

In 1952, of the 1,755 Negro schools, 1,235 were less than four-teacher schools, and 70 per cent of the Negroes enrolled were in attendance in one of these "schools"; whereas only nineteen per cent of the whites were attending schools with less than four teachers.

During this same period, 713 schools for Negroes were one-teacher affairs, which means that one teacher instructs seven grades in all subjects. It further means that if a teacher gives each class the same amount of time, each grade would reseive one-seventh of a day's instruction—or one full day each week.

In many of these sub-standard schools Negro children are taught "good housekeeping," how to make fires and do the janitorial work.

* * *

IN 1945, the total value of buildings for white children was $64,292,304, with a per building value of $26,755, or a per pupil value of $128.

For the same period, the total value of the Negro schools was $7,992,576, with an average per building value of $2,599. The per pupil value was just $29.

Seventy-three per cent of the white schools had electricity, compared to 15 per cent of the Negro schools.

Approximately 67 per cent of the Negro schools had no electricity at all. Forty-seven per cent of the white schools had flush toilets, while only 7 per cent of the Negro schools had this type toilet, and ten per cent had no toilets at all.

In an effort to improve the education systems, not equalize them, Georgia has levied a sales tax on everything but flower seed and chicken feed and some progress has been made.

The differential between the value of school property for white and Negro on a statewide basis has dropped from $99 in 1946 to $55.41 in 1952.

Negroes generally throughout **the state express the feeling that if the State Department of Education were free to do so, it would remedy the situation. They point out that the attitude in the department, for the most part, is not the same as that of Gov. Herman Talmadge.**

* * *

THERE ARE members of the State Department of Education who know the problems of Negro education and have studied and could remedy them if given an opportunity.

People in this state with whom the writers talked blame the politicians for Georgia's poor schools. "Too much ignorance in high places," they say. "Too many poorly trained, opportunistic politicians."

Since the county is the administration unit for education in Georgia, a state-wide evaluation of school property does not tell the story. In fact, Georgia has three school systems— a state school system, a county system and an independent (city) system, and they are all related to the State Department of Education in different ways.

The relationship between the county system and the State Department of Education is very loose and herein lies much of the skuldullery. It is in the counties that the mores and attitudes are more super-charged with emotion and racial antagonisms.

* * *

OF GEORGIA'S 159 counties, forty-six have Negro populations in excess of the white. It is in these areas that the Negro experiences his greatest opposition, economically, socially, and educationally.

For a picture of the pattern in these areas the Courier examined six counties in Georgia with populations over 10 per cent Negro: Burke, Clay, Hancock, Lee, Terrell and Stewart.

Lee County has a school population of 1,741, of which 1,244 (711.4 per cent) are Negroes, and 479 (28.6 per cent) are white; but believe it or not, of a total current expenditure for 1951-'52 of $234,012.76 the whites received $134,055.29, or 57 per cent of the money.

On a per pupil basis the whites received $269.72 and the Negroes $80.35.

* * *

THE WHITES had no school in the county with less than four teachers, but twenty-three of the twenty-five Negro schools were one, two or three-teacher facilities.

The school property value for Negroes on a per pupil basis was $29.87, and $930.28 for each white child, or an expenditure of only three cents for each dollar spent on whites. Lee is one of the twenty-four counties which make no provision for transporting Negro school children.

One-half of all the counties in Georgia do not own buses for transporting Negro children, while all counties make provision for transportation of white children. Some counties give Negro children a per diem in lieu of providing buses and leave it up to them to get to school the best way they can.

Some buses make as many as five morning trips a day, which means that many children are after dark getting home. This transportation pattern is beginning to shape up as an established Southern custom.

* * *

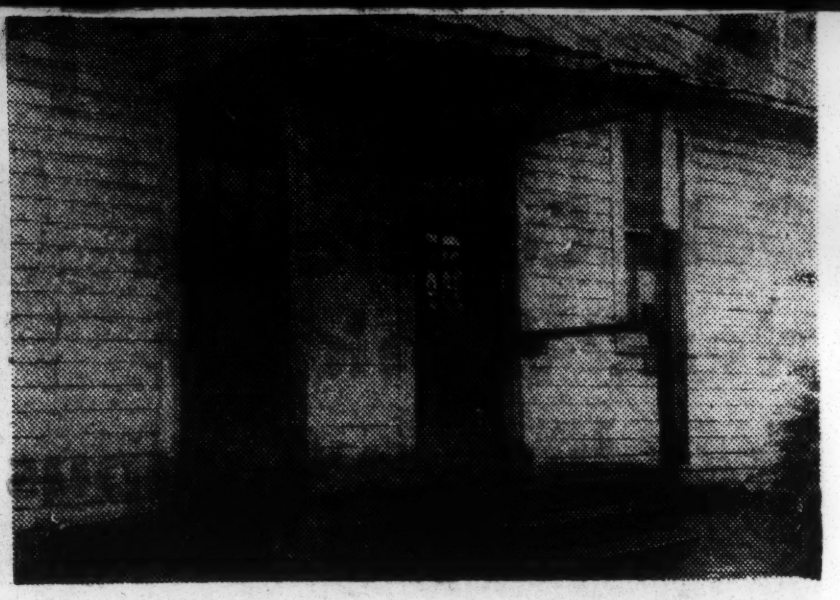
UNTIL RECENT years, all cash balances went into sinking funds or building funds that were used almost exclusively for whites. And only in the larger cities of Georgia were bonds voted for Negro schools, hence, millions each year for principal, interest payments for white schools.

The uniform tax structure and supervision in recent years has changed much of this, and under Georgia's School Building Authority Program, an expenditure of some $200 million was planned.

Revenue certificates for some $55 million have been sold, but the second issue has not been sold to New York investors who are awaiting the Supreme Court ruling before buying.

If and when this money is made available there is still no assurance that Georgia will be

Separate But Unequal—The Negro school in Haralson, Ga., shows up well the disadvantages which tots of color have to face in receiving an education. The school's water is obtained from the well in the foreground Behind the school is a basketball "court" with eight or ten seats and some shabby outdoor toilets.



'Chapel' Entrance—Imagine the inspiration that children receive when they enter the Smith Chapel, located near the Newnan (Ga.) school. Although Georgia's Negroes represent a little over one-fourth of the state's population, they have received the short end of a 100,000-to-one ratio in the handing out of educational benefits.

Cook Sees Rule Hitting Segregation

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook yesterday foresaw the end of legal segregation in Georgia's schools, and, at the same time, he expressed the opinion that Georgia legally can abolish public schools and make educational grants to the individual children.

Speaking to the Atlanta Veterans Club, Cook said the appointment of Earl Warren as chief justice would tilt the U.S. Supreme Court to ruling against segregation in schools over the nation. When the late Fred Vinson was chief justice, Cook predicted the court would uphold separate but equal schools.

The attorney general said he believes the court will give the 17 states in which segregation is practiced a sufficient time to conform to the ruling. He thought it would take Georgia 25 years to do so—"and some sections of Georgia will never abolish segregation."

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GEORGIA

Approval of New Schools Reaches 70 Pct. Mark

The State Board of Education has approved construction of enough new school buildings to put 70 per cent of Georgia's white and Negro children in adequate classrooms.

This was announced by Claude Purcell, director of administration of the department, Friday after the board had approved projects in five more school systems.

Start of construction of most of this huge school building program is being delayed by slow work of the architects, however. The board Friday called on the architects to speed up their drawing of plans. Of the 29 systems whose building programs were included in the first $32,000,000 bond issue sold by the School Building Authority, Purcell said final plans have been received for only nine.

The projects approved to date by the board will cost the state $116,919,805. Total cost of construction will be $148,936,209 with local systems supplementing state funds. The buildings will be constructed by the State Building Authority and leased to the local systems until the annual rentals pay off the construction cost and interest.

THREE-FOURTHS COMPLETE

"We are almost three-fourths through with our approval of new school projects to be financed through the School Building Authority," Purcell said. The total program will cost $187,000,000.

Projects already approved by the board comprise 5,002 new classrooms for white students and 4,470 new classrooms for Negroes. They include improvements or new buildings in 912 school areas. Purcell said 133 of Georgia's 201 county and independent school systems have had projects approved.

The board Friday approved $2,236,680 worth of new school facilities for Gwinnett County after rejecting a citizen group's protest of proposed school mergers in the county. The projects include 125 classrooms for white students and 12 for Negroes.

11 CUT TO 4

In launching its new building program, Gwinnett County will consolidate its 11 white high schools into four high schools. Snellville, Grayson and Centerville schools will be merged into South Gwinnett High School at Snellville. Duluth and Norcross will be merged into West Gwinnett High near Norcross. Dacula, Lawrenceville, Sunny Hill, Bethesda and Lilburn will be consolidated into Central Gwinnett High at Lawrenceville. Harmony, Sugar Hill, Sewanee, and a school near Buford will be merged into North Gwinnett High at Sewanee. Gwinnett will build combination elementary and high schools for Negroes at Lawrenceville and Norcross.

Existing high school buildings for white children will be converted into elementary schools.

The state board approved $2,757,169 worth of buildings for Bibb County. This will provide 85 new white classrooms and 59 Negro classrooms.

GORDON, CALHOUN

It approved $1,082,432 for 40 white classrooms in Gordon County and $244,800 for six white and nine Negro classrooms in the City of Calhoun.

It okayed $474,157 for 28 white and six Negro classrooms at Hogansville.

As it previously indicated, the state board Friday formally voted to abandon the "extended school program" which had provided special non-credit activities for children in the summer months. Courses offered were music, art, drama, reading, swimming and industrial arts. About 80,000 children and 1,528 teachers took part in this program.

The board voted to abandon this program in an effort to raise money to pay teachers their "earned" salary increases next year. The summer program cost $542,000. The board still is trying to raise an additional $3,900,000.

Solons Urged To Increase Funds For Negro Education

Two educational leaders yesterday asked the Georgia Legislature not to reduce appropriations at the expense of state education for Negroes, and announced that a request will be filed for 10 regional trade schools.

C. L. Harper, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, said a request will be filed next week with the State Board of Education for the erection of trade school units at 10 regional schools.

Harper appeared before the Legislative committee Tuesday with J. S. Wilkerson, Jr., of Brunswick, president of the association, in an effort to keep funds for Negro education from being curtailed.

ASKS EXPANSION

He said that the legislature is working on "what government waste and is attempting to find out where unnecessary funds are being spent.

"We're in doubt," Harper said that bus transportation, visiting teachers and supervisors be expanded not curtailed.

He pointed out that most Negroes in the state can't afford to attend college and must prepare themselves on lower education levels. He said that no complete trade schools exist in the state for Negroes, and that when the Carver Vocational School plan is completed for 17 courses, it will be the only one of its kind in the state.

HIGH CRIME RATE

Harper said the association believes that Negro crime is predominate because a large number of Negroes have no means to prepare a vocation for themselves and raise their own standards.

Harper said the schools would be located in Atlanta, Rome, Athens, Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, Waycross, Valdosta, Albany, and Columbus, and would offer free training to Negroes in masonry, carpentry, and other trades.

"If the request is granted, we would use existing facilities for the most part," Harper said, "though in some cases we would have to add a room or two in local high schools."

LABOR NEEDS

The officials stated that the problem of adequate training for Negroes who will be expected to help meet future labor needs is "most serious."

"There are 258,000 students enrolled in Negro public schools. If all the students stayed in school, this total would be 400,000", he said.

Harper warned that a cut in the 93 supervisors for Negro schools planned by the State Education Department will force "a drop in attendance, a weakening of education, and a dangerous lack of supervision."

"We are holding the reputation of education down in Georgia because we can't keep the Negro children in schools," Harper said.

J. S. Wilkerson, president of the association, added that many more state-paid visiting teachers are needed for Negro schools in Georgia. He said there are only six of these at present.

The State Education Department is planning to reduce its supervisory and visiting teacher program, along with other services, in the face of declining income.

Committee member Hershell Lovett, a member of the State Board of Education, said Negroes will be treated the same as whites in all phases of education in the state. Committee Chairman J. Battle Hall said there is no intention of increasing one educational service at the expense of another.

In his appearance before the committee, Harper had expressed appreciation to the legislature for the progress made in Georgia's Negro schools in recent years. He mentioned specifically the building program, transportation and school books.

School Dept. Consolidation Is Explained

The reorganization of the State Department of Education, announced by State School Supt. M. D. Collins, will consolidate the existing 13 divisions of the department into four divisions.

With the state board of education and the state superintendent topping the new organization chart at the policy-making and administrative levels, there will be an associate superintendent, Dr. J. I. Allman, and a chairman for Staff Resource Services, and three assistant superintendents.

Apparently the biggest of the three new divisions will be that of Total Program Services, including field services, instruction, Negro education, adult education and local level administration, along with libraries, audio-visual and adult education.

The new chairman for Staff Resources will have jurisdiction over personnel, research, public relations, specialists in child growth development, IBM services and specialists for professional preparation.

Under the assistant superintendent in charge of total program services will be chairmen for program resources (instructional materials, libraries, etc.); personal problems (tools of learning); vocational educational services, (home economics, agriculture, etc.); secondary social relationships (citizenship, government, etc.), and problems of local school administration.

The assistant superintendent in charge of total internal services will be over chairmen for central accounting, teacher certification, operations and procurement of materials.

The assistant superintendent for special services will have under him chairmen for technical services, field services, services for adult blind, the Academy for the Blind and the School for the Deaf.

Hummon Feels:

High Court Will Bow to State's Rights

ATLANTA, Ga. — In an apparent attempt to insure confidence of prospective investors in State Building Authority, Gov. Herman Talmadge last week expressed belief that the U. S. Supreme Court will uphold state control of schools. There has been delay in the sale of millions of dollars worth of Georgia school building certificates pending a decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in public schools.

Governor Talmadge ignored the views of Georgia's Senator George that the South's traditional dual system of schools for Negroes and whites faced an adverse decision from the nation's highest tribunal.

The state's chief executive wrote to the school building authority:

"There will always be in Georgia a system of schools for our children, established, controlled and managed by Georgians and

feel that this will be true as it applies to every other state of these United States."

Ga. Senator Says New Hearing Indicates It

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, expresed the opinion last Wednesday that the United States Supreme Court, in ordering the five school segregation cases reargued next Oct. 12 on specific questions, indicated that it will outlaw segregation in public elementary and high schools.

His view was based on questions which the Supreme Court did not direct lawyers in the cases to argue at the rehearing, rather than the specific questions to which it asked them to address themselves.

Senator George, who is regarded as one of the foremost Constitutional lawyers in the Senate, said it was significant that the court asked for no further arguments on the dual form of state and federal governments, formed under the Constitution.

"This to my mind is the basic issue in the case," George said. "Yet the court in proposing a series of questions on which it wanted to hear further arguments before rendering a decision did not request any additional discussion of our dual system of government.

TELLS SOUTH, BE PREPARED

"It would indicate to me that a majority of the court thinks the states have no rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to order segregation in their public schools. Consequently, I anticipate that the system long practiced in the South of separating the two races in different schools will be held to be discriminatory and, therefore unconstitutional, as a majority of the present court sees it."

Senator George said the South might as well prepare itself for such a decision.

Under Senator George's concept of the dual form of government, all rights not delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the states with strict limitation of the powers of the Federal Government.

"Why should the states continue to exist if they can't regulate their domestic and internal affairs?" asked George.

The five questions the Supreme court asked the lawyers to discuss on reargument of the cases relate to whether it was intended or understood that the Fourteenth Amendment would abolish segregation in public schools, whether the court has the power to abolish segregation under that amendment and the type of decree it should enter if it should outlaw segregation.

COURT SPLIT

George thought these questions were significant.

"The court," he said, "seemed to be concerned about how it should put into effect a segregation order, if one is issued. The emphasis thus raised on this phase of the matter may be indicative.

"Evidently there is some division in the court on the basic issues involved or else the further hearings would not have been ordered.

"But the tenor of the court's action, and especially its failure to propound any question on our dual form of government, warrants the assumption that a majority of the tribunal has made up its mind as to this phase. That, in turn, points to an anti-segregation decision."

TALMADGE REITERATES PLEDGE TO END PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IF HIGH COURT ACTS "WRONG"

South Carolina Governor to Go Along With Georgia in Fight Against Integration

CALLS LIBERALS "MAD MEN"

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Ga. Senator Says New Hearing Indicates It

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, expresed the opinion last Wednesday that the United States Supreme Court, in ordering the five school segregation cases reargued next Oct. 12 on specific questions, indicated that it will outlaw segregation in public elementary and high schools.

His view was based on questions which the Supreme Court did not direct lawyers in the cases to argue at the rehearing, rather than the specific questions to which it asked them to address themselves.

Senator George, who is regarded as one of the foremost Constitutional lawyers in the Senate, said it was significant that the court asked for no further arguments on the dual form of state and federal governments, formed under the Constitution.

"This to my mind is the basic issue in the case," George said. "Yet the court in proposing a series of questions on which it wanted to hear further arguments before rendering a decision did not request any additional discussion of our dual system of government.

TELLS SOUTH, BE PREPARED

"It would indicate to me that a majority of the court thinks the states have no rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to order segregation in their public schools. Consequently, I anticipate that the system long practiced in the South of separating the two races in different schools will be held to be discriminatory and, therefore unconstitutional, as a majority of the present court sees it."

Senator George said the South might as well prepare itself for such a decision.

Under Senator George's concept of the dual form of government, all rights not delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the states with strict limitation of the powers of the Federal Government.

"Why should the states continue to exist if they can't regulate their domestic and internal affairs?" asked George.

The five questions the Supreme Court asked the lawyers to discuss on reargument of the cases relate to whether it was intended or understood that the Fourteenth Amendment would abolish segregation in public schools, whether the court has the power to abolish segregation under that amendment and the type of decree it should enter if it should outlaw segregation.

COURT SPLIT

George thought these questions were significant.

"The court," he said, "seemed to be concerned about how it should put into effect a segregation order, if one is issued. The emphasis thus raised on this phase of the matter may be indicative.

"Evidently there is some division in the court on the basic issues involved or else the further hearings would not have been ordered.

"But the tenor of the court's action, and especially its failure to propound any question on our dual form of government, warrants the assumption that a majority of the tribunal has made up its mind as to this phase. That, in turn, points to an anti-segregation decision."

TALMADGE REITERATES PLEDGE TO END PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IF HIGH COURT ACTS "WRONG"

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House Okays Stand-By School Segregation Plan

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The House of Representatives yesterday voted 146 to 37 to lay the groundwork for abolition of the Georgia public school system in event the U.S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation.

This was nine votes more than the two-thirds required to pass a constitutional amendment.

The House sent the proposal to the Senate after three and one-half hours of debate in which administration leaders frankly admitted they have no solution to the problem of maintaining segregation in schools, and in which opponents pleaded for delay until a study commission could report next year.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

Opponents raised numerous questions as to what would happen to school property, the 800,000 school children and the 27,000 school teachers. Proponents declared the amendment was simply opening the door for the Legislature to deal with the problem later.

The amendment, sponsored by Gov. Talmadge, says:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state for educational purposes, in discharge of all obligations of the state to provide adequate education for its citizens."

Prior to the long debate—which was free of bitter tirades—on the constitutional amendment, the House unanimously approved Talmadge's request for creation of a commission to study any court decision on segregation in the schools and make recommendations to the Legislature.

CONFEDERATE TRADITION

There was a brief interlude of oratorical battling, otherwise calm debate. Rep. Peter Zack Geer of Miller County referred to Confederate tradition in his call for upholding segregation. This was met with a substitute bill, offered in jest and ruled out of order by Rep. Fred Bentley of Cobb County to have Georgia secede from the Union.

All speakers on both sides upheld segregation.

Putting the question squarely on whether Georgia will do away with education, and not on segregation, Fulton Rep. Hamilton Lokey told the House:

"I hope we can devise a plan within the framework of our state and national constitutions whereby segregation can be preserved. But I will never vote to destroy the common schools of Georgia under any circumstances."

Floor Leader Frank Twitty of Mitchell replied that the administration has no plan. The proposal is merely a constitutional amendment, subject to ratification by the people, which will permit the Legislature in the future to provide educational grants to children if it becomes necessary.

Glynn Rep. Charlie Gowen said Georgia school boards and the study commission could make rules which would hamstring "the National Association Against Cruelty to Colored People" for 50 years.

Another plan was offered by Rep. John Greer of Lanier. He suggested letting the local school boards practice gerrymanding, retaining segregation if necessary by zoning the school districts.

How They Voted On School Plan

Here's the roll call vote on the proposed constitutional amendment granting the Legislature the right to make grants of tax funds to individual children for educational purposes, in lieu of operating a public school system:

FOR (146)

Abney of Catoosa, Adams of Evans, Ayers, Barber of Jackson, Barrett, Baughman, Best, Birdsong, Black, Blackburn, Blalock, Bloodworth, Boggus, Branen, Bray, Brazeal, Britton, Brooks, Brown, Buie, Byrd, Callier, Campbell of Oconee, Campbell of Walker, Carswell, Chastain, Clark, Clary, Cloud, Coffin, Coker, Connell, Coogle, Cowart, Deal, Dean of Towns, Deen of Bacon, Dews, Drinkard, Duncan, Durham, Edwards, Flynt, Foster, Fowler, Freeman, Gardner, Garrard, Geer, Gilder, Gillis, Goodson, Graham, Green of Baldwin, Green of Rabun, Greene of Crisp, Grimsley, Groover of Bibb, Hall, Hamilton, Harrell, Harris, Harrison of Wayne, Hayes, Hicks, Hodges, Hollis, Holton, Hopkins, Horne, Huddleston, Hughes, Hurst, Ingle, Ivey, Jackson, Jessup, Johnson, Jones of Lumpkin, Jones of Worth, Jordan of Gwinnett, Jordan of Wheeler, Kemp, Key, King, Lanier, Lavender, Layton, Lifsey, Lovett, McCracken, McGarity, Martin, Matheson, Mathews, Mauldin, Mincey, Moate, Mobley, Moore of Pickens, Moore of White, Moses, Moye, Mull, Murphey of Crawford, Murphy of Haralson, Murr, Nelson, Parker, Peacock, Perkins, Phillips of Columbia, Phillips of Walton, Pickard, Potts, Raulerson, Ray, Rowland, Russell, Scoggin, Sheffield, Short, Sipple, Sivell, Stephens, Stevens of Marion, Strickland, Talland, Tamplin, Tarbutton, Terrell, Todd, Trapnell, Tumlin, Turk, Twitty, Upshaw, Walker, Wardlow, Watson, Wiggins, Williams of Bulloch, Williams of Tift, Willingham, Willis, and Young.

AGAINST (37)

Adams of Upson, Bentley, Bodenhamer, Bolton, Brantley, Cheatham, Cornelius, Cummings, Dunaway, Floyd, Frier, Gowen, Greer, Groover of Troup, Gunter, Hale, Harrison of Jenkins, Henderson, Holley, Lewis, Little, Lokey, McKenna, McWhorter, Musgrove, Nightingale, Register, Rutland, Smith of Cobb, H. Smith of Fulton, M. Smith of Fulton, Swindle, Tarpley, Turner, Veal, Weems, and Whitener.

ABSENT (22)

Alexander, Barber of Colquitt, Bell, Conger, Denton, Edenfield, Harper, Holloway, Land, McGee, Mishoe, Otwell, Smiley, Stewart, Stocks, Ussrey, White, Wilkinson, Williams of Franklin, and Wooten. Speaker Hand, who does not customarily vote on bills anyway, was absent. Speaker Pro Tem George Smith of Emanuel was presiding and did not vote.

GEORGIA

Educators Hit Proposed Plan Of "Private School" Segregation

ROME, Ga.—Although emphasizing they favor segregation and want it preserved, two education leaders denounced legislative proposals to preserve racial segregation in Georgia schools.

In an address delivered at a Seventh District GEA Public Relations [illegible] held Monday night at Model School in nearby Shannon, Kirkpatrick Anderson, Polk County school superintendent and former president of the Georgia Education (Teachers) Association blasted the proposals as "silly and monstrous."

Also attacking the proposals was J. Harold Saxon, executive secretary of the GEA, who said that he "had never been more concerned to see citizens stunned and benumbed, although the GEA itself had taken no action on the matter.

MOVE "INCONCEIVABLE"

Mr. Saxon declared it was inconceivable that anyone should propose to do away with the public schools and revert to private schools as the legislative measure is designed to do.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that it had taken 100 years to build up the public school system and asserted that if the legislative measure were put into force, "It would be the greatest calamity that ever befell the people of Georgia.

"I can't think of anything worse for the people of this state than to have public education abolished," he said.

"In the event the United States Supreme Court abolishes segregation in the public schools, the legislative move would have cleared the way to turn the schools over to private interests. After criticism, it was amended to eliminate reference to private schools and to authorize the granting of tax-financed aid to individuals instead of schools."

SEGREGATION VOTE TUESDAY FOR SENATE

Grant-to-Citizens Measure Clears In Record Time

By CHARLES POU

The Talmadge administration, cashing in on new GOP-fused resentment to any move to end school segregation, Saturday readied the governor's "grant to citizens" school proposal for a vote on Tuesday.

The Senate State of Republic Committee did that, in probable record time, amid considerable maneuvering by administration leaders, at a brief morning session of the upper chamber.

Also approved by the committee, as Georgians joined other Southerners in bitter reaction to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's entry in the school segregation case, was the governor's proposal for a 21-member commission to study the pending ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court.

* * *

THE TWO measures were passed by the House last Wednesday.

Action by the committee followed a hasty conference between Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin and Sens. Iris Blitch and J. Douglas Carlise.

But the "grants to citizens" proposal, a necessary forerunner to the governor's idea for abolishing public schools, probably wasn't going to get much opposition in the Senate, any way. It passed the House on a vote of 146 to 37.

In the upper chamber, only Fulton Sen. Everett Millican has announced intentions to oppose it. He is expecting "some help."

* * *

THE COMMISSION proposal, which got unanimous approval in the House, likewise is expected to win full accord in the Senate.

The "citizens" measure says the General Assembly "may by law provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state" for educational purposes.

A sizable number of the House members who voted against it took the microphone to say what they objected to about it. These objections included contentions that it would be "legally impossible" to do away with the state's public school and substitute citizen-operated "private" schools.

However, administration speakers described it as just another "safeguard" to have on the law books in the event the high court knocks out segregation. Speaker Pro Tem George L. Smith, almost reciting the language of the brief measure, said it would "fix it so the General Assembly will have the right to make grants to citizens for education."

* * *

THE HOUSE-PASSED version was a substute for an original measure which pretty much spelled out the governor's plan for supporting "private" institutions by taxation in the event of a "bald, adverse ruling" by the court in the explosive case.

Meanwhile, school segregation has become a sure issue in the coming governor's race. Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, siding with Gov. Talmadge, Saturday said if he has to choose between continuing public schools and having "mixed schools" he'll take a stand with segregation.

In another legislative action of the third week of this 25-day "holdover" session, a committee of citizens and educators will present their recommendations for an "adequate" school program for Georgia. The committee, which is headed by Augustan Roy Harris, will meet with House and Senate committees on appropriations at 2 p.m. Monday.

Mr. Harris and representatives of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Georgia Education Association and other school organizations will detail the cost of a "10-year" adequate school program.

And, along the same line, Rep. Charles Gowen of Glynn Saturday announced he is withdrawing his intention to legislate for a teacher pay raise at this session. He said the governor "now has both the money and the legal authority" to give teachers a pay raise.

Rep. Gowen said the attorney general had "advised" him the governor could use money from the emergency fund for the pay increase. And he said the treasurer's report on Nov. 1 showed "there was $17,504,948 in the emergency fund and this sum can be added to substantially if the administration will practice some economy.

"The transfer of only $8,000,000 from this surplus will give the teachers the money necessary to meet the increased cost of living," he said. "The governor has admitted that the teachers are entitled to the raise and I hope that he will act promptly to rectify this injustice."

Legislature Quickly, Easily Approves All Far-Reaching Talmadge Proposals

By M. L. ST. JOHN

WHEN THE GEORGIA Legislature adjourns next Thursday, it will have long since given Gov. Talmadge everything he asked for in his "State of the State" address—and without any trouble. The governor told the lawmakers in his talk the second day of their 25-day session that he didn't want much. However, the few proposals he outlined had very far-reaching effect.

Talmadge asked the General Assembly to make it possible for the state to abolish its public school system in event segregation is ended by the United States Supreme Court. The Legislature overwhelmingly passed a resolution creating a study commission and also overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people next November.

The governor asked the Legislature to continue the Law Department's antisubversive probe, adding a requirement for all state employes to take a loyalty oath. This was unanimously approved.

Talmadge asked for something the administration critics long had wanted—the fixing of the primary date by law for the first Wednesday in September. This was sailing through the Legislature.

As a last request, the governor, already operating the state on a 6 per cent budget cut from the appropriations set by Legislature earlier this year, asked the General Assembly not to increase appropriations. When the General Assembly adjourns this week, it will have held the line rigidly.

The various state agencies asked very little this time. They are meeting with varying degrees of success.

EDUCATIONAL BUDGET

The educational agencies joined a citizens group in outlining a $30,000,000 higher budget before the General Assembly to finance an Adequate Program of Education—but pointed out that they weren't asking the present group to attempt this impossible task. They just put up an issue for the 1954 legislative and gubernatorial campaigns. House leaders sponsored constitutional amendments designed to raise more money locally for schools, and these are moving through the Legislature.

Indications are that the Welfare Department will get its requests for laws to permit incorrigible juveniles to be transferred to prison and make it easier for former insane patients to have their rights restored. The courts, not the training school superintendent, would have to make the transfer of the juveniles.

A labor-management dispute apparently is killing hope for higher workmen's compensation benefits. A bill has been tied up in the House Industrial Relations Committee since early this year. The original bill asked for doubling of the benefits. Labor and management agreed to a compromise which would step up the payments some, but not double them. However, when management got a subcommittee to insert two provisions on widows and death benefits, labor balked. Labor said the new provisions would rob a worker's widow of all the benefits it seemed to be holding out to them. Management said it didn't mind paying more money to worthy cases but didn't want benefits to go to people not entitled to them.

M. L. St. John's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

TOLL ROADS

While the Highway Department made no formal requests this time, Highway Commissioner Dixon Oxford and Gov. Talmadge were highly interested in getting the Legislature to permit toll roads. In the Agriculture Department, an optional system of state warehouses was passed by the House and is over in the Senate. A legislative prison committee is having success in tightening up on administration of county public works camps. The Health Department asked for no new laws.

Another legislative committee, a Senate group, undoubtedly will get its recommendations passed intc law to take habeas corpus jurisdiction from the ordinaries.

The General Assembly by adjournment time will have disposed of a lot of bills . . . but the session has been rather dull insofar as sensational news is concerned. Few highly controversial bills have been presented to the legislators. Those which did not have far-reaching significance have been disposed of with a minimum of debate and no name-calling. It is a harmonious meeting.

If they are called into extraordinary session next year because of any court decision on segregation in a Georgia election year, however, these peace-loving legislators may have stormy weather.

U. of Ga. Campus Editor Silent on 'Squirt' Label

ATHENS, Nov. 27 (AP)—Campus Editor Walter A. Lundy Jr. today had no comment on a regent's statement calling him and his staff members "squirts" for advocating an end of racial segregation in education.

But, on a Thanksgiving vacation at his home in Cairo, Ga., Lundy declared:

"We have not retracted our stand against segregation and we do not intend to. If we do not have anything more to say on the question, it will be only because we do not want to cause the University of Georgia further embarrassment."

The "squirt" jibe was the latest verbal blast by University System Regent Roy Harris of Augusta at Lundy and his associates on the Red and Black, university campus newspaper.

ROY HARRIS BLAST

His ire was aroused by a Red and Black editorial saying Gov. Herman Talmadge "has again shown the Mr. Hyde side of his political personality" by condemning "judicial efforts to give the Negro a chance to get an education equal to the white man."

The editorial continued:

"With Communism knocking at the Negro's back door, we cannot afford to let educational segregation barriers stand. . . . Continued segregation and repression can and will cause the death of democracy by the hands of its own leaders."

STATE FUNDS

Harris remonstrated with two Red and Black staffers covering a regents' meeting in Atlanta and the college paper later charged him with attacking freedom of the press.

He threatened to cut off state funds for the Red and Black, the paper reported, if its editors didn't stop writing against segregation.

Harris retorted:

"I didn't threaten those college boys. I just told them what was going to happen—that the University of Georgia is not going to be a party to operating a newspaper that advocates doing away with segregation in the school system."

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ILLINOIS

She Deserves Attention

There is a school principal in Champaign, Ill., whose activities of late. deserve attention and applause. Her performance could easily have been different from what it was and would have caused her less difficulty, but she had the courage to hold to principle.

Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, after eighteen years in the Champaign system as a teacher and for the last two, a principal, submitted a letter of resignation to the Board of Education because of the manner in which segregated schools are maintained in Champaign.

Segregation in Champaign, Ill., is not maintained by law. In fact, the law forbids it. The authorities get around the law by allowing white children to transfer all over the school district. Negro children must remain where assigned.

And too, there is the little matter of school principals having to serve also as teachers for long periods of time. This, of course, is restricted to Negro principals.

Mrs. Johnson didn't like the situation and she said so. Her resignation was of her own choosing as a sort of protest and she let the School Board know it. She is supported by the League of Women Voters, the Employment on Merit Commission and most Negro teachers. There are some that have informed the Board they are satisfied with present conditions.

As we said before, she didn't have to do it, and she would still be getting a check. But as Mrs. Johnson pointed out, there is a principle involved which even a big check won't mitigate.

There are few people like Mrs. Johnson. She deserves attention and applause. We think, however, she most deserves to be followed.

Courageous Teacher Quits; Couldn't Stand Segregation

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (ANP) — A courageous Negro public school teacher recently resigned in protest against the manner in which Champaign schools are operated as far as colored citizens are concerned. Specific object of her disgust was the manner in which segregated schools are maintained, despite a state law designed to end this practice.

She is Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, principal of Booker T. Washington high school for the past two years, and a teacher in the local schools for some 18 years.

Mrs. Johnson said that "with regret" she submitted her resignation to the superintendent of schools, but felt that she could not compromise with her conscience and remain a part of a set-up which treats Negroes as second-class citizens. Her letter of resignation was directed to E. H. Mellon, superintendent of Community District 4.

DIFFERENCES MADE

White pupils living in predominantly Negro neighborhoods have been given permission to attend schools in other areas where there are no colored pupils. Negro pupils, however, must attend the school in their area. This has produced the same effect as legal segregation.

It is this failure to establish and enforce school boundaries that Mrs. Johnson protested against. She also disagreed with the manner in which colored principals are forced to do teaching as well as administrative work. In her letter of resignation, she said in part:

"Why did I resign and from what? I resigned from accepting second class citizenship in the schools of Champaign and I resigned from the dual role of teaching-principal when I did not have enough time to do either efficiently, thereby, rendering my service to boys and girls too low to be acceptable by either my standards or the standards of recognized administrators and supervisors.

OBEY THE LAWS

"I resigned bceause I believe that to be a citizen means to recognize and obey the laws of one's local, state and national government. I, in my present position, am not obeying the law which prevents school districts from accepting state reimbursement if the schools are segregated, and the school in which I am teaching is segregated by virtue of the failure of the local board to establish and enforce definite boundary lines while, at the same time, establishing restricting areas and then not living up to the establishment of those areas and permitting violations without censor.

"I can no longer, no matter how great is my financial need, accept this flagrant disobedience of the law and remain a part of the body which demands that I teach respect for those same laws . . ."

ILLINOIS HAS LAW

Illinois has a law which states that funds shall be withheld from any school district which segregates any pupil because of race, religion or national origin. It is known as the Jenkins Amendment after the Negro state representative by that name.

In regard to principals having to teach classes, Mrs. Johnson said:

"A year ago, principals in buildings of 12 or more rooms were given full time release from teaching for administrative and supervisory work. Principals in smaller buildings were given half time.

ONE-FOURTH TIME

"Then, when the Washington school was built, we three Negro principals were given only one-fourth time for administrative purposes. Our problems are more acute and the need for supervision is greater even though our total enrollment and teacher load is much smaller. Therefore, we asked this year that we be given at least half time. The answer was that the issue would have to wait until next year because the Board did not want to reopen the issue this year."

Cairo School Bias Ends

CAIRO, Ill. — For a second year more than 100 Negro children are attending public schools in this city with white children.

Cairo public schools open

Marks 2nd year of integrated classes

CAIRO, Ill. — For a second year more than 100 colored children are attending public schools in this city with white children.

The transfers to the schools nearest their homes have been made without incident despite dire predictions made when the Cairo NAACP branch opened its drive for an integrated public school system early in 1952.

Two national staff workers, Lester P. Bailey and Miss June Shagaloff, were assigned to assist the branch in its campaign to end segregation in the elementary and secondary schools of the city. The opening of that campaign was marked by violence and attempts to intimidate colored parents.

Refused Admittance

On January 28, 1952, after making written applications for transfers, 84 colored pupils, accompanied by their parents, were refused admittance to the all-white schools nearest their respective homes. At that time only 21 of the group received transfers.

In efforts to prevent integration, anti - colored elements resorted to cross burnings and gun shots at the homes of leading citizens, including the branch president; the bombing of a home of a prominent physician, and the false arrest of eight local NAACP leaders and the two national office representatives.

Six Illinois Areas Break Color Ban

Six more Illinois communities broke traditional color bars this Fall with the employment of Negro teachers, according to reports received by the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

The communities include Champaign, Decatur, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford and Springfield, where, for the first time, Negro teachers have been assigned to white or integrated schools.

Such changes in employment patterns represent significant gains in human relations during the last two-year period, according to Erwin W. Roemer, chairman of the state Commission. In 1950 a study made by the Commission showed that outside Cook County no Negro teachers were employed except in all-Negro schools, Mr. Roemer pointed out.

Reports from the school officials indicate that the change has been greeted with approval. No adverse reaction has been noted.

Typical of the comments from School Superintendents was:

"The change created hardly a ripple of protest while laudatory comment has come from numerous sources."

Other communities which have already put into practice employment on merit policies by hiring Negro teachers in integrated schools are East Moline, East St. Louis, Moline, North Chicago, and Waukegan.

White Women Object To Negro Pupils

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Racial violence flared anew here last week as some 150 irate whites, mostly women, threw stones and eggs at an elementary school near Trumbull Park housing project, site of racial disturbances for the past three months.

The latest flareup came in the wake of a false rumor that Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority who has worked to integrate Negroes in CHA projects, was to speak to pupils attending the all-white schools.

As it turned out Miss Wood was not scheduled to speak. Instead a fireman spoke on fire prevention.

The crowd which gathered sented a petition demanding Negro pupils be barred fro tending the school.

When two CHA officials arrived on the scene, they were greeted with an avalanche of eggs and stones. While they were inside the school, the mob let the air out of their car's tires.

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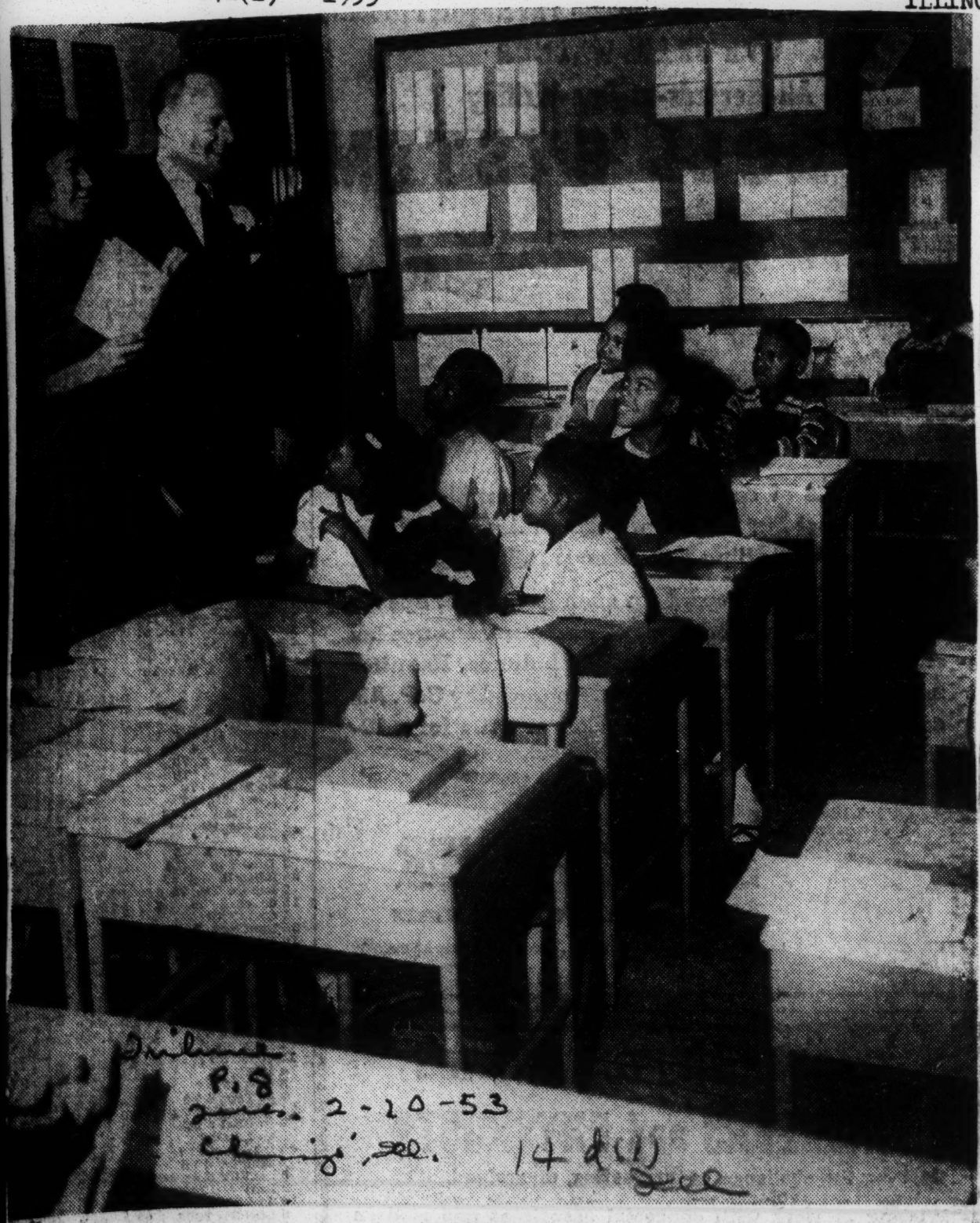
Since then some 340 policemen have been stationed at the project to maintain peace. It was part of this group of police that quelled the disturbances at the school last week.



[TRIBUNE Photo]

Dr. Herold Hunt, schools superintendent, visiting second grade classroom of Teacher Lois Rainey during dedication of Alice M. Birney school, former Luther institute.

100 Pupils Integrated In Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill. — More than 100 Negro grade, junior and senior high school students were admitted yesterday, the opening day of the 1953-54 school year, for the second year without incident to the schools nearest their homes, formerly attended only by white students. The policy of non-segregation was achieved through the efforts of the Cairo Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People assisted by Lester P. Bailey N.A.A.C.P. Field Secretary and June Shagaloff, Field Secretary, N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

PEACEFUL REGISTRATION

The peaceful registration and community acceptance was in marked contrast to the reign of terror and violence which accompanied initial efforts of Negro parents and the Cairo NAACP Branch to end segregation in the Cairo public school sysetm. On January 28, 1952, after placing written applications for transfers to the schools closest to their homes, 84 Negro students, accompanied by their parents, were refused admittance to the all-white schools. Protesting some of the parents kept their children out of school while awaiting transfers. Only 21 of the original 84 students received transfers.

CROSS BURNINGS

Cross burnings, gun shots at the homes of several leading Negro citizens, including the President of the local branch, and the bombing of the home of a prominent Negro physician accompanied the false arrest of 8 local N.A.A.C.P. leaders and the two National Office Field Secretaries in attempts to stop the de-segration program.

A first Alexander County Grand Jury cleared NAACP leaders of charges of "conspiring" to force Negro children to transfer schools. . . "thereby placing the life and health of said childen in jeopardy and danger." The same Grand Jury failed to return indictments against persons arrested for the violence. A second Grand Jury indicted five of the white persons as being responsible for the violence.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION

The NAACP suit for permanent injunction, filed on March 5, 1952 in the Circuit Court of Alexander County on behalf of those Negro students who had been refused admittance to the all-white schools and all other similiarly situated, is now pending in court awaiting settlement. The NAACP suit asks the court to order the defendants, Leo C. Schultz, Cairo Superintendent of Schools, the Cairo Board of Education and the Alexander County Superintendent of Schools, to "cease and desist from assigning pupils and excluding pupils on the basis of race or color;" seeks the withholding of state-aid fund by the County Superintendent of Schools and requests that Leo C. Schultz be discharged from his position as Cairo Superintendent of Schools.

Illinois school statutes prohibit segregation in public schools on the basis of race, color, religion or nationality. An amendment to the Distributive Fund Appropraition Bill, known as the Jenkins Amendment, states that state-aid funds may be withheld from any school district that segregated students according to race or color. State-aid funds to the Cairo School District and all other school districts in Alexander County were held up for several months during the spring of 1952 and since that time have been released only with the approval of NAACP attorneys.

Cairo, Illinois' southernmost community, is located at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. It is bordered on the west by Missouri and on the south by Kentucky.

CAIRO REVISITED – 1953:

Mixed schools accepted after reign of terror

CAIRO, Ill. — The second year of non-segregation in the city's schools opened last week, as more than 100 colored pupils attended formerly all-white schools with no reported incidents.

The peaceful registration and community acceptance was a far cry from the virtual reign of terror and violence which accompanied initial efforts of colored parents and the local NAACP branch to end segregation.

On Jan. 28, 1952, after placing written applications for transfers to schools nearest their homes, 84 colored pupils, accompanied by their parents, were refused admittance to the all white schools.

Kept From School

Several of the parents kept their children out of school while awaiting transfers but only 21 pupils were actually shifted. Cross burnings, gun shots at the homes of several leading colored citizens including that of the local NAACP president, the bombing of the home of a colored physician, accompanied the arrest of eight local NAACP leaders and two national office field secretaries.

An Alexander County grand jury cleared the leaders of charges of "conspiring to force Colored children to transfer schools" thereby placing the lives of the children in danger.

A second grand jury indicted five of the white persons involved as being responsible for the violence.

Used Injunction

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Cairo, Illinois' southermost community, is located at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. It is bordered on the west by Missouri and on the south by Kentucky.

Attorneys for the Cairo branch are William R. Ming Jr., member of the NAACP national legal committee; George Leighton, president of the Chicago branch Daivd Lansdon, local branch attorney.

3 School Boards Drop Race Bans

Three more Illinois School Boards tossed racial prejudice out of classrooms and hired Negro teachers to staffs previously held by whites.

The Illinois Human Relations Commision reported this week that the 1953-54 school term marked a turning point in the hiring pattern of several more communities where human relations groups have been campaigning.

In Rockford, Ill., a 120 year old color line was broken with the hiring of five Negro teachers to fill jobs previously held by white teachers. Officials of the Lincoln Park District, first to break the race barriers said that the move created little protest.

The Lincoln District, which has a 15 percent Negro student enrollment, hired two Negro teachers.

Peoria, long considered a thorn in racial equality, broke its traditional color barrier by offering contracts to two Negro elementary teachers. Through only one accepted the hiring of others in the future is almost a certainty.

In Decatur where a Negro teacher has been hired for the second and third grades, the superintendent said, "We were just looking for the best qualified teacher for the job."

Women Object To Negro Pupils

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Racial violence flared anew here last week as some 150 irate whites, mostly women, threw stones and eggs at an elementary school located near Trumbull Park housing project, site of racial disturbances for the past three months.

The latest flareup came in the wake of a false rumor that Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority who has worked to integrate Negroes in CHA projects, was to speak to the pupils attending the all-white schools.

PRESENTED PETITION

At it turned out Miss Wood was not scheduled to speak. Instead a fireman spoke on fire prevention.

The crowd which gathered presented a petition demanding that Negro pupils be barred from attending the school.

When two CHA officials arrived on the scene, they were greeted with an avalanche of eggs and stones. While there inside the school the mob let the air out of their car's tires.

NEGRO COUPLE

The officials, Edward Holmgren and Albert Rosenberg, were threatened with arrest on charges of unlawful assembly according to Rosenberg.

Trumbull Park housing project has been the site of racial disturbances since mid summer when white residents objected to a Negro couple moving into the public housing project.

Since then some 340 policemen have been stationed at the project to maintain peace. It was part of this group of police that quelled the disturbances at the school last week.

Groups Work Together In Common Cause

In Indiana—Much Work Yet to Be Done In Implementation of School Legislation

14 d (1) Indiana

By DAVID A. SAWYER

EDITOR'S NOTE: Last week, David Alan Sawyer outlined the work that led up to the 1949 legislation that brought about the complete integration of public schools in Indiana and specifically Indianapolis. This week he continues with the fascinating story of how right-thinking citizens joined in bringing about a democratic practice in what has been called "the most Southern of Northern cities."

Courier p. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—So, the Indianapolis Community Relations Council set out to mobilize a sponsoring committee to conduct a survey of facts to determine among other things the proportions of Negro and white children who would attend each school if segregation were abolished and to determine whether equal facilities in education were being offered to Negro and white children.

Saturday Oct 10 53

And, because we live, in far too many instances, by the dollar-sign value, the council was anxious to seek out the financial implication of segregation in the schools.

Answers were needed—and the council set out to find out how much more money was being spent on transportation, for special teachers, for special schools which might be necessary, and for the building of new schools which might be expected in sections because of population shifts in the city of Indianapolis.

This was the hope. This was the attempt. But, with time always playing the favorite trick of "sneaking up on one," the Indiana Eighty-sixth Legislature was in session, and again we found that it had for its consideration a law to eliminate segregated school policy.

DR. HERMAN L. SHIBLER
... deserves much credit

For the first time in a long time, groups of all faiths and of all colors worked together in a common cause. And, because they had faith in American traditions of liberty, justice and fair play, they were spurred on to success. A bill was passed, signed by the Governor, and today, a little over four years after its passage, is giving proof that segregated schools are out of order in the American way of life.

Then in a matter of days following the signing of this law, the segregated school policy, which was adopted under influence of KKK, was ended at an historic session of the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Indianapolis.

* * *

AT THIS meeting the School Board approved a plan for taking the first steps to end separation of pupils by race, beginning in the fall session of September, 1949.

What the board did was to set up a plan whereby children entering a kindergarten, and those entering the first semester of elementary school, and those entering the first semester of high school, were to be assigned without regard to race, according to the plan of the law.

The School Board realized that there might be some grievances and some dissatisfaction over the assignments of high school pupils and first graders, and went so far as to set up opportunities for appeals by dissatisfied parents for transfers to other schools. Significantly, however, the board said "transfers for various legitimate causes will continue to be granted, but not on the basis of race or color."

* * *

THE LAW said that the change in junior high schools had to begin by September, 1951 . . . and it began ahead of schedule.

Well, it's now 1953. The change has begun in all of the schools.

Crispus Attucks High School and other schools located in all-Negro neighborhoods are still all-Negro . . . neighborhood shifts may change this.

I had a letter from a Negro high school student who portrays from her vantage point, as a student, how well pupil integration is taking place.

She related her concern that the Negro press in Indianapolis had been unwilling to tell the story about the many Negro students . . . not only at her school . . . but at all the other non-segregated high schools, who were recognized as award winners, scholarship students or honor students.

She suggested that the Negro press would learn a lot for itself and its readers if it gave coverage in the future to all of Indianapolis' interracial high schools for the recognized outstanding work of Negro pupils. She pointed out facts that a lot of us have known . . . the four-year scholarships to universities . . . the participation in choral groups, school orchestras, recitals or presentations . . . the recognition for outstanding work in various study departments and attested that awards and grants were made on the basis of merit and irrespective of race, color or creed.

GRIER M. SHOTWELL
... contributed his bit

I asked officials of the Indianapolis schools about records on the number of Negro and white students attending individual buildings and was unable to secure such figures.

Was I unhappy about this inability?

* * *

NO, AND let me tell you why. Grier Shotwell, chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, as well as Dr. Herman Shibler, general superintendent of education of the Indianapolis public schools, had the following to say, "They are all children to us. We do not think in terms of Negro and white pupils anymore."

I think you will agree that I had no right for grievance.

Many say to me, "Pupil integration is working well, but how about the teachers?"

* * *

THESE FOLKS even go so far as to say that "nobody cares and that no attempts have been made to do something about this area of concern."

To these people I have a very simple bit of advice. "Look around and learn for yourselves that even in this area of integration a job has begun."

There are some Negro teachers now on the staffs of integrated schools.

Perhaps not as many as some would like, but the future will undoubtedly improve this situation. This plan has already brought about the selection, a first for Indianapolis, of a Negro principal in an integrated school.

We parents need a lot of education. We've got to get down to earth and understand our role as parents in a community-school partner relationship.

* * *

THIS NEED is brought home squarely in an incident reported to me by Dr. Shibler.

He related to me that a public school faculty with a 60 per cent Negro enrollment decided that it would be a "good idea" to have Negro colleagues on the staff. The staff wanted the parents to know it was to take place. There were only five isolated objectors of over two hundred families visited by teachers, P-TA members and the school's principal, who informed them of this plan.

One of these objectors was a Negro family. The head of this house told his visitors that he thought a white teacher could give his children better instruction.

A lot of credit must be given to many people and to many organizations for what has taken place in Indianapolis.

* * *

TWO SPECIAL credits in my humble opinion are due.

The first is to Dr. Herman L. Shibler, the school administration and the Board of School Commissioners.

Dr. Shibler, who was apopinted general superintendent of education in 1950, has many times told me of his pleasure at the small amount of parent protest over the plan of unsegregating the public schools. He, the School Board and the administrators have diligently stuck to school boundaries and have tackled problems in an exemplary manner.

They have disproved the fears expressed in the remarks of organizations and "ghost story" writers who were prompted to oppose and help defeat the legislation when considered in 1947.

The other credit is for Hoosiers—for all the fine citizens of Indianapolis.

As a native Easterner from Massachusetts, I find Hoosiers warm-spirited people.

I find the willingness of Hoosiers to do that which is right, always evident.

More important, I find that Hoosiers, with their native pride, are ever eager to right a wrong.

Perhaps, because of this, more than any other reason we may enumerate prejudice in the Indianapolis public schools is being erased by an effective school integration program.

Parents, pupils and teachers will develop as better Hoosiers and more important, we'll all be better Americans.

Students Quit Over Race Slur

14 d 01

Indiana

By GEORGE DANIELS

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — A charge of shocking race slander Monday, led 500 Negro students to walk out of Washington high school here. They said their principal had referred to the Negro people as 'bums ... gutter trash."

The principal, Frank E. Cash, was accused of turning the interracial school into a nightmare of hatred and of slinging "dirty racial epithets" at Negro teen-agers by 500 parents and students Tuesday night.

Most of the students who took part in the walkout testified at an NAACP mass rally before their parents, city councilmen, state representatives and union officials.

The following is their account of incidents leading up to the race provoked walkout.

Monday morning Principal Cash held two assemblies — one for girls and another for boys. He stated during these assemblies, they said, that he had received several complaints from citizens that students were using their lawns as short-cuts to and from school.

Another student said that when the assembly for girls was over, she went to her 1:40 English class, and quoted her instructor, Cliff Frieberger, as saying, "I learned a long time ago not to tell N.....anything."

Following the student testimony, a committee was organized to lead action to oust Cash and Frieberger and several other instructors, who, on several occasions allegedly referred to Negroes as savages.

Among those on the committee are State Representatives James Hunter, author of a school bill in the Indiana Legislature setting a time limit for all public schools to abolish segregation with which Washington school must comply this year.

The Hoosier Story . . . a Ray of Hope

Indiana's End of Jim-Crow Schools Proves Integration Is Workable

By DAVID A. SAWYER

Hoosiers are setting the pace and demonstrating to the nation and to the world that a well-planned program can be used to heal the scars of a segregated public school system. Courier P. 12

It would be easy to say that Indianapolis, commonly referred to as the "most Southern of Northern cities," is merely implementing a law passed in 1949 which ended segregation, and that because people are law-abiding citizens, everything has gone smoothly. It would be very easy for me to say that the law having been passed, signed by the Governor, left no other course but that the Indianapolis public schools eliminate its policy of segregated public schools.

But that is too simple.

Day to day programs of literally hundreds of people . . . Negro and white . . . Protestant, Catholic and Jewish . . . have been working to make the job easy . . . have been working to make the law effective.

MANY TIMES these groups have been challenged by the skeptics and by the left wingers with statements such as: "Yes, what you say about pupil integration in this school is true, but . . . " or "There are just enough Negro pupils placed in which schools to cover the law" or as the extreme rightist puts it, "Indiana got this law by left-wing civil rights proponents who are seeking the ruin of America . . . ," or from the frustrated legislative opponent who denounces the law and its implementation at luncheon club meetings with "The Communists were behind the law," against which he as a legislator voted and then warns that "it behooves you men to be on the lookout."

The best test of whether the law works and the best demonstration that Hoosiers are generally concerned about the future of America was evidenced a few weeks ago during the ceremonies of high school graduation exercises. I saw proof that Hoosiers have learned that the only way to defeat programs of totalitarians . . . and I do not care whether they are called Communists, Nazis or Fascists (because they are all of the same ilk), is to make Americanism or democracy work.

I know that it must have been as much of a thrill to the hundreds of organizations and civic leaders, as it was to me, to sit through a joint vesper service for the graduating classees of the seven local public high schools, and to observe that Negroes were numbered among the candidates for graduation at every one of these high schools. These graduates were so integrated into the schools and classes that perhaps only a few of us were aware of the novelty of the situation.

There were none of the old taboos.

There did not seem to be any hesitancy to march beside this or that individual . . . not even to sit beside them . . . and as one of the Negro weeklies noted, 'there were no tremors shaking the earth as those whose skin were of different hues, bowed their heads together in prayer to Almighty God."

* * *

ABOUT THE WRITER

David Alan Sawyer is a human relations consultant. He serves concurrently as the full-time director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Indianapolis, and as acting director (without compensation) of the Indianapolis Community Relations Council.

David Alan Sawyer

A graduate of the University of Massachusetts, he will complete his graduate work in social work administration, leading to a master's degree, from Springfield College. Prior to accepting his post in Indianapolis, he served as New England director for the American Jewish Congress, was director of the Massachusetts Committee for Equality in Education and directed a successful legislative campaign which led to the passage of the Massachusetts Fair Educational Practices Law in 1949.

MANY THOUGHTS ran through my mind at this service and then at the graduation exercises at the various schools.

I remembered the denunciations of as recent as four years ago.

I remembered some of the "cracks" from people in the "not in our time" group.

I remembered that there was a "hate strike" of a group of white parents which lasted about two weeks and remembered that at the peak 153 white children had been held out of classes by their parents, but, happily, I could not forget that this large number dwindled to a lone "diehard" in a very short time.

And as I sat through these exercises, I recalled that the Attorney General immediately after the bill had been signed into law by Governor Shricker, had said that the law would not outlaw discrimination in the public schools, and said that because the new law did not outrightly say that discrimination is unlawful, it would be ineffective in carrying out a policy for the State of Indiana to make available non-segregated opportunities.

I inwardly wished that these people were present to witness what was taking place.

I could not for the life of me forget the arguments presented in 1947 in opposition to the non-segregation bill then considered by the Education Committee of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Eighty-fifth Joint Assembly.

* * *

ONE STATEMENT made at that time kept running through my mind because I have not forgotten this from the first time I read it. It was a statement that would be unfashionable for Hoosiers today. What was said, was this, "The question of segregation in the public schools involves many factors of community-wide significance. It (repeal of segregation) cannot be considered wisely without reference to current local practices in race relations, in business and industrial life, in religious and fraternal organizations, recreation and character building agencies, and in neighborhood relationships."

At the same time a lot of names ran through my mind, names of organizations and names of people.

I hope that the bulk of these folks who worked in support of the law to end segregated schools in Indiana were present at these

It's Working—Integrated classrooms are commonplace in Indianapolis and are being taken in stride by the citizenry after less than four years after state legislation was passed outlawing segregated public schools. Above is a group of Indiana children in a non-segregated classroom . . . a Negro girl, a white boy, Mexican girl and Chinese girl.

exercises, to reap a little joy in the "harvest" of the event.

I thought of such groups as the Indiana Council of Church Women, the CIO, B'nai B'rith, the Federation of Associated Clubs, the Indiana Council of Human and Civil Rights, the Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council, the American Jewish Committee, the Indianapolis Church Federation, the American Jewish Congress, the Indiana Visitors Conference, the Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council, the twenty branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Council of Jewish Women. I also thought of the Civil Liberties Committee of the state, IBPOE of W, the Indianapolis Community Relations Council, the Indiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, the Mayor's Human Rights Commission of Evansville, and also thought about the outstanding cooperation of the Indianapolis newspapers, of the Indianapolis Ministerial Association.

As I recall the names of individuals, I am deeply impressed with those hundreds of people—Negro, white, Oriental . . . Catholic, Protestant and Jew . . . poor man and rich man . . . business man and laborer.

And I'm even more impressed because they are still working to shore up the Bill of Rights for citizens of our fair state.

* * *

I AM HAPPY that these people in 1953 yet record as part of their contribution in the fight against totalitarianism, strong feelings that they must help make Americanism and democracy work.

I'm happy, too, that these people share my views that Communists are about as devoted to the Bill of Rights as Hitler was to the brotherhood of man.

I hope that the "frustrated legislator" has got over his disappointment . . . if only a little bit.

It will be of interest to cite a little about the background that has brought non-segregation for Hoosier schools.

* * *

I MENTIONED earlier in this article that attempts were made in the 1947 Indiana Legislature to end segregation. These attempts were unsuccessful. Rather than brood, a lot of people in Indianapolis, under the guidance of the Indianapolis Community Relations Council, set out to survey seegregation of pupils in public schools in early 1948.

The Indianapolis Community Relations Council is a nonsectarian organization on a community-wide basis, devoted to the development of better human relations in Indianapolis.

The council's officialdom were leading civic leaders of all faiths and colors; their primary task in May, 1948, was to conduct a survey in order to determine how segregation in Indianapolis public and parochial schools affected the city economically, socially and politically.

This group was systematic. Through the cooperation of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, the services of an outstanding social scientist (then in the employ of the Commission of Community Interrelations) were secured.

* * *

THE PURPOSE in undertaking this study was to find out whether the abolishment of segregation in the schools should be recommended to the community. The council wanted facts.

It wanted to know about hardships caused by segregation for both white and Negro children in relation to transportation difficulties . . . about shifts in population, and changes in school facilities required as the result of these shifts . . . it wanted to know the relative proportion of Negro and white children who would attend each school if segregation were abolished . . . it wanted also to determine whether equal facilities in education are offered to all children including minority groups.

A pilot survey showed that of eighty-one elementary schools here, thirteen were non-segregated, fourteen all-Negro and five all-white. Of the seven high schools only one was for Negro pupils.

The study showed considerable hardships among some pupils who had to go ten to fifteen blocks to attend a school out of their neighborhood . . . these hardships were affecting both Negro and white children.

The study pointed to several instances where a white school had been made an all-Negro school and that as a result many children had to ride buses to another neighborhood every day.

* * *

THIS GROUP of citizens was well aware that segregation in Indianapolis had begun in the elementary schools a little over seventy years ago, but was not generally practiced until the Klan era in the early twenties following World War I.

Many of these people remembered from their own high school days that the high schools were non-segregated until 1927 when the Crispus Attucks High School was built. This high school has since been open only to Negroes.

This group also knew that local authorities, operating under state laws of a permissive character had a right to decide for themselves whether they wanted to have a segregated school system.

5-1 Vote Kills Bias

Topeka School Segregation Out

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Topeka's Board of Public Education wiped out discrimination in its elementary schools, Friday, during a debate on the providing of bus transportation for Negro children.

The sudden move came just as the board was on the verge of approving the transportation request when the president of the board, Jacob Dickinson, introduced a resolution calling for an end to all segregation.

The board approved the president's action by a vote of five to one.

* * *

THE ENDING of jim crow in the elementary schools of Topeka occurred during a session which lasted well into the early hours of morning. The one man who voted against the ending of jim crow felt that the move was ill-timed.

The board's about-face came shortly after three new members had taken up posts on the body. Mr. Dickinson, the board's president, has been trying for the past two years to wipe out segregation in the school system.

There has been no segregation in Topeka's high or junior high schools for a number of years. In addition, the board has been faced with a Supreme Court suit on the segregation issue that is still pending.

Surprise Action By Board, 5-1

No Date Set For End of Jimcrow In Elementary Units

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —Attaches of the United States Supreme Court believe that the Topeka, Kansas, school segregation case has now become moot.

They base their opinion on the action of the Board of Education o Topeka, which voted early last Friday morning to end racial segregation in the elementary schools. The vote was 5 to 1.

No date for ending segregation was set. A proposal that integrated elementary schools start no earlier than 1954, however, was defeated.

Jacob Dickinson, board president who had previously made several attempts to end segregation by resolution during his two years in office, offered the motion.

The motion is approved is: "Be it resolved that it is the policy of the Topeka Board of Education to terminate maintenance of segregation in the elementary grades as rapidly as practicable."

One of the five school segregation cases which are to be reargued Dec. 7, is against the Topeka Board of Education. It was brought by children attending elementary schools in Topeka and their parents.

Topeka has eighteen white and four colored elementary schools. Under Kansas law, Topeka's Board of Education was permitted to maintain segregated schools. But there is no segregation of colored and white pupils in junior and senior high schools, except in Kansas City.

The suit sought an injunction against enforcement of the Kansas statute which permits first-class cities to maintain segregated schools in the first six grades. A three-judge Federal District Court on August 3, 1951, denied the injunction.

Appeal of the case to the Supreme Court was prosecuted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Assuming that the colored elementary schools in Topeka are not inferior to the white elementary schools, the NAACP contends that unconstitutional inequality exists in retarded intellectual development and distortion of personality which colored children suffer due to enforced insolation in school from the general school population.

The State of Kansas showed no interest in defending its Jim Crow school law until the Supreme Court requested the State to present its views in oral argument shortly before the case was to be argued last December along with school segregation cases from South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Until then, Kansas had not entered an appearance nor filed a brief in support of the validity of the law.

If Kansas did not desire to appear, the Supreme Court requested its Attorney General to advise whether the State's default should be construed as conceding that the law under attack was invalid.

During oral argument of the case, in reply to a question by Justice Felix Frankfurter, Assistant Attorney General Paul E. Wilson of Kansas said an order outlawing segregation in elementary schools in his state would have little or no effect. He said some administrative readjustments would have to be made because of the employment of colored teachers in the Topeka schools.

When the five pending school cases are called for reargument on December 7, it is expected that either Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, or the Attorney General of Kansas will bring to the attention of the court the action of the Topeka Board of Education and that Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson will dismiss the Topeka case.

The ending of segregation in the Topeka elementary schools came as a surprise move last Friday in a school board session that lasted into the early morning hours.

The Topeka Board of Education, consisting of five men and one woman, was about to approve bus transportation for colored children when Jacob Dickinson, board president, introduced the surprising resolution to halt all school segregation.

Topeka board votes end to dual system

Supreme court may order dismissal of segregation suit

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One Of Five

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Little Effect Seen

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The ending of segregation in the Topeka elementary schools came as a surprise move last Friday in a school board session that lasted into the early morning hours.

The board, consisting of five men and one woman, was about to approve bus transportation for colored children when Jacob Dickinson, board president, introduce the surprising resolution halt all school segregation.

Kansas school case

The Topeka, Kansas, school board, by vote of 5 to 1, abolished segregation in the city elementary schools. This is the same Topeka school board which refused to mix the schools a year ago, an action which resulted in the NAACP taking the matter to the courts.

The federal court in the district ordered the schools in Topeka opened to all, thereupon the school authorities appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Kansas case is to be re-argued on Dec., 7 together with four other school cases, including those of Delaware, the District of Columbia, Virginia (Prince Edward county) and South Carolina (Clarendon county).

Topeka, having done what they said they would not do, makes the Kansas case moot —that is settled and decided to the satisfaction of all parties and legally open to debate merely for discussion.

This is a suggestion to Delaware, the District or Columbia, Virginia and South Carolina that they can do the same thing.

Such action seems wise.

It would save time, money and create a wholseome atmosphere in which our children could receive their education.

A Credit To Any Faculty

An argument more eloquent than the most seasoned orator could make for the employment of Negro teachers in school systems which shift from segregation to integration was given when students, taught by Negro teachers, took top honors at the Greater Kansas City Science Fair. Two of the three highest awards went to Negroes, a tribute not only to the young people themselves and to their parents but to their teachers as well.

The white schools of Kansas should welcome such teachers as those at Sumner high. They would be a credit to any faculty. If the state of Kansas carries out its contemplated "purge" of Negro teachers when the U. S. Supreme Court rules against segregation, it will do an injustice not only to the teachers as individuals but to the pupils of Kansas of all races and to the state at large. The record made by Sumner students in the Science Fair in which high schools of both Kansas Cities and surrounding towns competed is evidence enough that color has nothing to do with a teacher's ability and competence.

Instead of "purging" Negro teachers, school boards throughout Kansas should be bidding for the services of the best qualified among them. They would find them assets rather than liabilities. The Negro teacher in many instances is of a higher calibre and is better trained than the white teacher because young white men and women have so many other avenues of employment open to them. Unfortunately, the field for Negroes is limited and more of our best minds enter the teaching profession.

The Topeka school superintendent who already has begun to "purge" his system of Negro teachers is laboring under the false assumption that, to quote a letter he wrote, "the majority of people in Topeka will not want to employ Negro teachers for white children."

The majority of American people, we have found, are honest, fair-minded citizens. The only reason many of them would object to having a Negro teacher for their children is that the idea is strange to them. They send their children to school to learn. Once the superintendent tells them that teachers are selected on the basis of ability, training and experience regardless of race, color or creed and sticks to it, the strangeness soon will disappear and Negro teachers will be accepted for what they know and can do rather than on the basis of their skin color.

Out in Portland, Ore., where there are few Negro people, a Negro not only teaches a seventh grade class made up mostly of white pupils, but this Negro teacher recently was named to the board of directors of the Portland Grade School Teachers association. He has been accepted by both students and teachers.

A few years ago, Dr. Ralph Bunche demonstrated to the world that it is the job that counts. When he went to Palestine to negotiate a peace between warring peoples, nobody looked at his color. He was given the Nobel peace prize because he did a job that nobody else was able to do.

The threatened "purge" in Kansas affects principally grade school teachers. With the exception of Kansas City, Kas., where the high schools are separate, Negro teachers have been "purged" from the high schools of the state for years although the high schools are integrated at the student level.

The grade school is the logical place to begin the integration of teachers into the school systems of the state. The young child has no prejudice. He accepts people as individuals on their merit. He learns to classify persons according to race and creed from his elders. If a child grows up accepting Negro teachers as a matter of course, there will be no "problem" when the child reaches high school age.

There must be no "purge" of Negro teachers in Kansas or anywhere else. Negro teachers are capable of performing too great a service to the whole population to let this happen. Qualified teachers at the high school level should apply now to teach in the high schools of the state. We must not only prevent a "purge" in the elementary schools but must erase it in the high schools.

Topeka Board Refuses To Re-Employ Teachers

TOPEKA, Kas. — The Topeka board of education Monday, April 20, turned down a plea of the N.A.A.C.P. branch to re-employ the six Negro teachers who have been notified that their contracts will not be renewed.

The board voted 3 to 3 on the motion made by Marlin Casey, a board member, to renew the contracts of the six who have been told that they will be dropped next year because the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to rule against segregation and "Negro teachers will not be hired for white children." The tie vote defeated the motion.

The vote was taken after nine members of the executive committee of the N. A. A. C. P. appeared before the board to ask that the six teachers be employed for next year.

Stirring pleas against the "purging" of Negro teachers when the Topeka school system becomes integrated were made by M. L. Burnett, president of the N. A. A. C. P. branch; and Charles Scott, attorney. Seven other members of the executive committee appeared at the board meeting. They were Mrs. Vera Forbes, Leon King, Charles Baston, Amos Booker, the Rev. U. S. Bowen, Mrs. Lucinda Todd and Sam Wilson.

Mr. Burnett and Mr. Scott pointed out to the board that teachers should be integrated into the system on a basis of qualification along with the students.

Board members who voted for the re-employment of the six teachers were: Mrs. David Neiswanger, Dr. Harold Conrad and Marlin Casey, maker of the motion.

Those voting against the motion were M. C. Oberhelman, Charles Bennett and Jacob Dickinson.

Dickinson attempted in vain to have the motion tabled and to have the board vote on a policy of segregation and the use to be made of Negro teachers when integration comes. Other board members were determined, however, not to vote on the matter until the U. S. Supreme Court hands down its opinion in the Topeka case now before it.

Board Will Not Rehire Teachers

TOPEKA, Kansas — The local Board of Education has turned down a plea of the Topeka branch NAACP that it rehire six colored teachers who have been notified their contracts will not be renewed next year.

The six were told that they would be dropped because the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to rule against segregation and "Colored teachers will not be hired for white children."

The board voted 3 to 3, defeated a motion presented after nine members of the executive committee of the NAACP appeared before the board to ask that six teachers be employed next year.

M. L. Burnett, president of the branch NAACP, and Attorney Charles Scott, pointed out to the board that teachers should be integrated into the system on a basis of qualifications along with the students.

An Open Letter To Six Topeka Teachers

The CALL served notice several weeks ago on the school boards of Topeka and other places where segregation persists that it will fight against the proposed plan to strip the state's school system of Negro teachers.

When we made this announcement, we naturally expected the cooperation of the general Negro public and, most of all, the support of the teachers involved as we launched our battle.

Imagine our surprise, then, when we learned that you, the six teachers who have been dismissed in Topeka, Kas., are not fighting for your rights.

We expected to have to fight those members of the Topeka school board who voted to dismiss you. We expected to have to put up a battle against white citizens who have so long followed the habit of segregation that they must learn anew the real meaning of American citizenship. But the thought that Negro teachers would back away from a fight in their own interest was a little beyond our imagination.

One of the arguments of those who favor the maintenance of separate schools is that Negro teachers have a greater interest in Negro children and that the colored child will learn more readily under such sympathetic tutelage.

Too Spineless To Teach Our Kids

But teachers who don't have enough good sense to fight for themselves have no business teaching our kids. Our boys and girls don't have a chance to grow up to be self-respecting and courageous men and women if their teachers are so spineless that they take insult and injustice lying down.

If only six teachers were involved, we would be inclined to forget the whole thing and say that if you are not interested in yourselves, why should the Negro public be bothered. But far more than you six teachers is at stake. It is the principle of the thing that we are fighting for. It is the employment rights of Negro people in general that we are defending.

The school board of Topeka has no right to dismiss teachers simply because they are Negroes any more than any employer has the right to fire workers simply because of the color of their skin. It is for the Negro's right to work at any job for which he is qualified that we are fighting—and will continue to fight in spite of the attitude of you six.

Should Have Courage in John Brown's State

What are you six teachers afraid of? You cannot lose more than you have lost already—your jobs for next year. And if you don't fight, you stand the chance of losing your self-respect and the respect of your fellow citizens. By your indifference to your own rights, you are proving that you would not be an asset to any school system. If you don't have courage in the state of John Brown, where could you be courageous?

But regardless of what you do, we are not giving up the fight. It does not follow that because some Negroes are not willing to fight for their rights that whites are not willing to grant those rights. There are plenty of white people in Topeka who believe in democracy and fair play and who must be alarmed that their school system is directed by bigots and manned by cowards.

Whether you six teachers join us or not, we are fighting this case through until we win.

While this fight is going on, we urge every reader of The CALL to send his paper to a white friend when he has finished with it. Then, buy another one and send it to a second white friend. In this way, we can gain the support of many a white citizen in Kansas who otherwise would not know what is going on.

Action Is Effective On Elementary School Level

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Attaches of the United States Supreme Court believe that the Topeka, Kansas, school segregation case has now become moot.

They base their opinion on the action of the Board of Education of Topeka, which voted early last Friday morning to end racial segregation in the elementary schools. The vote was 5 to 1.

No date for ending segregation was set. A proposal that integrated elementary schools start no earlier than 1954, however, was defeated.

One of the five school segregation cases which are to be reargued December 7 is against the Topeka Board of Education. It was brought by children attending elementary schools in Topeka and their parents.

Topeka has eighteen white and four colored elementary schools. Under Kansas law, Topeka's Board of Education was permitted to maintain segregated schools. But there is no segregation of colored and white pupils in junior and senior high schools, except in Kansas City.

FIRST CLASS CITIZENS

The suit sought an injunction against enforcement of the Kansas statute which permits first-class cities to maintain segregated schools in the first six grades. A three-judge Federal District Court on August 3, 1951 denied the injunction.

Appeal of the case to the Supreme Court was prosecuted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Assuming that the colored elementary schools in Topeka are not inferior to the white elementary schools, the NAACP contends that unconstitutional inequality exists in retarded intellectual development and distortion of personality which colored children suffer due to enforced insolation in school from the general school population.

The State of Kansas showed no interest in defending its Jim Crow school law until the Supreme Court requested the State to present its views in oral argument shortly before the case was to be argued last December along with school segregation cases from South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Until then, Kansas had not entered an appearance nor filed a brief in support of the validity of the law.

If Kansas did not desire to appear, the Supreme Court requested its Attorney General to advise whether the State's default should be construed as conceding that the law under attack was invalid.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

During oral argument of the caes, in reply to a question by Justice Felix Frankfurter, Assistant Attorney General Paul E. Wilson of Kansas said an order outlawing segregation in elementary schools in his state would have little or no effect. He said some administrative readjustments would have to be made because of the employment of colored teachers in the Topeka schools.

When the five pending school cases are called for reargument on December 7, it is expected that either Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, or the Attorney General of Kansas will bring to the attention of the court the action of the Topeka Board of Education and that Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson will dismiss the Topeka case.

BUS TRANSPORTATION

The ending of segregation in the Topeka elementary schools came as a surprise move last Friday in a school board session that lasted into the early morning hours.

The Topeka Board of Education, consisting of five men and one women, was about to approve bus transportation for colored children when Jacob Dickinson, board president, introduced the surprising resolution to halt all school segregation.

14d(1) 1953

We Must Defeat The Kansas Purge

THE CALL will use all of its strength and influence to defeat the proposed plan of school boards in the state of Kansas to "purge" their school systems of Negro teachers once the U. S. Supreme Court has handed down its long-anticipated decision outlawing segregation in grade and high schools.

We were among the first to say that when integration comes—as come it will—Negro teachers will have to toe the mark and measure up to the highest standards in the teaching profession. It has been our contention that those who were well qualified by training and experience would find their places in an integrated system, maybe not all at once but in due time. Poor teachers would have to go.

We still say that. But we also say that we will not stand by and see Negro teachers as a group cast aside and thrown out of jobs wholesale just because they are Negroes. Such a method of solving what we admit to be a complicated problem doesn't make sense. It is neither fair, logical nor democratic.

The secretly-arrived at plan of the school boards in the 10 first-class cities in Kansas was brought to light this week by an article appearing in the Topeka Daily Capital. The article, signed by a staff writer on the paper founded by the late Senator Arthur Capper, implies that a state-wide plan is underway to "weed out" the Negro teacher.

The article goes on to say that since the boards of education believe that Negro teachers "would not be welcome" in mixed schools, the boards "are using several indirect means to anticipate this problem. As far as could be learned, no mixed public school class in Kansas presently is taught by a Negro."

Kansas may not have a Negro teacher in a classroom in which the pupils are predominantly white, but such a situation is no novelty in many states—Illinois, California and New York to name a few. It is quite commonplace nowadays for schools to have mixed faculties as well as mixed student bodies. Colleges all over the country have employed Negro instructors, not because they wanted to develop "Negro classes" but because the teacher was well qualified in a certain field of study.

George Freeman, a son of Kansas, is a member of the faculty of the Iowa State college. Most of his students are white. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche last year was invited to become a member of the faculty of Harvard university. White students would consider it a privilege to take a course taught by Dr. Bunche.

So, when the boards of education in the state of Kansas say that Negroes "would not be welcome" in a mixed system, they are not looking far enough down the road. In denying young Negroes an opportunity to teach in the state of John Brown because their skin is black, they may be depriving their own children of an opportunity to study under a future Ralph Bunche or George Freeman.

No, when segregation is ruled unconstitutional, as it is certain to be, school boards must find a more equitable means of solving the problem of "what to do with the Negro teachers." A fairer way to state the problem would be "what to do with our surplus teachers," for the boards should look at their teaching staffs as a whole and should build an integrated teaching staff, using the most competent and well trained teachers, regardless of race.

The surplus teachers in one city then could be absorbed in another city where there is a shortage. A plan could be adopted by the 10 cities involved whereby no new teachers would be employed until all of the old teachers who are qualified have been placed. In a few years, mixed faculties and student bodies would be accepted as a normal, natural thing. To dismiss all Negro teachers without regard to their qualifications or previous service is unfair, undemocratic and will not be tolerated. We shall fight to the hilt this concerted effort to remove Negro teachers from the classrooms of Kansas. And we call upon ministerial and civic leaders throughout the state to join us in this battle.

Here Is Letter Topeka Superintendent Of Schools Sent Six Negro Teachers

Call P. 1
Dri. 4-17-53

The Public Schools of Topeka
Topeka, Kansas
March 13, 1953.

Dear Miss —

Due to the present uncertainty about enrollment next year in schools for negro children, it is not possible at this time to offer you employment for next year. If the Supreme Court should rule that segregation in the elementary grades is unconstitutional, our Board will proceed on the assumption that the majority of people in Topeka will not want to employ negro teachers next year for white children. It is necessary for me to notify you now that your services will not be needed for next year. This is in compliance with the continuing contract law.

If it turns out that segregation is not terminated, there will be nothing to prevent us from negotiating a contract with you at some later date this spring. You'll understand that I am sending letters of this kind to only those teachers of the negro schools who have been employed during the last year or two. It is presumed that, even though segregation should be declared unconstitutional, we would have need for some schools for negro children and we would retain our negro teachers to teach them.

I think I understand that all of you must be under considerable strain, and I sympathize with the uncertainties and inconveniences which you must experience during this period of adjustment. I believe that whatever happens will ultimately turn out to be best for everybody concerned.

Sincerely yours,
Wendell Godwin,
Superintendent of Schools

Note the word Negro is spelled with a small "n" throughout the superintendent's letter.

Preparing For End To Jim Crow

Mass 'Weeding Out' Underway in Topeka And 9 Other Cities

TOPEKA, Kas.—It was revealed here Monday that school boards in the 10 largest cities in Kansas are planning to "purge" Negro teachers out of the school systems of the state.

Negro leaders are mobilizing all of their forces to halt the "purge."

Anticipating the end of segregation by Supreme Court edict, school authorities are working toward the integration of pupils in the classrooms but plan to "weed out" the Negro teacher wholesale.

The unsavory plot came to light Monday of this week when an article appeared in the Topeka tate Capital revealing the plan of school boards in the first-class cities of Kansas which still have segregated schools.

Mass Weeding Out

Signed by Anna Mary Murphy, staff writer for the Capital, the article says that a "state-wide survey of first-class Kansas cities which still have segregation revealed a mass unannounced weeding-out of Negro teachers is taking place."

The article indicates that boards of education throughout Kansas expect the U. S. Supreme Court to outlaw segregation in the Topeka school case which is one of five cases attacking segregation now before the high tribunal. A ruling in favor of the Negro parents who sued the Topeka board of education would put an end to segregation in schools throughout

Throughout the article, the writer implies that the decisions to "purge" Negro teachers were made at executive sessions of the school boards and not in open meetings.

The article points out that there are 237 Negro teachers employed in the first class cities of Kansas. They teach 7,521 Negro students. In Topeka there are four Negro elementary schools with an enrollment of 779 pupils and with 27 teachers.

Contracts Not Renewed

The Topeka school board, the article says, has failed to renew the contracts of its most recently employed Negro teachers.

"When the March 15 deadline for notifying teachers of their contract renewals came," Miss Murphy writes, "the Topeka board did not notify several of the most recently employed Negro teachers. No action was taken authorizing any teacher renewals in a public meeting."

Kansas Launches Purge Of Teachers

Anticipates Court Ruling

Sees Segregation In Schools Ended

TOPEKA, Kan.— Anticipating the end of segregation in elementary schools, the school boards in the 10 largest cities in Kansas are planning to "purge" colored teachers out of the school systems of this state, it was revealed here last week.

School authorities are reported working toward the integration of pupils in the classrooms but plan to "weed out" the colored teachers wholesale, is the report.

The plot came to light when an article appeared in the Topeka State Capital, Monday, revealing the plan of school boards in first class cities of Kansas which still have segregated schools.

State-Wide Survey

Signed by Anna Mary Murphy, a staff writer for the newspaper, the article states that a "state-wide survey of first-class Kansas cities which still have segregation revealed a mass unannounced weeding-out of colored teachers is taking place."

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The article points out that there are 237 colored teachers employed in the first class cities of Kansas teaching 7,521 colored students. In Topeka there are four colored elementary schools with an enrollment of 1,779 pupils and with 27 teachers.

No mass firings yet have taken place in other cities, the article says, "but the boards have anticipated the end of segregation for several years by filling all vacancies with white teachers."

Fill Vacancies With Whites

No mass firings yet have taken place in the other cities, the article says, "but the boards have anticipated the end of segregation for several years by filling all vacancies with white teachers."

The article says that Atchison has been preparing for several years for what it considers "the inevitable." Last year, segregation was discontinued in the eighth grade. Next year, it will be eliminated in the seventh grade. "Of course this means," the article continues, "that the affected Negro teachers are not needed."

Atchison has 140 Negro pupils and six Negro teachers in its elementary school system of 1,167 pupils.

Atchison also has another problem. Its only Negro school is located only two blocks from a white school and both are in good condition.

The article continues:

"Coffeyville which is closest to the real 'South,' has not decided what steps will be necessary should segregation go out. Supt. Victor A. Klotz said the school board has discussed the possibilities but made no decision. Coffeyville has two Negro schools with 330 students and 11 teachers.

"In Ft. Scott, the problem of replacing the present Negro school will face its school board. Only 80 Negro students and five teachers make up the Negro school population and faculty. Ft. Scott has 1,097 elementary students.

Leavenworth has two Negro schools, both in good shape and one only two years old, according to Asst. Supt. E. Paul Lessig.

To Keep Teachers

"Lessig said the board has agreed informally it will keep all Leavenworth schools open 'as they are' and retain all teachers, thus allowing the Negro students to attend their present school if they wish.

"Lessig said the segregation problem has been solved in the senior high schools by the pupils themselves. The students have mixed dances, only one junior-senior banquet and one cafeteria.

"The Leavenworth Negro students presently go through the eighth grade in elementary schools, though the white students have junior high schools for the seventh and eighth years. A change would mean that junior highs, which already are jammed, would have to absorb about 130 pupils next year in addition to the normal increase, Lessig estimated.

"The Leavenworth board has talked the situation over with its teachers and thinks it 'will be ready for any Supreme Court decision.'

"Parsons will have to handle the ticklish situation of a school with a great majority of Negroes and only a few white children, according to its superintendent, Wallace H. Guthridge. The only Parsons Negro school now is in an area pretty well surrounded by a Negro population, he explained.

"Guthridge declined to comment on the future of Negro teachers. He said none were used in other schools in the system.

"Salina probably has the least serious problem, with only one Negro school, 95 Negro students and five Negro teachers. The one school is 30 to 40 years old and probably would have to be replaced soon anyway, said Supt. W. M. Ostenberg.

"F. L. Schlagle, Kansas City, Kas., superintendent, had about 5,500 Negro students and nine Negro schools under his direction. About 22 per cent of the total school population of Kansas City is Negro.

'Like Own Schools'

"But about three-fourths of the Negro students live in one area and would attend the same schools as now," Schlagle explained. The remainder are now being transported from scattered parts of the city.

"Other states which have done away with segregation have found that Negro students prefer to go to their old schools, Schlagle said. Many ask to go longer distances to accomplish this.

"He cited one instance in rural Wyandotte county. This district has 100 Negro high school students. Though they may attend a white school if they stayed in their rural district, all but 14 of the 100 Negroes go into Kansas City to enroll in Sumner high school there which is one of the finest high schools in the state, Schlagle said.

"Integrating the pupils will not pose as much of a problem as realigning the facilities, several superintendents said. In many instances, the Negro schools are located within a few blocks of another school.

"Other than the blow to Negro teachers, the result of a reversal of the present segregation statute would not be too severe in Kansas, the superintendents said."

Kansas Begins "Purge" Of Negro Teachers

TOPEKA, Kansas — (SNS) — Amidst charges that ten of the largest cities in Kansas are planning to "purge" Negro teachers out of the school system, leaders began a huge mobilizing drive.

Reports indicate that the school systems, anticipating the end of segregation by Supreme Court edict are working toward the integration of pupils in the classrooms but plan to "weed out" the Negro teachers wholesale.

The unsavory plot came to light Monday of this week when an article appeared in the Topeka State Capital revealing the plan of school boards in the first-class cities of Kansas which still have segregated schools.

MASS WEEDING OUT

Signed by Anna Mary Murphy staff writer for the Capital, the article says that a "state-wide survey of first-class Kansas cities which still have segregation revealed a mass unannounced weeding-out of Negro teachers is taking place."

The article indicates that boards of education throughout Kansas expect the U. S. Supreme Court to outlaw segregation in the Topeka school case which is one of five cases now before the high tribunal. A ruling in favor of the Negro parents who filed the Topeka board of education would put an end to segregation in schools throughout the state.

The change would affect principally the 10 largest cities in the state since the smaller cities already have integrated schools.

The Daily Capital article discusses the school situation in the following first-class communities: Kansas City, Kas., Topeka, Atchison, Coffeyville, Fort Scott, Leavenworth, Salina and Parsons. No mention is made of the situation in Wichita, the largest city in the state, and Lawrence, the other first-class city.

CONTRACTS NOT RENEWED

The Topeka school board, the article says, has failed to renew the contracts of its most recently employed Negro teachers.

"When the March 15 deadline for notifying teachers of their contract renewals came," Miss Murphy writes, "the Topeka board did not notify several of the most recently employed Negro teachers. No action was taken authorizing any teacher renewals in a public meeting."

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File 2 More Petitions Against Educational Inequalities

The second in a series of petitions against the numerous injustices in the educational system and especially the state's inferior Jim-Crow set-up affecting Negro youths were filed by parents in two Louisiana parishes last week.

Handling the allegation for the aggrieved parents of Union and Rapides parishes is Attorney A. P. Tureaud, legal advisor of the local branch of the NAACP.

The first series of petitions were filed in September by five parishes which now ups the total to seven in the Pelican state. The other parishes are Lafayette, Webster, East Carroll, Madison and Lincoln.

Thirteen counts were included in the suit against the Union Parish School Board, whereas twenty-three were mustered against the Rapides Parish School Board.

In Union Parish, the payment for white instruction was two to one. The ratio begins to become more one-sided in new building sites, cost of seats and library equipment, vehicles for transportation and departments for business education.

These parents are taxpayers of Union Parish and are trying to obtain an education for their children that will meet the elementary and high school levels equal to that offered white children of the same parish, it was learned.

The action of the Union Parish School Board in closing the Farmerville school and sending the Negro children to school in Ouachita Parish which owes them no legal obligation, was arbitrary and denied the parents of their right to petition because while children attend school in Ouachita Parish, [illegible] parents are not citizens of [illegible] parish but of Union, the petitioners showed.

In Rapides Parish, the situation is equally lopsided, and out of proportion. The conditions there [illegible] from poor facilities to a lack of adequate transportation or none at all.

These two petitions, like the other five, glaringly point out educational inequalities within the state of Louisiana. Similar to the first series, the petitions call for an end to the practice and custom of discrimination against Negro children solely because of their race and color and admit them to public school heretofore restricted to the enrollment of white children.

"Cause" Could Better Be Served Without Negro Members Scheps Says

Replying to a letter written by officials of the Peoples Defense League which called the hand of the Orleans Parish School Board for its failure to name competent Negro leaders to a citizens committee to seek ways and means of securing badly needed funds, Dr. Clarence Scheps, president, disclosed that "it was our sincere and considered opinion that the cause could better be served without Negro representation."

The PDL sent a letter to the board over the signature of Richard L. Perry and Ernest J. Wright, president and director, in which they described the failure of the board to invite a single Negro to serve on the committee as a "shock."

Dr. Rivers Frederick, Haidel Christophe, Atty. Louis Berry, Dr. P. P. Creuzot, L. D. Crocker, Miss Fannie C. Williams, J. Westbrook McPherson and A. P. Tureaud were suggested as qualified persons to serve on the committee.

Dr. Scheps replied:

"As you know, the school board has maintained a consistent policy of asking Negroes to serve on all committees dealing with the internal problems of the schools. In this case, however, after discussing the matter with a number of community leaders, it was our sincere and considered opinion that the cause for which we are all fighting would best be served by not inviting Negroes to this particular meeting.

"The record will show that wherever possible we have eliminated discrimination and it will also show in the commitments of the school board that, as quickly as feasible, unequal facilities will be eliminated. Members of the board have sacrificed themselves beyond the call of duty in an effort to obtain urgently needed funds. Negro children were to be the chief benefactors.

In Louisiana Schools

Equalization Is Impossible; Integration Is the Answer!

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La.

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

NEW ORLEANS—Separate education can never be equal in Louisiana! Full integration is the only hope of educational equality for the 908,259 Negroes in the "Creole State's" total population of 2,752,300, whose motto is: "Union, Justice, Confidence."

Now in the seventy-fifth consecutive year of its so-called "separate but equal" educational system for whites and Negroes, Louisiana has so allowed the cancer of race prejudice to grow and the resultant practice of giving the lion's share of school funds, facilities and opportunities to white citizens that equalization is impossible financially, and the only cure is a United States Supreme Court decision ordering full integration.

But full intergration would not be new in Louisiana, where the public school system began in the slavery days of 1845. Racially integrated public schools were used with success in Louisiana from 1868 to 1878, and under a Negro superintendent of state public education from 1872 to 1876.

The Courier, having made a comprehensive survey which brings to light the glaring inequalities in the state's present dual system, therefore, challenges Louisiana to prove that its "separate but equal" philosophy in the field of education can work—after failing for seventy-five years!

A few of the startling disclosures of the Courier's survey are:

1. The present segregated school system "gypped" Louisiana Negro children of $5,775,401 in instructional funds alone during the 1951-52 term; each Negro child receiving $47.43 LESS than his proper share of this fund.

2. Louisiana's Negro pupils were deprived by the present system last term of $22,268,226.24 of their share in the total value of school buildings and sites, with each Negro child receiving $112.32 LESS than his rightful share of the state's total.

3. "Equal" salaries for all teachers (legalized in 1948) are a joke; Negro teachers work much harder than whites for the same pay!

4. Louisiana provides 193,578 seats for the 198,257 registered Negro pupils — 4,779 LESS than needed!

5. Louisiana provides 394,638 seats for the 316,112 registered white pupils — 75,516 MORE than needed.

6. The 1951-52 annual report of the Louisiana State Department of Education further reveals the following incredible conditions existing:

WHITES	
1-teacher school	24
2-teacher school	40
3-teacher school	36
4-teacher school	36
5-teacher school	18
6-teacher school	23
7-teacher school	15
More than 8	215

NEGROES	
1-teacher school	327
2-teacher school	244
3-teacher school	132
4-teacher school	69
5-teacher school	32
6-teacher school	32
7-teacher school	12
More than 8	76

This report reveals that there are 445,434 white educables in the state as compared to 281,338 Negro educables. Pupils registered in public schools include 316,122 whites and 198,257 Negroes, with whites receiving 180 days of instruction and Negroes 174.

School plants in Louisiana include one or more buildings and sites. However, those used by Negroes are vastly inferior to those used by whites. The current report shows the total cost of buildings and sites for white pupils as $159,671,762.74, as compared to $31,644,419 for Negroes.

School buildings provided for whites and Negroes are of the following types:

WHITES	
Class A	766
Class B	324
Class C	618
Class D	461

NEGROES	
Class A	102
Class B	71
Class C	638
Class D	556

AT THIS point, it is only timely to remember Louisiana Governor Robert F. Kennon's statement to the press in May:

"Any decision by the United States Supreme Court on racial segregation in the public schools will not pose a critical problem for the State of Louisiana."

While the 1951-52 report does not give a racial breakdown on the capital outlay, it does show that the state spent $58,823,162.35 for the instruction of 514,379 pupils registered in schools. Of this amount, therefore, $114.35 should have been spent on the instruction of each pupil. On this basis, $22,670,687.95 should have been spent for instructing the 198,257 Negro pupils.

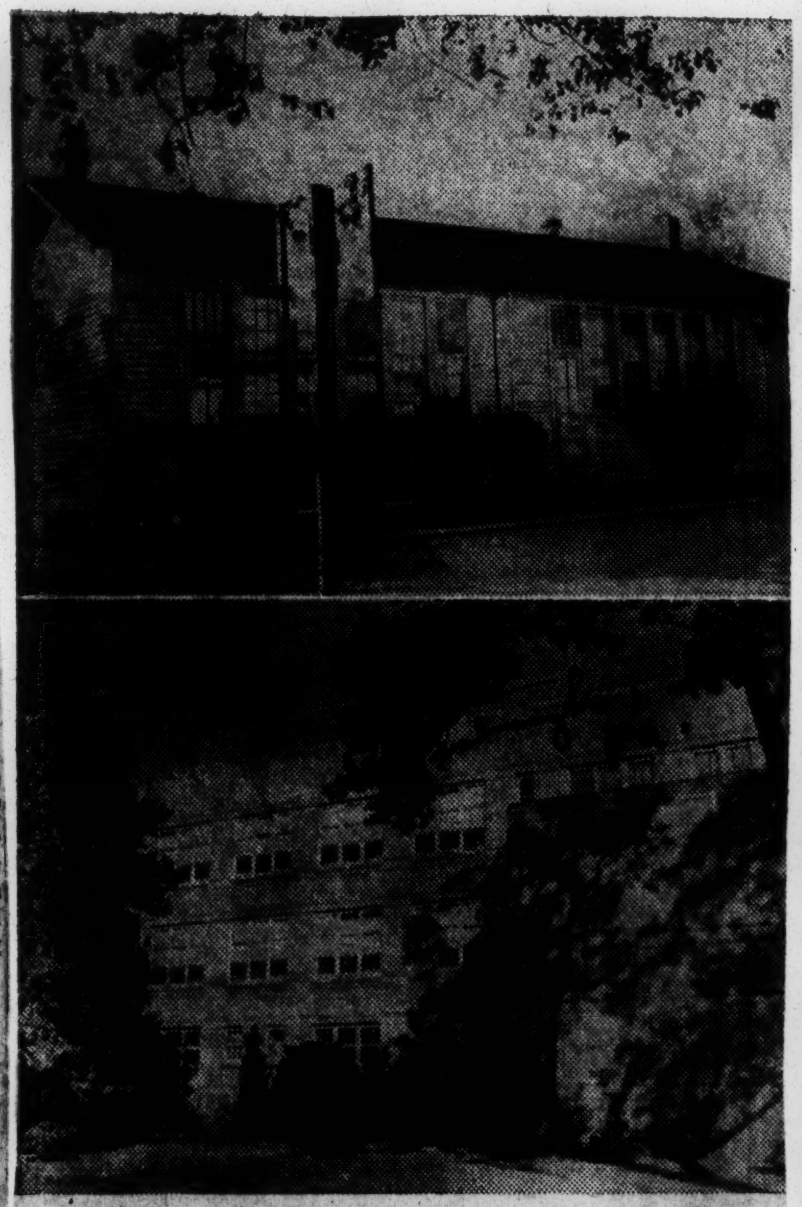
But the report shows that $16,895,286.95 was spent for instructing Negroes — $5,775,401 less than the proper amount — while $41,927,875.40 was spent to instruct 316,122 white pupils. Thus, the individual breakdown shows that $132.63 was used to instruct each white pupil and $85.21 for each Negro.

Injustices of the present system are even more pronounced when it is revealed that there are twenty Louisiana parishes in which the number of Negro educables exceed the number of whites. Yet, even in these parishes more seats, books and other facilities are provided for whites than are allotted Negroes. These parishes and facilities follow:

BIENVILLE: Educables, 2,501 white, 3,611 Negro; seats, white, 3,420, Negro, 3,205; volumes in library, white, 21,030, Negro, 8,730.

CLAIBORNE: Educables, white, 2,864, Negro, 5,025; seats, white, 4,430, Negro, 4,700; volumes in library, white, 25,988, Negro, 9,894.

CONCORDIA: Educables, white, 2,135, Negro 2,829; seats, white, 3,400, Negro, 2,687; volumes in library, white, 7,069, Negro, 3,261.



Separate, Yes! Equal?—The James Weldon Johnson School (top), in uptown New Orleans, last school term had a registration of 678 Negro pupils. Note its construction and dilapidated appearance. At the bottom, the Walter C. Flower School, located only a few blocks away, had a registration of 331 white pupils who used only part of this elaborately modern building. The Orleans Parish School Board, however, has decided to transfer the latter school to Negroes beginning with the 1953 fall term.

DE SOTO: Educables, white, 2,771; Negro, 6,294; seats, white, 3,400, Negro, 1,114; volumes in library, white, 22,319, Negro, 9,428.

EAST CARROLL: Educables, white, 2,238, Negro, 3,868; seats, white, 1,835, Negro, 2,208; volumes in library, white, 12,173, Negro, 3,822.

EAST FELICIANA: Educables, white, 985, Negro, 3,010; seats, white, 962, Negro, 2,665; volumes in library, white, 5,411, Negro, 1,471.

IBERVILLE: Educables, white, 3,669, Negro, 4,234; seats, white, 2,750, Negro, 1,950; volumes in library, white, 13,097, Negro, 6,460.

LINCOLN: Educables, white, 3,266, Negro, 3,459; seats, white, 3,440, Negro, 3,207; volumes in library, white, 19,386, Negro, 9,741.

MADISON: Educables, white, 1,661, Negro, 3,853; seats, white, 1,764, Negro, 2,257; volumes in library, white, 7,960, Negro, 3,314.

MOREHOUSE: Educables, white, 4,555, Negro, 4,648; seats, white, 5,757, Negro, 3,023; volumes in library, white, 28,035, Negro, 8,825.

NATCHITOCHES: Educables, white, 5,226, Negro, 5,238; seats, white, 9,500, Negro, 8,199; volumes in library, white, 37,870, Negro, 12,274.

POINTE COUPEE: Educables, white, 2,599, Negro, 4,667; seats, white, 2,399, Negro, 2,470; volumes in library, white, 13,643, Negro, 4,260.

RED RIVER: Educables, white, 1,575, Negro, 2,275; seats, white, 1,612, Negro, 1,820; volumes in library, white, 9,361, Negro, 5,671.

*ST. HELENA: Educables, white, 1,072, Negro, 1,916; seats, white, 1,164, Negro, 1,054; volumes in library, white, 6,549, Negro, 2,742.

ST. JAMES: Educables, white, 2,008, Negro, 2,557; seats, white, 1,550, Negro, 2,000; volumes in library, white, 10,330, Negro, 2,449.

ST. JOHN: Educables, white, 2,085, Negro, 2,481; seats, white, 1,282, Negro, 1,171; volumes in library, white, 6,586, Negro, 3,546.

ST. LANDRY: Educables, white, 12,181, Negro, 14,632; seats, white, 11,470, Negro, 10,275; volumes in library, white, 45,765, Negro, 13,890.

TENSAS: Educables, white, 1,305, Negro, 2,594; seats, white, 1,515, Negro, 1,800; volumes in library, white, 9,250, Negro, 2,650.

WEST BATON ROUGE: Educables, white, 1,355, Negro, 1,703; seats, white, 1,470, Negro, 1,657; volumes in library, white, 7,678, Negro, 2,782.

WEST FELICIANA: Educables, white, 410, Negro, 2,052; seats, white, 436, Negro, 2,245; volumes in library, white, 3,300, Negro 2,445.

*The St. Helena Parish School Board is presently the defendant in a Federal suit filed by Negro parents seeking full integration because of the unequal and inferior educational facilities and opportunities.

Needless to say, Negro schools in these parishes are among the worst in the entire state.

* * *

CIVIL ACTION 1068, filed in 1952 by Attys. A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans and Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall of New York, in the Eastern Division of the United States District Court, Baton Rouge Division, against the St. Helena Parish School Board and J. L. Meadows, superintendent, with John H. Meadows, superintendent, with John H. Hall and twenty-five other Negro parents of school children in that parish as plaintiffs, does not ask for equalization, but for intergation. This suit is on the docket pending the outcome of the case now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The most recent report of the Louisiana State Department of Education discloses that conditions are growing progressively worse insofar as Negro children of St. Helena Parish are concerned.

It is interesting to note that although there are more Negro educables and pupils than white in this parish, there are two high schools for whites and one for Negroes; also, annual transportation costs for white pupils exceed the total value of all buildings and sites provided for Negroes.

Ironically, should this case come to trial, legal representation for the St. Helena Parish School Board will be headed by District Atty. Joe Arthur Sims, who was awarded a plaque recently by the Louisiana State Conference of NAACP Branches, Dr. E. A. Johnson, president, "for outstanding efforts in the field of human relations!"

* * *

IN ORLEANS PARISH, where there are 72,532 white educables and 46,401 Negro educables, a similar suit has been filed in Federal Court based on the fact that some 17,000 Negro children are forced to attend "platoon" classes, while many of the buildings provided for whites are only partly filled.

Half of these children attending platoon classes must leave their homes earlier than 7 A. M. to begin their four hours of schooling. The other half is found on the streets returning home after 5 P. M.

While this suit is pending, the Orleans Parish School Board, in a desperate effort to eliminate the jim-crow "platoon" system has planned several schools for Negroes in the city and proposed a "Negro school village" deep in Gentilly section on Highway 90 which would include elementary and high schools. Under the plan Negro pupils would be transferred six miles across town instead of being allowed to attend schools in their neighborhoods. Recently, a national educational journal branded the plan as "a fantasy bordering on a nightmare."

* * *

IN MANY upstate parishes, Negro school children are exploited by planters and farmers. Particularly is this true in Natchitoches and Tangipahoa parishes where schools for Negro children now open in July, close during the harvest season so the Negro children can work in the fields, then reopen for the winter term after crops have been gathered.

The current report of the State Department of Education reveals further that $2,628,156.94 is spent for general control. Negroes do not share in this fund which includes salaries for superintendents, assistants, etc.

In this matter of supervision the state spends $568,975.93 for whites and $171,231 for Negroes. Even more startling inequalities are found in the expenditures for visiting teachers. Some sixty-three parishes, with the exception of Plaquemines, spend $345,311.26 for salaries of visiting teachers. Only four parishes, Caddo, Morehouse, Orleans and St. James, hire Negro visiting teachers at an aggregate cost of $28,212.81.

Table XXII of the current report gives detailed coverage of the white public school libraries in the state, showing 1,865,521 volumes valued at $2,919,963.04; books, magazines and equipment valued at $233,947.06, and 441 full or part-time librarians receiving salaries totaling $714,256.05.

There is no mention whatsoever of Negro public school libraries.

The same applies to business education. In the sixty-four parishes a total of $1,276,483.25 is expended for business education in white schools, but this item fails to show in the Negro column.

* * *

THESE ARE but a few of the gross inequalities of the segregated school system.

The practice of giving Negro pupils less than their share of the educational fund is not new, it is a deep-rooted part of the system.

Records show that in 1911 the state spent $12.77 to instruct each white child; $2.51 for teaching each Negro child registered. The pupil load per white teacher at that time was 25.3, and for Negro teachers, 48.7!

Twenty years later the state was spending $37 to educate each white child registered, $9.55 for each Negro; with 23.4 pupils per white teacher, and 34.5 per Negro teacher.

Present-day figures show: instruction cost per child, white, $132.63; Negro, $85.21; pupil load per teacher, white, 22.6, Negro, 29.3.

The latter figure proves the "joke" of equal pay for teachers. Note that Negro teachers today have a heavier pupil load than white teachers had in 1911!

State Superintendent of Education Shelby M. Jackson, at this writing, had not replied to a letter from the Louisiana edition of the Courier asking his opinion as to how long it would take to equalize all phases of education.

According to the trend noted in the various reports, it should take another twenty or thirty years—if funds are available.

Only recently, on July 27, to be exact, Gov. Robert F. Kennon called attention to the fact that although the state government contributed just short of $88 million to the support of public education in Louisiana during the last fiscal year, that sum wouldn't be enough for the next fiscal year.

It is pointed out that the fast birth rate since the early World War II period is now creating an ever-increasing school problem which will not abate for at least another decade.

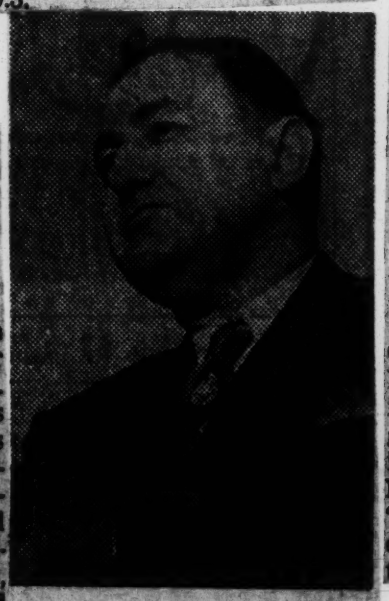
* * *

LAST SCHOOL year, said the Governor, the state's contribution to public education was $44.40 per pupil. The increase in just one year aggregated more than $13,000,000. If next year calls for a like increase for the support of the present segregated public education, then the state most likely won't be able to adequately meet the demand —much less spend any amount at all to bring full equalization.

Yes, equalization is impossible. The only answer is integration.

Should the U. S. Supreme Court outlaw segregation in public schools, all well and good. If it does not, then Louisiana Negroes are prepared to go back into the courts, since there is no lack of evidence that they are "gypped" of millions of dollars each year simply because of their race and color.

Integration Suit— Leaders in the integration suit filed by parents in St. Helena Parish (Louisiana) discuss plans with Daniel E. Byrd (second from left), field secretary of the NAACP legal staff. Checking with Byrd are John Hall Jr., John Hall Sr. and Fred Wicker.—Rivera Photo.



Didn't Answer— Shelby M. Jackson, state superintendent of education of Louisiana, did not reply to the Courier's letter asking his opinion on how many years would be required to equalize all educational facilities and opportunities for Negroes.

Negro School Children Forced To Stay Home To Pick Strawberries

Citizens Launch Fight Against "Parish Law"

TALLULAH, La., Jan. 26.—Twenty thousand or more parents of Negro children living in the Fifth District of Louisiana will organize a fight against the "split sessions" conducted by school boards in this district, according to information obtained from the members of the Ninth District Missionary Baptist Association, Rev. W. L. Harris, president. To this end they have sceured the services of A. P. Tureaud, attorney of New Orleans, to make the legal fight for them.

According to information obtained, children of the parishes of East Carroll, Madison, Morehouse, Tensas and Concordia are required to break into their regular terms during the harvesting seasons. Only Negro schools are closed during the season. The children are then used to pick cotton or other farm work, and after the harvesting season is over, the schools are reopened. In the Florida parishes, it was pointed out, it will be strawberry time and Negro children will have to stop school to pick strawberries.

Through Attorney Tureau an inquiry has been made to all of the school boards in the Fifth District where the split sessions are in practice. The school boards have invited Negro parents to come to the school board meetings soon to be held to make known their objections to the split sessions. The first such meeting scheduled to be held is on February 4th, 1953, at Lake Providence.

Five New Schools Planned for 6000 Negro Children

Tentative Budget Places Cost at $5,260,000

Plans for the construction of five new schools for Negroes were announced Monday by Dr. James F. Redmond, superintendent of Orleans parish public schools.

Tentative budget for the buildings, which will accommodate nearly 6000 children, is $5,260,000. Dr. Redmond said the new schools will relieve overcrowded conditions in the downtown area, where nearly 3500 children have been attending classes in platoon shifts.

The five schools are:

A downtown Negro high school, to be built on the 20-acre Gaudet tract, situated south of Gentilly rd. between Peoples ave. and the Industrial canal.

A downtown Negro junior high school, also to be built on the Gaudet tract.

The Desire st. elementary school, to be built in the vicinity of the Desire st. housing project.

The Nelson area elementary school, to be situated adjacent to the St. Bernard housing project.

The Lafitte project elementary school, to be built in the neighborhood of that housing development.

Dr. Redmond said the five schools are among the last that will be built in the school board's $25 million building and renovation program.

The board will open bids on the sale of the last $10 million in the $25 million issue at 10 a. m. Tuesday in its offices at 703 Carondelet.

Most of the $15 million in bonds sold last year has been spent or committed for 13 other new schools and the renovation of 39 school buildings.

Already built are three white elementary schools — McDonogh 39, Edward Hynes and Bradley. Under construction are Hoffman, McDonogh 36, and Lafon, Negro elementary schools, Oak Park, a white elementary school, and the uptown Negro junior high school.

Construction is expected to start this fall on Gentilly Woods and Aurora Gardens, white elementary schools, and the Industrial Canal, Dunbar and McDonogh 32 Negro elementary schools.

Renovation of 29 schools has been completed and is underway on 10 more at a total cost of approximately $5,500,000.

The board's office of planning and construction opened bids Monday on 48 temporary classrooms to be put into service at the start of the fall school term.

Pittman Construction Company of New Orleans submitted the apparent low base bid of $294,464 for 48 structures with foundation dimensions of 24 by 32 feet, or $6135 a classroom.

Offers by six other bidders ranged up to $338,000.

The temporary classroom structures will be distributed among six schools on the following basis:

Edward Hynes white elementary, six classrooms; Johnson Lockett, Negro elementary, six; McDonogh 39, white elementary, six; McDonogh 48, Negro elementary, six; Medard H. Nelson, Negro elementary 16, and the H. B. Landry Negro senior-junior high school, Algiers, eight.

Dr. Redmond said architects have been secured for the five new Negro schools planned, and negotiation for sites is under way.

The downtown Negro high school will accommodate 2000 students and has been budgeted at $2 million. The firm of Curtis & Davis has been selected as architects.

Dr. Redmond said the school will offer a comprehensive program of academic and vocational courses and will be fully equipped.

The downtown Negro junior high school will accommodate 1500 students. It has been budgeted at $1,400,000. Freret & Wolf have been named as architects.

The Desire st. elementary school will accommodate 770 students and has been budgeted at $620,000. Claude Hooton has been named architect.

Negotiations are now under way for a five-acre site in the area bounded by the Industrial canal, Florida ave. and Piety. The proposed site is situated next to a two-acre park which will be used for recreation during school hours.

The Nelson area school has been budgeted at $620,000, and Jules de la Vergne has been named architect. Negotiations for a site for the 770-pupil school are under way.

The Lafitte project elementary school, to accommodate 770 children, has been budgeted at $620,000. Charles R. Colbert has been named architect. Negotiations for a site are in progress.

Dr. Redmond said an effort will be made to reduce the cost of school construction. He said he will meet with representatives of the American Institute of Architects and the Associated General Contractors to study how schools can be built more cheaply.

Decision on Segregation Discussed by Gov. Kennon

Says Postponement Makes 'No Difference' to State

BATON ROUGE, La., June 8 (AP)—Gov. Robert Kennon said Monday the postponement by the US supreme court of a decision on segregation in public schools "makes absolutely no difference to Louisiana."

"We have already met the situation as far as I am concerned," the governor told his press conference. "Louisiana schools and colleges have come a long way toward providing adequate facilities for Negro citizens.

"The state has anticipated the problem by giving equal salaries to Negro teachers and making vast improvements in recent years in our Negro schools."

The US supreme court Monday called for reargument of five test cases, putting off a decision on the legality of racial segregation in schools until fall at the earliest.

Turning to state matters, Kennon said he was looking forward "With optimism" to renewed management-labor talks on the Elizabeth strike situation which gets underway Monday.

Incidents of violence have almost died down in the little South Central Louisiana town since Kennon called a meeting of top level negotiators to discuss the nine-month-old strike at two paper mills.

Officials of the two striking AFL unions, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, met with owners of the Calcasieu Paper Co. and Southern Industries Inc. here last month.

Talks were recessed for three weeks after negotiators failed to reach a solution to the violence ridden strike in more than 15 hours of discussion.

Both sides reported progress, however, and commended each other on "bargaining in sincerity."

Kennon announced he would attend the national goverors's conference at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14.

Kennon told reporters he was pleased with state Sen. M. Elo Girard's legislative study groups and regarded them as "another example of an independent legislature in action."

The Lafayette senator has organized 14 informal committees of lawmakers who study various phases of government on a volunteer basis with a view to recommending reform legislation.

White Teacher Is Freed Of Bias Charges

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)— Peter C. Cabral, white, social studies teacher at Alcee Fortier High school has been absolved of charges alleging that he was injecting personal opinion into racial questions in such a way as to arouse resentment.

The decision was rendered by the newly appointed school superintendent, James F. Redmond, Chicago, who ruled that there were no grounds for formal charges.

Redmond said, "There does seem to be sufficient evidence to indicate that Cabral has expressed his personal opinion with regards to racial matters in such a way as to arouse resentment of some students and parents."

Cabral was warned "that in the future he should guard against discussions or statements on his part which might be termed discriminatory or sectarian."

On the racial question, the report said, while some of Cabral's views may have caused students to feel resentment, "it appears that he has not tried to prejudice the opinions of students and, in many instances, has expressed his opinion only at the request of students."

The allegation that unwholesome subjects were discussed in class referred to racial questions and religious differences, which, the report said, was ascertained in an interview with the person making the allegation.

In 5 Louisiana Pa

Petition Sc For Full I

Lafayette, La. — Enumerating the vast injustices in the educational system and especially the state's inferior Jim Crow set-up affecting Negro youth, parents in five Louisiana parishes went to bat last week filing petitions against school board officials in behalf of their children.

The first petitioned, filed by A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans NAACP attorney, challenged the segregated school system in Lafayette ... asked for an integration in ... schools.

Meanwhile there were suits filed in Webster, East Carroll, Madison and Lincoln parishes.

Last Thursday the school board ... announced that it would confer with the district attorney before answering the allegations in the petition.

Sixteen points on which Negro pupils were denied equal opportunities and facilities were filed in Lafayette parish. These points included poor bus transportation, library facilities and classroom instruction.

The suits follow the same pattern as that filed in New Orleans four years ago asking integration of city schools, citing deplorable facilities and school buildings housing Negro pupils.

St. Tammany to Dedicate New Negro Schoolhouse

Building at Lacombe Will Fill Great Need

By WALTER GOODSTEIN

The St. Tammany parish school board on Sunday will dedicate a new schoolhouse for Negro students at Lacombe.

The school will adequately fill a need for some 250 boys and girls in that community. But the dedicatory ceremonies at 4 p. m. will climax an enterprising venture.

As August Perez Jr., New Orleans architect for the St. Tammany board, put it: "It's a tribute to what can be done through understanding and co-operation."

Built for the amazingly low cost of $62,000, the two-wing L-shaped school building houses 10 classrooms, a large dining hall, kitchen and a gymnasium.

Perez said, "A gymnasium alone, on the regular market, would cost more than those folks spent on the entire project."

How did the school board do it?

T. E. Brunning Sr., president of the St. Tammany school board, came up with some answers.

"We had three old school buildings which were about to fall down," he said. "They were three- and four-classroom shacks which weren't fit for teaching or for learning.

"With public school Supt. Bill (William) Pitcher as the moving spirit of the idea, we decided to consolidate those schools for Negroes into a new, modern building for grades right through junior high."

He went on to say that the three rundown schools were dismantled and salvageable materials saved. The school board then invested about $5000 to buy surplus government structures, at Camp Villere, at the naval hospital on the lakefront and at the Our Town project in Gentilly.

These structures also were dismantled and moved to Lacombe. The builders now had plenty of lumber, wiring, plumbing supplies, window frames, etc.

"Pitcher himself went out and bought the surplus stuff, then went to Perez for plans and specifications," Brunning said.

Perez said Friday that, in effect, Pitcher told him, "Here's what we have; let's not have any waste and let's not have to buy more than we have to. We want you to draw up plans around the materials we have."

Perez then sent two men from his New Orleans office to take measurements of materials and equipment on hand, and plans and specifications were forthcoming.

The actual construction was performed by school board maintenance crews, and frequently Pitcher himself rolled up his sleeves and pitched in. Although about 50 now, Pitcher still has plenty of the brawn he used as an LSU football hero a generation ago.

And the boys and girls who are to attend the school showed so much enthusiasm over the project that they, too, came in for a share of the work—entirely on a voluntary basis.

The students raked leaves, worked with mud barrels, did the landscaping and then approached Pitcher with an "important request."

"We'd like to have a flagpole," they said.

This wasn't in the original plans, but it posed no big problem. Pitcher rounded up some old pipe, welded the pieces together to make the flagpole and it was "stuck in the ground."

The entire community, Perez said, is so proud of this accomplishment that the white residents say, in jest, "It's discrimination; that's what it is."

State superintendent of public education Shelby M. Jackson is expected to participate in the dedicatory ceremony, Brunning said.

Citizens Resent 'Brushoff' Given On Vital Issue

Negro citizens who campaigned untiringly and voted for the passage of the five millage tax which was defeated last Tuesday were in an uproar Thursday when race leaders were ignored at a meeting at the school board office to set up a committee to devise ways and means to secure additional funds.

In a published report, Dr. Clarence Scheps, president of the Orleans parish school board, stated "We have done all we can do. Now we're going to ask the community to take over. This is an emergency. The school board (may) be faced with an operating deficit of $1,200,000 in July, according to an independent survey by the Bureau of Governmental Research."

When contacted by telephone, Dr. Scheps gave no reason as to why Negro members who proved that they were part of the community through their concerted campaigning, were excluded from the Thursday meeting. However, he pointed out that Darwin S. Fenner has been authorized to make appointments by members of a citizens' group which was called in by the Orleans parish school board following the defeat of the tax.

Mr. Fenner asserted that he had nothing to do with the selection of those who attended the meeting Thursday.

He said that no steps can be made until he receives suggestions and recommendations from the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Liquidation and Bureau of Governmental Research.

Meanwhile Negro leaders and organizations indicated their resentment of being excluded from the meeting by flooding the school board office with telegrams.

One leader expressed that it was very undemocratic and it did not represent the entire community of this fair city.

A telegram from the women's auxiliary of the NAACP stated, "Orleans parish school board erred in not calling in community leadership before proposing 5 mill tax increase. Board made second error by ignoring Negroes who constitute one-third of population and majority of public school enrollment. Resent board ignoring us in their planning. Urge the immediate appointment of Messrs. Haidel Christophe, Arthur J. Chapital, Sr., Drs. Rivers Frederick, C. C. Haydel, A. W. Dent, and Rev. A. L. Davis. The telegram was signed by Mrs. Erma Landix, chairman of the education committee.

An investigation revealed that some of the persons who showed concern over the matter and sent telegrams were Rev. A. L. ... OPPVL; Rev. Robert D. Hi... Zion; Rev. William D. King, Morris AME; Rev. R. H. Tucker, chairman of citizens' grade "A" schools; Carol Bolden, president of teamsters and warehousemen Union, and Mrs. Alma Valley, member of the women's auxiliary of the local branch NAACP.

"It is gratifying to note that so many persons still exercise that nature-endowed facility, mother wit," Octave J. Rainey said. "They saw through the haze and voted down the tax."

"I want those who sincerely thought 'the tax is the only way' to know that they have not lost. It's a losing battle for poor methods preliminary to winning a campaign for better schools, if you regroup and carry on.

"Unite and forge a concentrated, positive effort while the coals are hot. Cease the sitting in a wait and hope. Hurtle forward to 'Better Schools for Better Education.'"

14d (1) 1953

MARYLAND

School Board Sticks To JC Hiring Policy

14 d (1) Md

ENGLEWOOD — The Board of Education does not intend to integrate its teacher personnel in the seven public schools unless ordered to do so by an order from the courts.

This was made plain by Dr. Harry L. Stearns, superintendent of schools, in a statement of policy sent to the Bergen County NAACP Branch with a letter dated May 13.

Representatives of the Bergen NAACP and the State Conference of Branches and three other local interracial agencies met with the Board last April 14 and requested a review of its discriminatory hiring policy for teachers.

Questions Asked Board

At the April conference, the Rev. Isaiah Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and president of the Bergen NAACP; and J. Mercer Sorrell, Newark attorney representing the State Conference of Branches, posed three pertinent questions to the Board:

1. Why is it that the Board has refused in the last three years to employ 12 colored men and women with master's and doctorate's degrees who applied for appointments as teachers?

2. Why is it that white applicants of lesser academic qualifications than the colored applicants have been given preference in appointments in so many instances?

3. Why is it that all colored teachers have been assigned to the same school (Lincoln) that has only colored pupils?

Character References Alibi

In the statement of policy sent the Bergen NAACP which, incidentally, was unsigned, Dr. Stearns and members of the Board of Education insinuate that the "character references" of the 12 colored applicants with M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s degrees were so "inferior" that the refusal to appoint them was justifiable.

The statement of policy states:

"It is the opinion of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools that the employment practices of the Board have not been at variance with the state laws against discrimination. . .

"This is especially true after a revision of the teacher's application blank following suggestions made by the Division Against Discrimination of the State Department of Education."

Can't Violate Confidences

The Board's statement added that:

"To analyze, at this time, the case of each of the 12 applicants submitted by the NAACP on April 13, or to review publicly the detailed steps which were followed in the employment of those teachers elected to positions over the past few years,

"Would not only violate confidences concerning personal qualifications and character references, but such public review would also tend to pre-judge publicly facts of a legal nature which might better be reserved for the judgment of constituted authorities."

Answering the Board's insinuations, Mrs. Doris Savage, secretary of the Bergen NAACP, and chairman of its education committee said:

"It becomes quite difficult to justify or even understand the Board's position on the basis of the glaring fact that appointments of colored teaching personnel have always been made, and are continuously being made to Lincoln School only. . .

Negro Groups Plan Study Of Proposed Three Million Dollar School Bond Issue To Advise Negro Voters

The Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce and the Jackson Negro Ctiizens Committee was reported this week as planning to make an extensive study of the proposed $3 Million Dollar school bond issue in order to intelligently advise Negro voters when the Bond issue comes up for vote early in August.

The group is reported as planning to call in the two practicing Negro lawyers, Sidney R. Tharp and Jack H. Young in order to get the legal opinion on just what and how much the Negro Community is to receive out of the proposed $3 Million Bond issue if passed.

One influential Negro leader said in discussing the preparation for making a full study of the proposal that the Negro property owners faced with a recent heavily increased tax assessment are going to make sure of the benefits to be obtained before voting on any more bond issues.

In the past, it was pointed out that the Negro comomunity has received little more than token benefits from money spent from such bond issues.

The $3 Million Dollar school bond issue to be voted on early in August was approved in a meeting of members of the school Board and prominent white citizens Monday.

The new bonds will provide for new elementary schools in the Lester, Boyd-Watkins, and Brinkley areas, and for the building of a new junior high school in the Lester-Sykes district. Plans include additions to the present Boyd, Galloway, Lester and Sykes schools.

The cost of the proposed program, $3,125,000, will include the site, site development, construction, furniture and equipment. The board has at present $125,000 from the 1950 school bond, which is applicable to the purposed building program. Plans call for the selling of $1,250,000 bonds by the end of 1953 at an interest of 3½ per cent.

Miss. Sets Session On School Issue

JACKSON, Miss. — (INS) — The special session of the Mississippi legislature to put into effect equalization of Negro and white schools had been set for November 3.

Gov. Hugh White said he thought the new date, replacing a tentative date of September 15, would answer objections of 22 senators — more than the majority needed to block his program — who were against the September session.

Mississippi Paper Wants Schools To Be "Equalized"

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — At least one Mississippi paper, the Scott County Times, expressed the idea in a front page editorial that before Negro schools are equalized with white schools here, white schools themselves should first be equalized.

In a front page editorial, the paper asks, How can an effective yardstick for equalization be determined if white schools themselves exhibit such wide degrees of inequality and variance in expenditures per pupil?

Pointing out that much of the present difficulty can be traced to the system of allocating education funds on a per capita basis rather than on average daily attendance, the Times goes on to say, "We don't believe the colored student should be discriminated in the opportunities for education.

Neither should there be discrimination against a white student simply because of his place of residence."

Only, then, when white facilities and teachers' salaries are equalized, concludes the paper, can we begin to think of equalizing Negro schools.

"We would heartily favor a special session of the legislature to tackle the problem of revising the education program in Mississippi for white children. But we are opposed to a session called for the purpose of 'equalizing white and colored education facilities.'"

Because of such opposition on the part of the press, and the added reluctance of some 22 Mississippi state senators to consider an equalization program, Governor Hugh White's projected special session to consider the problem appears temporarily stymied.)

Mississippi's White Urges Equal Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3 (AP)— Gov. Hugh White today urged the Mississippi Legislature to fulfill what he termed state's moral obligation to raise and equalize the level of education for all children, regardless of race or color.

In his message to the joint houses of the Legislature at the opening of their special session, White asked the lawmakers to go farther than just equalizing Negro and white schools and bring up the entire educational standard.

"Regardless of the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court (on segregation), or any other court, our purpose should and must be the highest possible level of educational opportunity for all of the children of this state within our . . . ability to pay," he said.

The governor left no doubt that Mississippi wants to continue its segregated school system, bu struck a more moral chord tha just appeasing the Negro popula tion.

White said that to delay re vamping the state's horse-and buggy school system would just "add that much more fuel to the fire which is constantly lapping at the fundamentals we are determined to preserve."

White forcefully drew the picture of glaring inequalities between white rural schools and white city schools, which he called as great as those between some Negro and white institutions.

He said the Mississippi system ranks 48th in salaries and expenditure per student and was in grave need of rebuilding.

"It is not like Mississippi," he said, "to continue to be satisfied with eternally taking highest honors for last place."

MISSISSIPPI PLANS EQUALIZED SCHOOLS

Gov. White Asks Legislature to Provide Funds to Improve Facilities for Negroes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3—The Mississippi Legislature was convened in special session today to consider expenditure of an estimated $100,000,000 to equalize the state's white and Negro public schools.

The money would be spent at a rate of $49,000,000 a year and used for the general improvement of education for white and Negroes.

In a message to the joint session of House and Senate this afternoon Gov. Hugh L. White said that Mississippi could not afford to wait on a United States Supreme Court decision on segregation in schools before providing educational opportunities for both races in all public schools.

The Governor endorsed the $49,000,000-a-year program, which was drafted by a legislative committee for equal though separate facilities, as a "sound, feasible and workable solution to our educational problems."

But he said the program "is not presented to you as a 'package' to be taken or rejected in its entirety."

"It is for you," he continued, "to determine whether the recommended program should be revised and improved or whether an even better and more workable program can be devised."

The committee, composed of eighteen members, rewrote the state's school laws and prepared a series of thirty-two bills and three resolutions to provide tax increases, salary standards, buildings and transportation and a new administrative system putting more authority at the state level.

"My desire is for the enactment of a program which will provide the children of our state with the highest possible level of educational opportunity within the limit of our resources and ability to pay," Governor White said.

"Throughout the nation there are only seven states in which the tax burden is less than in Mississippi," Governor White said. "In these days of relatively high prosperity the economy of this state can well afford and withstand such moderate increases in taxation as you may find necessary.

"I recommend that you give careful consideration and study to the committee's revenue recommendations after having first determined as best you can the additional revenue which will be required as a result of any legislation which you may enact. You can then determine what taxes must or should be increased, and the extent to which such increase is necessary."

The committee proposed advancing the sales tax from 2 to 3 per cent, higher oil and gasoline levies and an increase in the cigarette tax from 4 to 5 cents a pack.

Mr. White said that he had been advised by many that it "would be the wiser course" to delay the school program until the United States Supreme Court ruled on segregation.

"I am convinced that there is no assurance that these cases will be decided in any absolute manner within the reasonably near future," he said.

"Our situation does not admit to further delay. We must also recognize that the earlier the task is undertaken the sooner it will be accomplished."

The Governor said "the most we can hope to salvage from a court decision would be a holding that we can separately educate the races provided we afford each equality of educational opportunity."

"All past decisions have required that," he added, "and it may well be that our acknowledged failure in the past in this regard is the cause of our present emergency."

Mr. White said that the state could no longer "escape the necessity" of an improved educational program.

Mississippi Roundup—

White Asks Even Break For Negroes In Equalizing State Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3 (U.P.)—Gov. Hugh White asked the Mississippi legislature today to give Negroes an even break in the public schools and said past failure to take the step may have brought the South to its segregation crisis with the U. S. Supreme Court.

White, addressing a special joint session, asked approval of a $49,000,000 a year program designed to equalize the state's Negro and white schools—a job that will require more new taxes.

White urged legislators not to wait for the Supreme Court which is considering a decision on five segregation cases before it but to act now "to give the children of our state the highest possible level of educational opportunity within the limit of our resources and ability to pay."

White said he is of the opinion that it will be some time before the high court rules on the segregation issue "in any absolute manner." Meanwhile, the Mississippi Legislature must act, he said, although the necessary school program likely will take new taxes.

"Our situation does not admit to further delay," he said, reminding solons that their state "by almost every important measure of statistical comparision, regrettably stands at the very bottom of the educational ladder."

"The most we can hope to salvage from a court decision would be a holding that we can separately educate the races, provided we afford each race equality of educational opportunity," he said.

The Legislature is to consider an education plan brought in by an 18-member Recess Committee. It would establish a minimum standard of salaries, buildings and transportation, a new administrative system and a tax increase to pay the bill.

Kyle Convinced Now Is Time For Equalization

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3 (U.P.)—State Sen. Hulyan Kyle of Clarksdale said today he is convinced the special session of the Legislature is the place to reorganize the state's education system.

Kyle, who had expressed opposition earlier to a session in September, said he is now convinced that the time for action is at hand.

"I am convinced that equalization of salaries and school facilities is a must," Kyle said.

He added that he believed a vast majority of the white and Negro citizens believe and want, regardless of a Supreme Court ruling, attendance in our schools segregated if we have equalized opportunities."

Mississippi Roundup—

Legislators Go To Work On School Equalization

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4 (U.P.)—Senate and House committee unhampered by controversial revenue bills that will pay for an ambitious school equalization plan, plunged into their study of most of the program today.

It took both Houses less than an hour to channel all but the finance bills into standing committees when the lawmakers pitched into their first serious day of work in a special session considering a $49,000 a year plan designed to lead Mississippi out of the school wilderness.

House members shelved quickly a resolution by Rep. Harry Applebaum of Yazoo County to adjourn sine die as a report from a conference of Negro leaders claiming to represent 600,000 members of their race was disclosed.

A meeting of 279 leaders here went on record opposing segregation in schools but endorsed the equalization program drafted by a recess education committee until the U. S. Supreme Court settles the segregation issue.

Education committees of both Houses went to work immediately. Their survey will cover almost all of the 30 bills in the program. Tomorrow the Finance Committee of the Senate meets along with the Ways and eMans Committee of the House.

Speaker of the House Walter Sillers adjourned the body until 2 p.m. tomorrow after a motion to quit until next Monday while the committees work was voted down, 73 to 42. The Senate reconvenes at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Percy Greene, editor of The Jackson Advocate, an anti-segregation Negro weekly, said today the group of Negro leaders expressed opposition to segregation but favored equalization program "insofar as the bills do not violate the 14th amendment of the U. S. constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

An expected resolution in the Senate to adjourn sine die was not introduced in the upper house as 25 bills and three resolutions to amend the state constitution were assigned to committees.

Rep. Ney Gore Jr. of Quitman County, one of the authors of the program, said it was likely the revenue bills will be withheld until the other bills are thrashed out.

Proposed revenue increases include raising the sales tax from two to three cents, increasing oil severance taxes from six to eight cents per barrel and upping cigaret taxes one cent per pack. All have drawn fire from opposition groups and various legislators.

Bills that went into committee today included ones to create elective county boards of education and a state education finance commission to administer the construction program.

Reorganization of more than 2000 school districts into a more compact arrangement and a minimum salary scale for teachers based on training and experience ($2600 for masters degrees) was studied by the committees.

Equality, But Dual Systems

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Admitting that there are inequalties between school facilities for Negro and white pupils, Gov. Hugh White last week formally called for measures to equalize the dual school systems as a means of preserving segregation in the state.

The Mississippi chief executive asked legislators at a special session of the body to prepare an enlightened school program that would erase inequalities.

The legislature and Governor White are motivated by a desire to maintain segregation in state schools.

* * *

RECOGNIZING THAT any success along that line depends on how well the schools are equalized, Governor White told the solons that now is the time to do something about it. Among other things, he said:

"Every day, every week, every month that we delay . . . we fall that much further behind our sister states. We add just that much more fuel to the fire which is constantly lapping at the fundamentals we are determined to preserve."

In commenting on pending school cases now before the U. S. Supreme Court, he said:

"Regardless of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, or any other court, our purpose should and must be the highest possible level of educational opportunity for all children . . . within the limit of our resources."

A special eighteen-man legislative committee has submitted a program for equalizing the schools. Governor White has indicated his agreement of the program in principle. However, he told legislators he is interested in hearing any suggestions which they might have to offer on the subject.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR reminded the legislators it was they who called for the study and created the committee to arrive at a program for improvements in the school system. He told them it would be their program, not his.

Prior to calling the special session, some legislators said they felt no action should be taken until the high tribunal renders a decision on jim crow in schools.

Governor White answered these critics by saying the court may not render an absolute decision in the near future.

* * *

IN ORDER to finance a huge school equalization program, the eighteen-man committee called for a one-cent state sales tax increase to a total three; an increase in oil and gas severance taxes; a cent-a-pack hike in cigarette taxes, and increase use taxes.

In commenting on the need for a program, the Jackson Daily News, in an editorial said in part:

"As to the main necessity for providing the Negro race with better schools there can be no dissent in the minds of intelligent men.

"The cost will be heavy but it is a price we must pay for continuance of the segregation system. "Fanciful theories must vanish in the face of plain facts."

14d(1) 1953

Mississippi

LEGISLATORS MODIFY EQUALIZATION PLANS

White Turns Down Boost In Tax On Big Incomes

OKS HIGHER SALES LEVY

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 15.—Bowing to the wishes of Gov. Hugh White, a legislative recess study committee Thursday withdrew its recommendation for an increase in the state income tax to finance equalization of the racially segregated public school system.

When the committee presented its financing plan to the Governor Wednesday, he said he would not go along with a proposal to boost the top bracket rate from 6 to 7 per cent. That rate applies to incomes in excess of $25,000. The Governor contended such an increase would seriously endanger his program for industrial development of the state.

Would Yield $2,500,000

The income tax increase had been planned to provide $2,500,000 of the funds necessary to equalize the dual school system as a safeguard to segregation.

The committee stood pat on its other three recommended tax increases—sales tax from 2 to 3 percent, oil-gas severance from 6 to 8 cents a barrel, and boosting the cigaret levy from 4 to 5 cents a package. As now recommended, the tax increases amount to $12,343,624.

The added cost of the equalization program to the state is eight million dollars for teachers' salaries, plus an additional 140 million dollars for facilities. The state now provides 25 million dollars annually for salaries and transportation, with no special allocation for a long-range building program.

In another action Thursday, the committee, headed by Representative Tyler Holmes of Montgomery County, recommended a procedure under which local districts would levy taxes for their part of the school cost.

Voters Could Petition

It provides that in districts refusing to levy the required amount to meet its part of the program, they will share only in the per capita allocation. However, on request of the school trustees, the county supervisors would be required to levy at least five mills and whatever other amount is necessary if petitioned by the voters in the district.

next regular session is not led until J[illegible]ry 1954.

Miss. Builds $300,000 Plant To Offset School Suit

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — Ground has been broken on the site of a school which Mississippi hopes will fulfill demands for equal facilities for Negro and white pupils and thus relieve the threat of integration in public schools here.

The embryonic school is the Hinds County Agricultural high school at the Utica Institute which is being constructed from a $390,000 appropriation by the county permitted by the state legislature. Mississippi bosts that the two-building unit will equalize educational facilities for Negroes.

According to Robert M. Mayo, Hinds county superintendent of education, the trustees decided to pattern the new high school after the Mississippi State Vocational School at Itta Bena after architects employed by them had traveled over the state inspecting the most modern school plants.

The new school will not replace any of the existing buildings at Utica Institute, but will provide additional facilities.

The institute itself was founded about 50 years ago by William H. Holtzclaw, a colored Mississippian.

Vocational education was stressed in Holtzclaw's school, and the buildings were constructed largely by the students. Although their lack of professional planning becomes more apparent, they still are being used.

The institute was governed by a board of trustees appointed by Holtzclaw himself. When he died, the management of the school was taken over by his son. Through the years, the younger Holtzclaw found it increasingly hard to meet the financial obligations of the institution and finally the trustees deeded the land and buildings situated there to Hinds county. The school was then placed under the supervision of the board of trustees of Hinds Junior college and Agriculture high school.

In commenting on the new school, Mayo said:

"The school is superior in accommodation and design to most of the white schools in the county because it is more modern. We are sure it will meet the equal facilities test, both now and in the future."

Miss Bernadine Holtzclaw, a senior at the institute and granddaughter of its founder, turned the first spade of earth in the groundbreaking ceremony.

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR HALTS ACTION TO EQUALIZE SCHOOLS

Fear of What Supreme Court Will Hold On Segregation Causes Puzzling Reactions

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE POSTPONED

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi is still fretful concerning the coming U. S. Supreme court's decision on segregation and has decided not to call the state legislature into special session as planned until September when an attempt will be made to enact an equalization program.

The governor is of the opinion that a special session just now would interfere with farmers who are lawmakers, now busy gathering their crops.

He was likewise certain that the highest tribunal would not hand down a decision until the late summer, just before the justices forsake Washington for a short recess.

Postponement of the special session of the legislature has caused no friction because the government has agreed to request that the program to equalize teacher's salaries and school facilities would be retroactive to July 1, this year.

However, it is left with the legislature to make the program retroactive. No denial of this request is expected since the federal courts have held that there must be no discrimination regarding salaries between white and Negro teachers. The same applies to equal school facilities. To defeat this measure would be but an invitation to file countless suits in the federal courts.

Far Less Used For Education Of Negroes Than For Whites In Mississippi, Survey Shows

'Shocking' And 'Disturbing' Variations Found By Legislative Recess Committee—Tunica County Spends $270 On White Pupil, $21 On Negro

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., March 14. — An admitted "shocking" and "disturbing" disclosure of the "great difference in the per pupil cost for the two races" in Mississippi's segregated public schools has been officially recorded, probably for the first time.

It is unquestionably the cause of the inequalities a Legislative Recess School Study Committee is trying to eliminate.

The startling revelation is officially documented in the report of the recess committee now being mailed to the lawmakers and already filed with Gov. Hugh White. It is the basis for recommending an extraordinary session to wipe out the inequalities as a safeguard to the dual system.

Mr. Toler

Explaining that it "generally" is known that the amount of money spent per child for education in Mississippi is more for white children than for Negro children, the committee states that the great difference "usually" is not known or is ignored.

The committee admits that a table showing the disparities by counties "is disturbing and will shock some people" and reveals that "much must be done if equalization is to be accomplished."

The report "puts the cards on the table." It is definitely the most potent challenge, in official black and white recording, to the lawmakers when called on to solve the so-called "problem." It leaves no loop-holes for continued "delaying tactics" if segregation is to be continued.

As to the disparity in facilities, the committee boldly asserts that "the condition of Mississippi's schools for Negroes in rural areas is pathetic and in some cases it is inexcusable."

"Hundreds of children of the Negro race are compelled to attend school—if they attend at all—in unpainted, unheated and unlighted buildings that are not fit for human habitation and should have been condemned years ago," the legislative recess group charges. "There are very few rural schools for Negroes in Mississippi that have sanitary drinking water facilities or sanitary toilet facilities."

Maintenance Ignored

The comimttee goes on to officially record that "because of the rarity of a tax levy for support or maintenance of Negro schools, many Negro school buildings which once were creditable structures have deteriorated beyond repair for lack of maintenance."

"According to the report of the state auditor, in many counties money specifically appropriated for equalizing the pay of Negro teachers which was sent to the counties for that purpose never got to the Negro teachers," the report discloses.

"It has never been returned to the State Treasury, either. The committee does not know for what purpose the money was spent."

A survey by the legislative committee revealed that a total of 4,301 school buildings are being operated in 2,079 school districts. Of that number, 1,585 buildings were reported to be unsatisfactory and in need of immediate replacement —most of them now house Negro students.

The committee said the large number of school districts "is another of the serious faults" it found in the state school system. The 2,079 in Mississippi compares with Georgia's 215; Alabama, 107; Florida, 67; North Carolina, 172; South Carolina, 100, and Tennessee, 151.

Eight hundred forty of the districts were for white public schools, and 1,239 for Negroes.

Few Negroes Graduate

"In actual practice, the number of Negro districts is much higher because many of the counties have set up countywide Negro school districts which never have functioned as such," the report states.

Operation of the small schools districts was attributed by the committee to the "relatively poor instruction for the children of elementary age and undoubtedly contributes to the the high percentage of failures and drop-outs in grades one through eight."

"Approximately one white child in four and one Negro child in 40 who enrolls in Mississippi schools actually graduates," the committee said.

To its previously reported "padding" in the census of educable children, those between 5 and 21, the committee now lists a glaring difference in enrolment figures.

The committee said 535,473 children were reported in State Department of Education enrolment tabulations for the 1951-52 session, while an actual check of the rolls revealed 509,112, or a difference of 26,361. On that showing, the legislators said there are 878 more teachers currently employed than "are justified by the total number of pupils now attending school."

Previously, it said the United States census listed 651,600 children of educable age, while the house-to-house count by school authorities and turned in for disbursement of per capita funds was 895,779, up 244,179 children.

Tunica's Negroes Slighted

The committee says in its report that "such statistics would not be so disturbing if it were not that the distribution of millions of dollars of public monies is made in reliance on these attendance reports and the school census."

As to the "shocking" difference in per pupil expenditures in the 82 counties, the report shows the population ratio to be 55 per cent white and 45 per cent Negro, or 1,188,429 white; 986,707 Negro, and 3,778 other, including Indians. Total population is 2,178,914.

Standing out in the table which is a part of the official report of the committee is the differentials in Tunica county where 81 per cent of the population is Negro. It lists $270 spent per white pupil, and only $21 per Negro pupil. Other Delta counties are as glaring, although it is statewide and not confined to any particular sector.

Three counties with 74 per cent of their population Negro, showed: Claiborne spent $387 per white child, and $40 for each Negro; Jefferson, $183 against $57, and Noxubee $240 against $29.

Hinds county, the seat of state government with 44 per cent Negro population, spent $146 per white pupil and $43 for each Negro student.

In the two counties with the smallest Negro population—each with five per cent—the disparity was: Itawamba, $90 against $56, and Tishomingo, $104 against $40.

Each County's Figures Shown

The county by county per pupil expenditure differential, probably for the first time officially documented and certainly the first time ever revealed by a legislative committee, follows:

COUNTY	White	Negro	% Pop. Negro
Adams	$188	$34	49
Alcorn	82	71	14
Amite	161	38	54
Attala	139	41	41
Benton	199	34	43
Bolivar	169	34	68
Calhoun	87	49	23
Carroll	182	41	56
Chickasaw	157	35	44
Choctaw	119	48	30
Claiborne	387	40	74
Clarke	100	49	40
Clay	154	33	56
Coahoma	202	35	71
Copiah	170	35	53
Covington	108	52	32
De Soto	182	17	67
Forrest	111	63	28
Franklin	147	39	39
George	98	48	12
Greene	108	38	18
Grenada	244	45	52
Hancock	121	63	17
Harrison	87	36	15
Hinds	146	43	44
Holmes	161	35	73
Humphreys	137	34	69
Issaquena	zero	40	67
Itawamba	90	56	5
Jackson	110	57	21
Jasper	139	44	51
Jefferson	183	57	74
Jeff Davis	137	42	55
Jones	96	58	26
Kemper	146	34	58
Lafayette	145	39	35
Lamar	94	32	15
Lauderdale	101	37	36
Lawrence	108	52	37
Leake	116	51	40
Lee	92	38	27
Leflore	201	26	67
Lincoln	132	53	32
Lowndes	127	37	48
Madison	300	46	73
Marion	82	47	35
Marshall	152	26	70
Monroe	122	56	37
Montgomery	145	45	42
Neshoba	89	40	21
Newton	107	36	32
Noxubee	240	29	74
Oktibbeha	150	50	48
Panola	134	26	55
Pearl River	111	41	12
Perry	106	54	24
Pike	168	40	44
Pontotoc	116	39	19
Prentiss	89	44	11
Quitman	116	35	60
Rankin	107	28	47
Scott	109	43	43
Sharkey	206	56	71
Simpson	109	46	33
Smith	100	56	20
Stone	125	68	21
Sunflower	183	37	67
Tallahatchie	173	27	63
Tate	152	29	57
Tippah	114	30	19
Tishomingo	104	40	5
Tunica	270	21	81
Union	84	23	17
Walthall	117	29	46
Warren	178	57	51
Washington	185	49	66
Wayne	122	33	36
Webster	124	41	23
Wilkinson	124	20	69
Winston	138	33	41
Yalobusha	127	53	43
Yazoo	185	46	61

(Note Issaquena County has no white schools but transports white pupils to adjoining counties which are paid tuition).

Mississippi NAACP Demands Full School Integration

FULL INTERGATION SAYS MISS BRANCH

BY JAMES B. LAFORUCHE

INDIANOLA, Miss.—(ANP)— A three-day conference of the Mississippi branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People left nothing in doubt as to where the state branches stand on integration in the state's educational public school system.

Yielding no quarter under the fiery leadership of Amos O. Holmes, president of the persistent group, the latter said that, "We will work toward the goal of full freedom and democracy for every Mississippi Negro and white, and see to it that the vicious system of segregation is challenged until it is removed and justice is done.

Holmes, pondering over the possible decision of the United States Supreme court on the segregation of the races in public schools, feels that the segregated system is ruled out we will attempt to condition both our public relations program.

Holmes attacked J. D. Boyd, president of the Mississippi Negro Teachers Association, and H. H. Himes, editor of the Delta Leader and president of the Mississippi Baptist Convention. The NAACP leader charged that both have shown by their backstage double-talk in letters to Gov. Hugh White, that they have neither the best interest of their people at heart nor can they be trusted to represent even the people who are members of their respective organizations.

Boyd has been quoted as saying that most of the Negro teachers in Mississippi are wholeheartedly behind him in the program of equalization.

Segregated Education In Mississippi Can Never Be Equal!

Full Integration Is the Only Answer

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

(This is the fourth in a series of articles pointing up the unfairness of the unequal educational system as practiced in the South.)

JACKSON, Miss.—Segregated education which uses 75 per cent of available funds for whites can never be equal in Mississippi. This, in short, is the full meaning of a statement made by Gov. Hugh White in May, 1953, when he admitted being convinced that a U. S. Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools would create a serious problem for which he has no remedy. Thus, he inadvertently admits, full integration is the only answer!

Said Governor White: ". . . if the decision is against segregation, I don't believe persuasion would have any effect. I've said before that an adverse decision would create a serious problem in Mississippi for which I have no remedy. It will take a smarter man than I to find the solution."

* * *

EVEN THIS FRANK opinion is found to be the understatement of the century when one looks into the records of the dual education system in this state.

In Mississippi, like all other Southern states, education of white children at public expense began just before the Civil War. Reconstruction legislatures, over the strenuous objections of Southern whites, extended to Negroes the benefits of public education and provided that there should be equality in expenditures.

Records show that over the years this legally sanctioned equality disappeared. After the ousting of the Reconstruction regime, Southern white regained political control and almost immediately began diverting school funds from Negro to white children. Thus, has it been with Mississippi for the past sixty-three years.

* * *

MISSISSIPPI, "The Bayou State," is so-called because of the numerous bayous or channels which enter it from the Gulf of Mexico. Its motto is "Virtute et Armis" (By Valor and Arms).

Mississippi is in its sixty-third year of segregated public education and records of this dual system bring forth the inevitable conclusion that full integration is the only hope for the 990,485 Negroes in the "Bayou State's" total population of 2,178,914.

The public school system in this state began during slavery days of 1846. Racially integrated public schools were used from 1869 until the present State Constitution was adopted Nov. 1, 1890, and under a Negro superintendent of education, Thomas W. Cardoza, from 1873 to 1876.

* * *

DURING THOSE DAYS, Mississippi had a Negro lieutenant governer, A. K. Davis, and a Negro secretary of state, James Hill. When most of the state's top officials, including Cardoza, were impeached in 1876 for "corruption," Hill, alone, survived the "purge" because of his competent and honest administration.

First state laws providing for segregated public education were enacted in 1890. Since that time, Negroes, although comprising about half of the population and always the larger number of educables, have received an unbelievably small portion of public education funds and benefits.

Mississippi now has 37,905 Negroes and 9,395 whites twenty-five years of age who have had no schooling whatsoever, ranks forty-seventh in the nation's list of states in the percentage of persons completing less than five grades in school, with 25.7 per cent, and is next to Louisiana which ranks forty-eighth in this department with 29.5 per cent.

* * *

CURRENTLY, THE STATE has 895,779 educables (between 6-21 years of age) with 550,782 enrolled in 1951-52, or 61 per cent. Of these totals, 398,866 are white educables, with an 88 per cent enrollment of 278,654, and 496,913 Negroes with a 55 per cent enrollment of 272,128.

Public education in Mississippi is divided into eighty-one county and ninety-eight separate school districts, with Negro educables outnumbering whites in forty counties and in thirty separate districts.

Yet, despite this overwhelming majority of Negro educables, the lion's share of the education fund is spent on whites. This practice has persisted for sixty-three years to the extent that during the 1951-52 term, $21,764,530.26 of the $29,178,809.04 total instruction costs were used for whites, with only $7,414,278.78 going for Negro instruction.

Therefore, talk about equalizing separate education in Mississippi means an expenditure of staggering sums of money which can be obtained only by further taxing the already complaining citizenry.

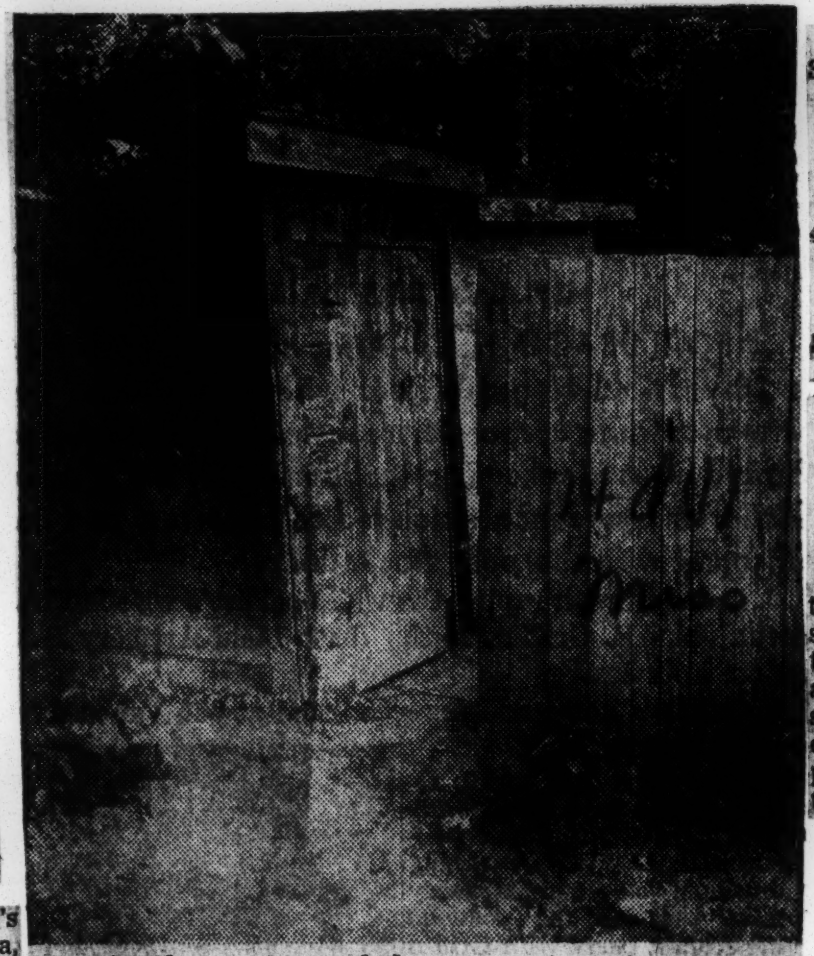
* * *

ONLY A FEW weeks ago, Gov. Hugh White set the date for a special session of the Mississippi Legislature on Nov. 3 to equalize the segregated school system. There are thirty-two new bills to be introduced, and it is estimated that a $46 million-a-year education equalization program must be adopted.

The Courier's comprehensive survey of the Mississippi education system brings to light many glaring inequalities based on race:

1. **The present segregated school system "gypped" Mississippi Negro children out of $6,624,428.80 in educational funds alone during the 1951-52 session;**
2. **Each Negro child attending school received $29.20 LESS than his proper share of the instruction fund;**
3. **Negro teachers are obliged to work harder than white teachers, but receive approximately $1,000 a year LESS than whites at all levels;**
4. **The state spends $4,407,774.32 for transportation of white pupils and $882,234.07 for Negroes;**
5. **Mississippi has more public schools for Negroes than whites, but nearly half of the Negro schools are housed in churches, tenant houses or such types of buildings as are available.**

Funds for the operation of the public elementary and high schools are derived mainly from three sources: state appropriation, county taxes and local school district taxes. However, quite a number of counties have put on a special tax levy for the purpose of improving the



And Their Health— Not only little concern is shown for the education of Negro youth in Mississippi, but health standards are completely disregarded. Here is a "privvy" for Negro high school students in a Lauderdale County, Mississippi High School. Note "Women" over door.

Separate, But—Here is pictorial evidence of the complete lack of regard for Negro children held by the State of Mississippi. Photo above is of a "library" in the Negro high school in Lauderdale County, Miss. It stands as mute evidence of the disrepute of the state's educational system.

physical facilities of Negro schools.

* * *

CONCERNING THIS, State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. M. Tubb said in his 1947-48-49 report: "..There is a vital need for the passage of new legislation in Mississippi that will provide a way whereby Negro schools can be conducted and maintained through more public support than is now possible under existing laws. It is imperative that the Legislature enact necessary laws that will insure a greater degree of comparable educational opportunities for all the children of all the people."

Despite this admission of racial discrimination, the Federal Government gave Mississippi $1,825,188.57 during that session to assist its school lunch program, and surplus commodities valued at $1,281,477.

Most recent reports show six high schools, 265 combined elementary and high schools, and 2,337 elementary schools for Negroes in the state; and for white sixty-five high schools, 416 combined high and elementary schools and 554 elementary schools.

White	Types of Schools	Negro
49	One-teacher schols	1,377
87	Two-teacher schools	668
105	Three-teacher schools	171

While no complete breakdown was immediately available on the comparative amounts spent as compared to race for various services, current reports revealed the following:

White		Negro
244,685	Average Daily Attendance	226,884
9,896	Teachers	6,753
22.69	Pupils per teacher (ADA)	33.4
	Average teacher salary	
$2,091.91		$1,039.98
	Instruction costs	
$21,784,530.26		$7,414,778.78
	Transportation costs	
$4,407,774.32		$883,234.07

These figures reveal that Negro pupils comprise 49.4 per cent of the total enrollment over the state, but receive only 25 per cent of the instruction funds.

* * *

BASED ON ADA (average daily attendance) $32.68 was spent for each Negro pupil's instruction as compared to $88.97 spent for each white pupil. The over-all instruction costs for the ADA total of 471,469 averaged $61.88 per pupil. This means each Negro pupil received $29.20 less than his proper share, and that each white pupil received $27.09 more than his proper share. Multiplied by the Negro ADA, the $29.20 grows to the staggering total "gyp" of $6,624,428.80 for the 1951-52 term!

This "gyp" has remained fairly constant since 1945, so it is a simple procedure to determine just how many millions of dollars have been diverted from the Negro funds. Records prior to 1945 were not immediately available, however, there is no reason to suppose they are more liberal.

Ironically, an investigation last July into expenditures of 1950 funds allocated for Negro education in twenty-nine counties revealed that the entire allocations were not used and that large portions had been placed in the county treasuries.

ASST. ATTY. GENERAL James T. Kendall who headed the investigation disclosed that twenty-three of the counties in question paid $82,017 of the Negro education fund back into the state treasury. Of this amount, he said, $62018 was unexpended amounts in the Negro teachers fund, while $19,999 was the unexpended balance in the Negro transportation funds.

The Legislature had earmarked $3 million in 1950 to supplement Negro teacher pay and improve transportation for Negro children. Evidence which was submitted to him, Kendall declared, "indicated only that there was a non-use of a portion of the funds received and the amounts which were not expended remained in the county treasury and were available to be returned to the state treasury.

Counties shown by investigation to have unexpended funds not accounted for last July are Claiborne, Kemper, Jackson, Leflore and Stone. Out of the thirty-nine counties which the legislative committee had listed originally as under investigation for the use of funds, fourteen were declared by Kendall to have proven full compliance with the law on use of the funds.

THE GREATEST RACIAL discrimination of the state's dual system of education is found in the paying of teachers' salaries. While a slow, gradual improvement has been noted since 1945, white teachers still earn approximately $1,000 a year more than Negro teachers at all levels. The average pay scale dating back to 1945 is shown herewith:

AVERAGE TEACHERS SALARY		
White		Negro
$1,211.36	1945-46	$426.13
1,356.54	1946-47	495.71
1,752.41	1947-48	641.91
1,861.75	1948-49	711.01
1,946.27	1949-50	763.73
2,007.35	1950-51	979.00
2,091.91	1951-52	1,039.98

These figures are all the more revealing when it is considered that only thirty Negro teachers, principals or supervisors in the entire state earn $2,500 or more per year. There are 2,370 Negro teachers earning from $300 to $800 a year.

To Equalize Schools

NEGRO leaders, meeting in **Jackson, Miss.,** claiming to represent more than 600,000 Mississippi Negroes, have indicated they favored a proposed legislative program to equalize Negro and White schools, unless the U.S. Supreme Court rules against school segregation.

The program has been indorsed by White leaders as a means of equalizing Negro and White schools of the state, but would continue the present segregation system.

Go to Court—Don't Show Your Teeth

THE Mississippi State conference of the NAACP deserves a solid round of applause and commendation on its recent stand for integration in the schools of the Magnolia State.

Despite the fact that two Negro leaders, J. O. Boyd, educator, and H. N. Humes, State Baptist Convention President, favor the maintaining of segregation, A. O. Holmes, President of the Mississippi NAACP, like a man, militantly came out against segregation.

Said President Holmes: "We will work toward the goal of full freedom and full democracy for every Mississippi Negro and white, and see to it that the vicious system of segregation is challenged until it is removed and justice is done."

Mr. Holmes let the nation and the world know that there are some Negroes in Mississippi who are not afraid to stand on their own feet and say they want the same thing for their children as any other American citizen wants for his children. They, too, are tired of being short changed by the dual system of education that prevails in the Southland. No sane person who believes in democracy is going to willingly accept the stigma and humiliation of second class citizenship. Democracy says what it means and means what it says. There is no doubt about that except in the warped minds of the vocal bigots in the South. The only way to fight to be treated as any other American citizen is in the courts and at the ballot box. It can't be done "showing your teeth" and agreeing with the "time's not ripe" boys.

equalizing our public school system.

"It is also quite in order to raise this question: Where would a Negro school teacher in Mississippi get a job in event segregation should be abolished?"

Miss. Editor Advises Negroes To Ignore NAACP

Jackson, Miss.—(ANP)—While the Mississippi Legislature is busy trying to work out a method of providing its version of equal schools, a local editor offered some typical southern advice for Negroes on the school issue.

The editor, Frederick Sullens of the Jackson Daily News, appealed to what he termed "intelligent Negroes" and said:

"Pay no attention to radical agitators and agents of the NAACP. They can't help and they may handicap the task of

Mississippi Legislators Get Alternate Plan on Schools

Equalization Proposal Follows Lines Of Georgia, South Carolina Actions

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5—At long last, the Mississippi Legislature in special session to equalize the racially segregated public schools has received an alternate plan in event the United States Supreme Court bans the dual system.

The proposal, offered in the fifth week of the session called by Gov. Hugh White to work out a minimum equalization plan, is in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the public school system. It is patterned after the Georgia and South Carolina actions.

It was introduced by a group of House members headed by Speaker Walter Sillers, who voted the Eisenhower ticket last year and who said it is "Mississippi's answer to Attorney General Herbert Brownell."

Presentation of the proposed constitutional amendment followed the attorney general's brief in anti-segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court in which he said the court has the authority and should use it in banning segregation.

Gov. White, who does not believe Mississippi will abandon its free public school system, said the proposal "may be a step in getting our house in order" in event of an adverse court decision, although he does not believe "it is the answer." The governor said he will not oppose the resolution.

Readied for Governor

Introduction of the proposed amendment, which would be submitted to the voters on March 23, 1954, may serve to speed action on the 33-bill equalization program drafted by a recess study committee which has encountered stiffer opposition than anticipated. Thus far, only one of the measures—and it is unimportant insofar as the problem faced is concerned—has passed both branches and readied for the governor's approval.

Four major bills have passed both branches, but in different forms and therefore face conference committee action in an ironing out process and a return to the House and Senate floors for concurrence or rejection. Another of the 33 measures, calling for issuance of $30,000,000 bonds to inaugurate a facility-equalization construction program, has passed the Senate, but is still in a House committee. It has been estimated to cost $80,000,000 to bring Negro facilities on a par with those for the whites.

The equalization program submitted to the current session is designed to equalize teachers' salaries, transportation and administration at an over-all cost of $47,000,000, in addition to the facility outlay. The $47,000,000 is about $7,000,000 more than now provided.

However, additional funds from counties will be required as the program before the lawmakers provides merely for an across-the-board minimum equalization, and does not take into account the "enriched" program now maintained for the whites. Actually, a disparity will remain through "enrichments" on the local level for whites.

Financing Key to Plan

Officials admit the disparities will continue when the present "super" white program is considered, but say that any legal action will have to be taken in the 2,000 local school districts and not against the state. They base that on the assertion that the state will have provided a minimum of equalization and it's "skirts are clear—legally."

The slowness of action, coupled with the nearness of the 1954 regular biennial session of the legislature, indicates strongly the key to the plan—its financing—may not get through before sine die adjournment and therefore will be carried over to the January session.

Proponents of the equalization program had not figured on the opposition that has developed on the "enabling" measures. They had prepared themselves for a fight on the revenue-raising scheme, which calls for increases in the sales, oil and gas severance and cigarette taxes of $17,775,000 annually.

Apparently, the opponents to the increased taxes have teamed up with others against consideration of the issue until the Supreme Court acts. As a result the program has almost bogged down.

Big guns in the tax-increase opposition include labor and the oil and gas industry, along with the tobacco companies. Their margin for success is smaller than for enactment of enabling bills which require only a majority vote of the 140 house mem-

bers and 49 senators.

Three-Fifths Vote

The tax-increase proposals must receive a three-fifths vote of those "present and voting." That means 20 of the 49 senators can block the tax boosts, and 57 of the 140 House members.

With that stalemate, Speaker Sillers and all members of the important Rules Committee offered the proposed constitutional amendment.

It would authorize the legislature, subject to ratification at the polls, to "abolish the public school system and enact suitable legislation to effect the same; dispose of school buildings, land and other property by sale or otherwise; appropriate state funds and authorize counties, school districts and municipalities to appropriate funds to aid educable children to secure an education, and to do any and all acts and things necessary for the purposes thereof."

The amendment would also provide that "legislation enacted under authority hereof shall prevail whether in conflict with other provisions of the constitution or not."

At the moment, proponents of equalization are inclined to oppose the proposal on grounds it may endanger their program. They feel that all phases of the equalization plan, except facilities, will be needed regardless of anti-segregation.

Through the entire legislature there is one accord: "White and Negro children will not attend the same schools." They go no farther to explain how that would result in event of an adverse Supreme Court ruling.

Sentiment is also strong that "some way, other than private schools," will be found to prevent integration.

Measure To Preserve School Segregation Squeaks Past Mississippi House Fight

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 10 (AP)—The Mississippi House passed by a two vote margin today the constitutional amendment resolution that would give the legislature standby power to abolish the state school system to preserve segregation.

The vote was 92 to 43, just two votes more than the required two-thirds majority.

Opponents of the proposal, fighting it as a "dangerous instrument," delayed final passage once more by moving it off a motion to reconsider the final vote.

That device requires still another balloting before final passage.

The Mississippi House of Representatives, using the argument on segregation before the Suprme Court, halted its deliberation on a program to equalize Negro and white schools to punch through the resolution.

Its aim is to spell out its displeasure with any court decision striking down segregation and to afford the State a "last ditch measure" against Negro and white children going to school together.

Speaker of the House Walter Sillers stepped down from the rostrum to argue for its adoption.

"We want to bring all the influence we can bear on the court to sustain segregation," he said. "If we backtract today it will be an admission that we are ready to accept non-segregation," he said.

The supporters of the proposed amendment were prodded into action and irked by the argument before the high court that the South would do nothing about integrated schools if the segregation laws were declared unconstitutional.

Sillers said the plan he envisioned would be to turn over the public school system to private operation and have the State support the children with tuition money.

He said it was for the poor people, since "a rich man can send his children to private segregated schools without the help of the State."

Georgia has passed a law giving standby authority for the same action. South Carolina's Gov. James Byrnes originated the plan although his state has not taken any official action on it.

There Is No Need To Abolish Mississippi's Public School System

Up in the extra-ordinary session of the Mississippi State Legislature this week, under the impact of the brief filed by the Attorney General of the United States with the United States Supreme Court in support of the five cases scheduled for argument this week calling for the abolition of segregation in the public school systems of the nation the first steps were taken in a move to abolish the public school system of the state.

The obvious purpose of the abolition of the public school system of the state to defeat the mandate of the nation's highest court will result only in endless litigation, disturb relations between the Negro and White citizens of the state to a greater extent than what would be the necessary results of a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court ending segregation in the schools.

It seems to us totally unnecessary to attempt such a revolutionary move in the state in order to meet any condition that might arise as a result of the action of the Supreme Court in the abolition of segregation in the public schools.

It is well before going further that we point out here that we recognize the existence of two forms of segregation. First segregation by law. Which means segregation by force and compellment, with all of its attendant evils. Secondly, segregation by choice, a right that seems to us inherent in the rights of all individuals and groups in the homogenous hodge-podge of races, colors, and creeds, that make up the American nation.

One fact about American government which seems to be given little consideration in the discussion of our problems is the fact that government starts at the local level.

In their realization of the fact that government starts at the local level no friction can arise, nor can ill-will be engendered when the citizens at the local level are satisfied with the arrangements and conditions created at the local level.

For a longtime now, the more able and intelligent observers of Southern race relations, who have recognized the need for their improvement have been pointing out the need for Negro-White cooperation at the local level and Negro membership in the authoritative policy making organizations at the state and local level.

It is our opinion and we take the responsibility of saying that it is the opinion of most Negroes of the state, that a satisfactory arrangement in regard to the schools can be made between Negro and White citizens at the local level even after the United States Supreme Court has outlawed segregation in the public school system.

In conclusion it is our opinion that the Brownell brief should be taken as the signal for the White leaders of the state at the local levels to invite the Negro leaders into greater cooperation in the planning of the educational program of the community, the results of which would be far more lasting, more Christian, more democratic, and more American than to abolish the public system of the state in an effort to defeat the mandate of the nations highest court.

Governor White Tells Educational Conference State Has No Plan To Enter Private School Business

Say Legislature Study Committee Bills For Educational Equality

Further Action Must Await Decision Of U. S. Supreme Court

JACKSON, Miss., May 4 — (DSN)—Governor Hugh L. White told the Educational Committee composed of Negro and white representatives of Teachers and other educational organizations of the state, called by him to meet in the executive office in the new Capitol building last Thursday morning to study the proposed bills offered by the state legislative Educational Study Committee that unlike the states of South Carolina and Georgia as indicated in statements from the Governor's of those two states, Mississippi has no plans to enter the Private school business as a result of any decision of the United States Supreme Court in the cases on segregation in public schools.

The Governor made the statement after Prof. J. D. Boyd, Principal of Utica Institute and Hinds Agricultural high school, the President of the Negro Teachers organization of the state, and spokesman for the group at the conference had pointed out that some of the bills submitted by the Legislative Educational study committee would make possible the continuation of the discrimination and evil already existing in regard to Negro education in the state.

The Governor made his statement after calling for a full and complete statement of the objections raised by the Negro teachers and said that he would insist that the committee eliminate such objections before the bills are submitted to the legislature for final approval.

Speaking in regards to the proposals made by the study committee the Governor said that the proposed bills were designed for the purpose of bringing about equalization of education in the state and pointed to the fact that in spite of the charges made against the state it was easily evident that Mississippi has done more than any other state in the South in moving towards equalization.

In replying to a member of the conference who expressed the opinion that neither the Negroes nor the white people of the state wanted to 'abolish' segregated schools while arguing that the state go ahead with the proposed program without waiting for the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, the governor warned that the issue was one on which he thought the state should not bind its future generations.

Governor White plans to call a special session of the state legislature to enact into law the bills proposed by the legislative Educational study Committee.

Pointing out that there was no man in the country who could say that he knew what would be the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, after he had heard the praise and criticism of the proposals the Governor said that further consideration would have to ..wait the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, because, as he pointed out, although the bills were designed to bring about educational equality in the state, they might not satisfy a decision of the court ending segregation.

At the conclusion of the conference the Governer read a letter from the Citizens Committee, a Negro group of Jackson, with Dr. Lula Belle Stewart of Jackson which raised objection to the fact that only Negro educators had been invited to attend the meeting; pointing out that Negro educators might be limited in expressing their opinions because of their employment relations.

The Negro representatives attend the meeting were: Prof. J. D. Bog, Prof. A. A. Alexander, Brookhaven, Miss.; Prof. E. S. Bishop, Corinth; Mrs. Jennie Ruth Crump, Meridian; and Rev. C. Herron of the Jackson Parent Teachers Association.

Hinds County Spent Nearly $30,000 Over State's Share For Negro Teachers Salaries

By PHIL STROUPE

Hinds county spent more than $100,000 during the two-year period, 1950-52, to equalize Negro teacher salaries, figures from the office of State Auditor William D. Neal showed.

Out of the $71,475.07 appropriated by the 1950 legislature in a special fund earmarked for Negro teacher salries, Hinds county received $71,475.07. "Hinds county used all of its share of state funds on Negro teacher salries, plus $29,988.90 from its own sources, making a total effort of $101,463.97 for the two year period," Auditor Neal said.

Thirty-eight counties were mentioned in a report from the Legislative Investigation Committee recently for not having used the money on Negro teachers. An investigation was ordered and is now being conducted by the attorney general's office to determine if any money was imporperly spent.

County superintendents of education replied to the charge with vigorous denials, saying that the funds were not "misused but simply unused" and can be returned to the state treasury if necessary. Hinds was not one of the 38 counties named.

Asst. Atty. Gen. James T. Kendall is making the investigation and will announce later his findings on the counties.

Meanwhile, Robert Mayo, Hinds county superintendent said his expenditures for equalization of Negro teacher salaries are in accord with the figures released by State Auditor Neal.

Mayo said that 187 Negro teachers of Hinds county received salary adjustments out of the $101,463 spent during the two year period.

"Hinds may not be out front in on Negro teachers," Mayo said, "but we have increased their salaries so that their salaries now average about $1,000 for an eight months school term."

Hinds county has only one Negro high school (outside of Jackson) which simplifies the problem here compared with other sections where the Negro population is much heavier.

The Hinds county Agricultural High School for Negroes at Utica has an enrollment of 600 students in the ninth through twelfth grades.

Eleven school buses transport Negroes from the fringe of Jackson and other parts of Hinds county to the Utica school every day. Mayo pointed out that the Utica school, which five years ago graduated only four seniors, this week sent out a senior class of 81, reflecting the growth of the school.

Hinds county has 63,000 Negro students, and the assessed valuation of taxable property — outside the Jackson Separate School district — is $18 million. Total assessed valuation of Hinds county property — urban and rural — is $127 millions.

Forty-four per cent of the 63,000 Negro children live outside the Jackson Separate School district.

Mayo said that only $750 a year is paid by Hinds county to the Flora separate school district for education of a "handful" of Negro students in northern Hinds county, and $2100 is received by Hinds for uition students attending Utica from Copiah county.

Many county superintendents have much larger line school and tuition payments than Hinds county and are authorized to use part of the "earmarked" teacher salary funds to pay teachers who actually instruct the students, regardless of the county in which they live.

PLANS APPROVED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

NATCHEZ, Miss. (Secial) — Preliminary plans for a Negro consolidated school building near Washington, Adams county, have been approved by the state building commission and the state board of education.

William A. Sojourner, county superintendent of education, said work has started on final plans and ad-

vertisments for bids will be published soon. The new school will eliminate about [illegible] Negro schools.

The [illegible]ere site of the school is located on the former poor farm of the county.

THAT SPECIAL SESSION

Gov. Hugh White's decision to call the legislature in special session in September to consider the subject of segregation with relation to our public schools is doubtless good judgment although some feel the subject could be carried over until the regular January session.

On last Monday the United States Supreme Court asked for a re-argument of the five cases involving segregation, indicating that the tribunal is much muddled on the subject.

Hope still prevails that even if the court does strengthen its position against segregation at the college level, it will leave to the states direction of the grade schools for at least a period of years and that, in this manner, any sudden and complete reversal of a custom operating under a Supreme Court decision will be avoided.

But this hope may be in vain. States and communities which may be affected are urged to study the problem and consider what may be done by local agreements, co-operation and administrative decisions if next fall, or by 1954, the court should reverse the former decision establishing the policy of "separate but equal" facilities as constitutional.

No matter what the United States Supreme Court may eventually decide, there are some outstanding facts that we must face in Mississippi. They are:

1. The Negro schools in our state are not getting their rightful share of the common school fund. Rank favoritism is being shown in many counties.

2. Some of our educational leaders are vastly more concerned with larger pay for white school teachers than they are in the welfare of Negro schools or the general subject of segregation.

3. In a goodly number of counties the $3,000,000 appropriation made at the last regular session especially for the benefit of Negro schools was misused, improperly used or not used at all.

4. A special legislative study committee has made a report on the general subject of education that ought to be carefully studied by our lawmakers and immediate remedies found for some of the evils set forth.

All in all, it is a subject that is going to take quite a while to thresh out and an early start will not be amiss.

EDITORIAL WARNS OF BLOODSHED:

Miss. Paper Says State Won't Accept Integration

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Mississippi will never accept integration in its public schools, according to an editorial in a leading daily newspaper in Jackson.

Maintaining that neither colored nor whites want to end segregation, the editorial said in part:

"The white schools of Mississippi will never be infiltrated with colored pupils. Enforcement of any segregation law in this state will be impossible.

"All sensible colored people are opposed to it, and will join with whites in seeing that it doesn't happen. They will know such a law will cause bloodshed and friction that would completely ruin our public school system . ."

However, the same newspaper, in another editorial, admitted that under segregation colored citizens have been given the short end of educational facilities of the state. Among other things, this editorial said:

"The colored schools in our state are not getting their rightful share of the common school fund. Rank favoritism is being shown in many counties.

"Some of our educational leaders are vastly more concerned with larger pay for white school teachers than they are in the welfare of colored schools or the general subject of segregation.

"In a goodly number of counties the $3,000,000 appropriation made at the last regular session especially for the benefit of colored teachers was misused, improperly used or not used at all. . ."

The newspaper then suggested that the special session of the legislature, called by Gov. Hugh White for September, remember this when it considers plans to equalize schools.

Miss. Legislature Called In 'Save Segregation' Bid

JACKSON, Miss., July 3—(AP)—This Deep South commonwealth moved today to save segregation in schools by equalizing facilities for both races, while in adjacent Alabama Negroes opened a legal attack to gain entrance to the state university.

Gov. Hugh White summoned the Mississippi Legislature into special session Sept. 15 for the express purpose of enacting a program to lift Negro schools to white levels and to provide for financing it at an added cost of 13 million dollars annually. Mississippi now is spending about 50 million a year on its common schools.

SUIT IN ALABAMA

The challenge to segregation at the University of Alabama came in a federal suit filed by two Negro women. Polly Anne Myers and Autherine J. Lucy sued in U. S. District Court in Birmingham, alleging they were granted permission to enter the university but when they went to the school were told "a mistake had been made and the laws of the state would not permit the university to accept them."

College and state authorities had no comment.

Gov. White said he would restrict the Mississippi legislators to consideration of the educational program and its financing and made it clear the session is the state's bid to save segregation which now is under consideration in the U. S. Supreme Court.

INCREASED TAXES

Equalization would be financed by increased sales, cigarette and oil severance taxes.

White said he believes Mississippi is not yet ready for unsegregated schools and if they are made compulsory it "would take a smarter man than I" to figure out the next move.

The program, already shaped into nearly 30 bills, provides not only for improved physical facilities for Negro schools but also for equalizing of white and Negro teachers' pay and for improved transportation of Negro students.

Many state Negro leaders have endorsed the program and expressed willingness to see the dual system maintained if the schools are equalized but others condemn segregation on principle and want it abolished.

Legislature called to save segregation in Miss. schools

JACKSON, Miss., July 3—(AP)—This Deep South commonwealth moved today to save segregation in schools by equalizing facilities for both races, while in adjacent Alabama, Negroes opened a legal attack to gain entrance to the state university.

Gov. Hugh White summoned the Mississippi Legislature into special session Sept. 15 for the express purpose of enacting a program to lift Negro schools to white levels and to provide for financing it at an added cost of $13 million annually. Mississippi now is spending about 50 million a year on its common schools.

THE CHALLENGE to segregation at the University of Alabama came in a federal suit filed by two Negro women who claimed they first were told they could enter the university at Tuscaloosa in September, 1952, but then were denied admittance.

Polly Anne Myers and Autherine J. Lucy sued in U. S. District Court in Birmingham, alleging they were granted permission to enter the university, but when they went to the school were told "a mistake had been made and the laws of the state would not permit the university to accept them."

Miss. Ponders 'Equal' Schools

Legislature Called To Meet Sept. 15

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Gov. Hugh White last week set Sept. 15 as the date when a special session of the state legislature will attempt to work out its version of a "separate but equal" school system.

Mississippians have known for some time that a special session on the school issue was to be held this fall, but no exact date had been set. Gov. White had promised to call the legislature as soon as the U. S. Supreme Court rendered a decision on Jim Crow schools.

The high tribunal on June 8 postponed until Oct. 12 at the earliest, a decision on segregated schools.

In announcing the date for the special session, Gov. White said:

Other Matters Must Wait

"Any other legislative matters will wait until it is seen how the legislators progress with the school program."

Some legislators already have expressed disapproval of the appeal ofthe special session.

Pupose of the session is to attempt to formulate some program which will allow Missisippi to continue segregation of colored and white pupils.

Specifically the state will attempt to work out a program to give colored teachers equal salaries facilities and curriculum as well as transportation to and from classrooms.

To Up Sales Taxes

In order to carry out an equalization program of this sort, White has agreed to increased cigarette, oil severacnce and sale taxes.

Most colored in Mississippians are opposed to any attempts at equalization. They say that there can be no real equalization under the separate but equal system. They now want integration.

However, Mississippi whites have said they will never accept integration in the state's public schools.

Paper's Editorial Says:

Mississippi Won't Accept Mixed Schools

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Mississippi will never accept integration in its public schools, according to an editorial in a leading daily newspaper in Jackson.

Maintaining that neither Negroes nor whites want to end segregation, the editorial said in part:

"The white schools of Mississippi will never be infiltrated with Negro pupils.

"Enforcement of any segregation law in this state will be impossible.

"All sensible Negroes are opposed to it, and will join with whites in seeing that it doesn't happen. They will know such a law would cause bloodshed . . .

However, the same newspaper, in another editorial, admitted that under segregation Negroes have been given the short end of educational facilities of the state. Among other things, this editorial said:

"The Negro schools in our state . .re not getting their rightful share of the common school fund. Rank favoritism is being shown in many counties."

Mississippi Readies Ambitious School Program Hoping For 'Favorable' Action On Segregation

JACKSON, Miss., May 2 (UP) — Mississippi governmental machinery was primed and oiled today in anticipation of a "favorable" U. S. Supreme Court decision on school segregation which, if handed down Monday, would start wheels turning toward one of the most ambitious proposals ever handed any state Legislature.

Equalization of white and Negro schools and a revamping of an antiquated administrative system has been waiting months now for the court to decide whether it will uphold dual but equal systems or abolish segregation.

The state's major education groups lined up behind Gov. Hugh White, other state officials and the legislative Recess Education Study Committee in approving the main features of the committee's plan.

Decision Awaited

If the long-awaited decision comes Monday, or before June 1, and maintains the present policy of two equal systems White is ready to call the Legislature into special session within a few days to consider the program.

But Thursday White told education leaders if the decision is delayed until June 1 he may wait until September and ask that the program be made retroactive to July 1, the beginning of the next school term. Legislators are reluctant to leave their crops.

A decision against segregation most likely would upset the entire program which has been geared to two equal systems. White frankly says he doesn't know what he would do in that event.

Some Are Opposed

The program already has run into opposition, but surprisingly little of it has been on the higher level. Leaders at Thursday's meeting — which included representatives of the Mississippi Education Association and the State Department of Education — agreed that the $49,000,000-a-year program would be thebiggest step taken by any Southern State to equalize its schools.

Rep. Ney Gore, committee secretary, pointed out that its success is based on treating all children, white or Negro, on the same basis, consolidation of some 3,000 school districts and keeping the proposed State Finance Commission which would administer building and consolidation "as free of politics as possible."

Although it calls for about $13,000,000 a year more in state money and as a result more taxes, an official told the meeting that much opposition is coming from the school teachers themselves.

Would Lose School

The high state official who asked not to be quoted said he had heard of one teacher telling her pupils that, if enacted, the program would cause them to lose their school through consolidation. Many schools and districts don't want to merge with old rivals.

But a representative of those most affected, the Negroes, put it like this:

"Our schools are so far behind," said J. D. Boyd, president of the Negro Teachers Association and superintendent of Utica Institute, "that any slowing up of the program is working an undue hardship on the Negroes."

One, Boyd said, is the transportation bill in which separate formulas are proposed for figuring white and Negro transportation costs.

Reprecentative Ney Gore of Quitman County, secretary of the Legislative Recess Education Study Committee, said the program "treats all school children, Negro and white, on the same basis" insofar as legal requirements permit. He said the transportation formulas were separated "to the advantage of Negroes." Represenative Gore explained that the white formula was based on past provisions but that Negroes have had "parctically no transportation in the past.

Boyd also asked that the laws be written to provide that Negro members be placed on the proposed state Education Finance Commission and other supervisory boards. He got no response to that.

Favorable on Whole

However, the Negro group, as well as the MEA, the Mississippi Congress of Parents and Teachers and state supt. of Education Jack Tubb spoke favorably of the program as a whole. The county superintendents of education endorsed it in full.

The assurance that teached pay would be retroactive came after Jimmy Ewing, legislative chairman for the Mississippi Education Association, and Mrs. Maud Hunter, past MEA president, said teachers are quitting all over the state because they do not know what is in store for them in the next term.

EQUALIZATION PLANS ATTACKED BY NEGROES

Claim New Mississippi Setup Is Discriminatory

CHARGES ARE REFUTED

By The United Press

JACKSON, Miss., May 1. — The president of the Mississippi Negro Teachers Association told Gov. Hugh White Thursday that parts of the state's school equalization program are "clearly discriminatory" but the charge was refuted by a member of the committee which drafted the $49 million-a-year plan.

The point was raised in a meeting in which both Governor White and Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin told white and Negro education leaders that they will recommend making the program retroactive to the beginning of the next school term if the Governor waits until September to call a special session.

Transportation Hit

J. D. Boyd of Utica said the Negro group found that certain bills did not "spell out" that both races be treated with equality.

Education Groups In Accord After White Supports Salary Raise For Teachers July 1

By PHIL STROUPE

Harmony prevailed among six state organizations studying equalization of public education today when Gov. Hugh White and Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin assured them that they will recommend to the special session of the Legislature that the teacher salary adjustments be made retroactive to July 1 of this year, regardless of when the program is enacted into law.

White reiterated his position that the program should not be presented to a special session of the legislature until the U. S. Supreme Court decides the segregation cases now before it.

"I will recommend to the legislaute—and I feel sure of their support—that the school program be made retroactive to July 1, no matter when the program is made law," White said.

This assurance was welcomed by representatives of the Mississippi Education Association, the Mississippi Association County School Superintendent, the State Association of Negro Teachers, the Congress of Parent-Teachers Associations, and the State Department of Education.

Mrs. Maude Hunter of Newton, president of the MEA, told Gov. White:

"Teachers are resigning from their positions because they are confused about the position as to their jobs and salaries under the proposed program for the next term."

White assured Mrs. Hunter and her group that his support will be given for the July 1 date to begin the salary scale increases.

G. J. Cain of the State Department of Education explained that consolidations among school districts would likely not occur within the first year of the program and therefore would not affect teachers jobs.

James Kendall, assistant attorney general who wrote the bills for the committee, said this arrangement could be legally arranged to added the salary increases that may come after July 1 to offset any time taught while waiting for the bills to become law.

J. D. Boyd, superintendent of Utica Institute for Negroes, and president of the Negro Teachers association of the state, asked that the committee "spell out" certain phases of the bills to "assure that discrimination among races" will not be left to the discretion of boards and departments.

White told the Negro leaders that their request was well taken and he asked that Rep. Tyler Holmes, chairman of the Recess committee, and Sen. Ney Gore, secretary, work with the Negro leaders on these adjustments.

The program was indorsed by Mrs. A. L. Hendrick, president of the State PTA representing 63,000 members; by James Ewing, chairman of the Legislative committee of the MEA representing 9,000 members; the 82 county superintendents represented by President J. F. Russom of Hernando; and J. D. Boyd who spoke for 7,000 Negro teachers.

Negro leaders submitted a list of what Boyd called "Safeguards" against discrimination for his people.

Rep. Gove told Boyd and the other Negro leaders that "the bills are written for children—not white or black children—but all children.

Governor Sees Problem With No Remedy If Court Rules Non-Segregation

By JIM SHARP

Gov. Hugh White said Monday "I have no remedy" for Mississippi's school problems if the United States Supreme Court declares segregation unconstitutional.

He said he was convinced that "persuasion" of opposing elements to continue segregation, would not work in the face of such a decision and these elements in the state would demand that the law as interpreted by the high court, be enforced.

"I don't believe for one minute that if the supreme court declares segregation unconstitutional you'd get by with it," the governor asserted.

He said that several Negro groups and their sympathizers, who are presently supporting state plans for equalization would "see to it that you couldn't" fail to comply with such a supreme court ruling.

The governor said that he plans to ask several representative interested groups to confer with him on proposed legislation which would provide a revision of the state's school system and equal facilities for the races at the estimated cost of $60 million.

These groups would include, Gov. White stated, the Mississippi Education Assn., and the Mississippi Teachers' Assn. (Negro).

"I want to get their slant," he said.

Gov. White asserted that "I am at a loss to understand the object of the supreme court's delaying its decisions in the (segregation) matter as long as they have."

And he again indicated that there would be no call for a special session until after such a ruling. Next rule day of the U. S. Supreme Court is scheduled next Monday, April 29.

The legislative Recess Education Study Committee has amended its proposal for an immediate $60,000,000 bond issue for building equalized schools to read that no bond would be issued so long as money remains in the State Public School Building Fund. This was revealed today in a supplemental report to the legislature.

The compromise was one of several made after a recent meeting with Gov. White and other high officials but it was not announced at the time.

White and some committee members opposed the bond issue which was proposed to assure rapid construction of schools in its plan for equalizing white and Negro facilities.

The governor has said he thinks the $5,000,000 annual appropriation proposed for a building program will be sufficient without the state borrowing money through a bond issue. The bill calling for the bonds was revised to read that the issue would not be made so long as local districts do not call for more money than is available through building appropriations in the state treasury.

Negroes Charge Discrimination In Education Bills

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Negro citizens' committe, claiming to represent "hundreds of the race in Jackson went on record today as opposing the state's equalization programs as an "invitation for continued discrimination."

Dr. I. E. Stewart, chairman of the committee, said the organization is composed of about all Negro groups, fraternal and professional, in the city.

Dr. Stewart released a resolution passed by the committee which read:

"Whereas, the Legislative Recess Committee on Education has submitted certain bills persumably intended to equalize educational facilities for whites and Negroes in Mississippi, but which because of their construction would permit and invite continued discrimination and segregation in education,

"Be it resolved, the Negro citizens will not be bound by these proposals or any proposals made by this or any other committee which are in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution . . ."

In a prepared statement, Dr. Stewart, a physician, said, "We regret that the governor did not see fit to call in a more representative group of Negroes" at a meeting in progress today.

Gov. Hugh White met today with members of the Mississippi Education Association, School Administrators Association, parent-teachers groups and Negro teachers to go over the proposed equalization program with them.

"In as much as the said Negroes, invited by the governor, are predominantly employes of the state, it is likely they would be reluctant to give the true interpretation of their thinking as well as the thinking of the Negro citizens of the state," the resolution said.

Except for the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the citizens' committee is the first Negro organization to oppose the equalization program.

Education Study Committee Revises Three-Point Plan Of Equalization Program

The Legislative Recess Education Study Committee today recorded an unanimous vote on compromises made in its $49,000,000-a-year school equalization program with Gov. Hugh White and other officials yesterday, and adjourned sine die.

Other controversial features, including a $60,000,000 bond issue for school construction, were left to be worked out in a special session of the legislature. The compromises worked out yesterday were:

After meeting with White and other high officials the committee voted to:

1. Cut the membership of the proposed state finance commission from nine to six and leave supervision of transportation with the State Department of Education rather than with the commission which still would have the final say in consolidation and building.

2. Leave to local option by election whether county superintendents of education will be appointive or elective.

3. Leave until a regular session a proposal to make the state superintendent of education appointive rather than elective.

The compromices were reached in the meeting which also was attended by Lt. Gov. Caroll Gartin, House Speaker Walter Sillers, Atty. Gen J. P. Coleman and other legislators.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the amended program," White said. "And I am ready to call a special session of the legislature when the time is ripe."

However, there was no agreement reached on the proposed $60,000,000 bond issue to assure rapid construction of new schools. The committee still has under study a new proposal to appropriate $270 per teacher unit for school maintenance to offer relief in local taxation.

The committee's revenue plan was left as it is, but White predicted that the committee's proposal to increase cigaret taxes one cent a pack will be "ignored." He has approved bills to increase the sales tax from two to three per cent and the oil and gas severance taxes from six to eight per cent.

White has said he will call a special session to consider the program when the U. S. Supreme Court rules on segregation, providing separate facilities for whites and Negroes is declared constitutional.

More Pupils, More Teachers, Expanding Facilities Seen As Reason For Budget Hike

A probable increase of 3.8 mills in property taxes for residents of the Jackson Municipal Separate School District is contained in the 1953-54 school budget made public today.

The anticipated increase—which could be reduced by large state contributions or larger totals of assessed property in the district—would boost the school tax rate from 15.00 mills in 1952 to 18.8 for 1953. This would provide for an increase in the budget of from $2,912,834 in the current year to $3,319,964 for 1953-54, or $407,130.

Major factors in causing the increase are:

1. An expected increase of 1500 in the number of pupils for the 1953-54 school year, necessitating employment of 56 more teachers, plus increases in teachers' salaries to meet minimum standards, calling for a total increase in pay to teachers of $192,000.

2. The expanding building program, with resultant increase of $82,835 in debt service and other costs incident to the operation of new or enlarged schools, including an increase of $30,900 in custodial workers.

3. An increase of $49,500 in fixed charges, including $31,800 in increased social security and state retirement system payments and $12,000 in insurance rate increases.

The budget was drafted under the supervision of the board of trustees of the separate school district, headed by John Batte, and approved unanimously Wednesday by the city council.

Voting to approve the budget were Mayor Allen C. Thompson, Commissioner R. S. (Sunnie) Withers and Commissioner Chalmers W. Alexander.

The total budget for the 1953-54 school year, beginning July 1, 1953, is $3,319,964, compared with a budget for the current year of $2,912,834, an increase of $407,130.

Exclusive of the $696,025 budgeted for debt service, compared with $612,190 for this purpose in 1952-53, the budget for maintenance of the district schools is $2,624,939, compared with $2,300,644 for the current year. This is an increase of $324,295, exclusive of debt service.

Kirby F. Walker, district school superintendent, pointed out that there are three possible sources of revenue which could [illegible] anticipated 3.8 increase in millage is met next fall when the tax rolls for 1953 are made up.

These are: increased contributions to the system by the state; an increase in the total of assessed property which is presently estimated at $160,000,000, or diversion of surplus funds.

However, he explained, no surplus is in sight although $120,000 was diverted from surplus during the current year which offset what would otherwise have been an increase of three-fourths of one mill.

The most likely source of revenue would be from increased state contributions coming from a special session of the Legislature. This would be especially true if reports are correct that a special session next fall would make increases in state payments retroactive to July 1, 1953.

The budget message of the board, headed by John Batte, said that "We have estimated that new pupils (numbering an estimated 1500 next year to be added to the present 18,000), plus improvements in the holding power of our schools and more regular attendance of other pupils, will increase instructional expenditure $150,000 next session."

Adjustments have been made, in the new budget, in teachers' salaries in high schools to increase the minimum from $1900 to $2000 annually, with the $3625 maximum remaining unchanged.

Charts accompanying the budget report show the substantial gains made by schools of the separate school district, compared with average school districts of similar size elsewhere in the United States, in per pupil expenditures.

The chart shows that while Jackson spent $118 per pupil, compared with the national average of $216 in 1948-49, the figures are now: Jackson, $164 and national, $227, based on the new budget.

The greater part of this increase is accounted for in better facilities for the school ment of pupils to the total number, accounting and f
lunch program, transportation and of Negro pupils. In this connec- of teachers employed in this sys- the physical plant."
tion, the board stated: lem is expected to be about 30 to maintenance of the p
"In 1951-52 the pupil-teacher ra- one for the session now closing." proposed new millage
tio in colored schools was nearly The report states that the board be 14.5 mills for
18 per cent higher than in the will employ, at the next session, and operation of the
white schools. When new class- "an assistant superintendent who 4.3 mills for debt re-
rooms were built in 1952, the pu- shall be responsible to the trus- quirement.
pil-teacher ratio was then brought tess for the supervision of non-edu-
in line with that of the white cational employes, and for purchas-
schools. The ratio of total enroll- ing, supplying, inventorying and

Mississippi Negro Leaders Want Equalized Segregation

Editor Suggests Greater Cooperation in School Planning

Journal and Constitution

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 12—Negro leaders in Mississippi contend that public school segregation will continue regardless of a United States Supreme Court decision if a current special legislative session takes definite steps to guarantee an equalization of the dual system. Their price, however, is that the program commence immediately with no further "delaying promises" of its inauguration.

The position of the Negro leaders was given while the lawmakers wrestled with a proposition of abolishing the public school system in event the United States Supreme Court should ban segregation. It is in line with arguments in the legislature against a proposed amendment to the state constitution authorizing the legislature to abolish the system and pave the way for private schools.

Opponents of a proposed amendment offered by House Speaker Walter Sillers and other members of his rules committee take the position that segregation will continue because it will be handled on the "local level."

People Would Vote

Agitation for immediate steps to permit quick abolition in event of an adverse ruling in Washington stemmed from the brief of Attorney General Herbert Brownell in which he said the court has the authority and should use it in abolishing segregation in the public schools. Under the proposal before the legislature, the voters would be asked to approve an amendment to the constitution of 1890 authorizing the legislature, if necessary, to abolish public schools. It still must be adopted on three separate days in each branch of the legislature.

Latest advocate of continued segregation, provided the two systems are equalized, is Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, weekly Negro newspaper published in Jackson. Earlier, he had been allout for elimination of segregation.

Editor Greene said this week "it is the opinion of most Negroes of the state that a satisfactory arrangement in regard

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to the schools can be made between Negro and white citizens at the local level even after the United States Supreme Court has outlawed segregation in the public school system."

Greater Cooperation

"It is our opinion that the Brownell brief should be taken as the signal for white leaders of the state at the local levels to invite the Negro leaders into greater cooperation in the planning of the educational program of the community," Editor Greene said. "The results would be far more lasting, more Christian, more democratic and more American than to abolish the public system of the state in an effort to defeat the mandate of the nation's highest court."

Editor Greene said adoption of the amendment to abolish the public school system, in order to defeat the mandate of the court, "will result only in endless litigation, disturb relations between the Negro and white citizens of the state to a greater extent than what would be the necessary results of a decision of the court ending segregation in the schools."

The Negro editor and leader in that race's Democratic party faction, recognizes the existence of two forms of segregation. He listed them as:

1. Segregation by law, which means segregation by force and compellment with all of its attendant evils.

2. Segregation by choice, a right that is inherent in the rights of all individuals and groups in the homogenous hodge-podge of races, colors and creeds that make up the American nation.

Starts at Local Level

Editor Greene then stated:

"One fact about American government which seems to be given little consideration in the discussion of our problems is the fact that government starts at the local level.

"In their realization of the fact that government starts at the local level no friction can arise, nor can ill-will be engendered when the citizens at the local level are satisfied with the arrangements and conditions created at the local level.

"For a long time now, the more able and intelligent observers of Southern race relations, who have recognized the need for their improvement, have been pointing out the need for Negro-white cooperation at the local level and Negro membership in the authoritative policy-making organizations at the state and local level."

Meanwhile, proponents of the proposed abolition amendment argue likewise that the situation can be handled "locally," but they express the fear that "outside agitators" will not permit that friendly relationship to continue. It is on that basis they want to have the "necessary weapon in hand" in event it is necessary to use it to safeguard segregation.

MISSISSIPPI PUSHING SCHOOL EQUALIZATION

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 19—The Mississippi Legislature will have to work three days next week to put finishing touches on its program of public school equalization.

The principal measure approved in the House this week is a provision for a $10,000,000 bond issue to be used in starting the equalization plan. Another provides for state aid where needed for the construction of new school buildings.

The Senate has rejected the constitutional amendment, framed by Speaker Walter Sillers and adopted in the House, that seeks to give the Legislature authority to abolish the publish school system and give state aid through donations to private schools should the Federal Government move to abolish segregation in this state.

The $10,000,000 bond issue proposed in a House bill carries a clause making it effective only in the event the United States Supreme Court refuses to recognize the plan of equal but separate schools for whites and Negroes. If the court orders segregation abolished the bond issue will be null and void.

Some of the thirty-odd bills dealing with various phases of the school equalization plan will be carried over until the January session. These include measures increasing the retail sales tax, the oil severance tax and the cigarette tax to bring in additional revenue to finance the program.

Allen asks special session if segregation is ruled out

News

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Abolition of racial segregation in schools "cannot be allowed to take place in Alabama," Lt. Gov. James B. Allen declared today.

Commending Gov. Gordon Persons for "taking the initiative" in seeking a solution to the problem, the lieutenant governor urged him to call a special session of the Legislature, in case the U. S. Supreme Court rules out segregation.

Allen, an avowed candidate for governor, said abolition of segregation "is against the public interest and is against the interest of both races."

"Public opinion in Alabama will not support any edict from Washington which seeks to abolish our time honored customs and traditions," he emphasized.

ALLEN SAID that if the high court does hand down an adverse ruling, the Persons administration is duty-bound to take steps to preserve Alabama's tradition of classroom segregation.

"The problem should not be passed on to the next administration, but should be faced squarely and positively by the present administration," he added.

Allen expressed the belief that the decision probably would come "in the next few weeks," leaving "some 10 or 11 months" remaining in the present administration for action.

The lieutenant governor's opinions were contained in a letter to Gov. Persons in response to the governor's recent request that members of the Legislature, newspaper editors, school leaders and others submit "views and suggestions" on what should be done.

Allen offered no specific program, but wrote Gov. Persons that "I have an open mind in the matter and want to hear, consider and study the various suggestions that have been made before deciding upon a definite course that I would be willing to advocate."

He added that "cries for federal aid offer no panacea for our problems. We must face our problems and work out our own solutions."

The lieutenant governor, who is ex-officio member of the State Legislative Council, said he was "very much interested" in the report the governor will make to the council on replies coming in from various state and community leaders.

The council, headed by Tuscaloosa Sen. E. W. Skidmore, as chairman, will meet at Montgomery Jan. 8 to take up the matter. This group of senators and representatives also will hear a "progress report" from Charles M. Cooper, director of the State Legislative Reference Service.

MEMBERS of a legislative interim committee appointed by Lt. Gov. Allen and Speaker Roberts Brown, under authority of a Senate joint resolution, also will meet with Gov. Persons and Dr. W. J. Terry, state education superintendent. This committee was established to study problems expected to arise from the Supreme Court decision.

Committee members are Jefferson Sen. Albert Boutwell, Senate president pro-tem; Wilcox Sen. J. Miller Bonner, author of the resolution; Hale Sen. Herbert Byars, and Reps. Jack. Gallalee, Mobile; Ira Pruitt, Sumter, and Bob Langdon, Conecuh.

Mississippi Rewrites Laws On Equal School Facilities

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 24 (AP). The Mississippi Legislature handed the State today a 50-million-dollar-a-year blueprint for fulfilling a 63-year-old mandate to provide equal school facilities for white and Negro children.

The Legislature Wednesday night finished the sweeping job of an eight-week special session by completely rewriting Mississippi education laws to provide separate, but equal scholastic opportunities for both races.

There remained to be enacted only the three proposed tax increases totaling 17 million dollars a year to finance a part of the cost of raising Negro schools. This work was white schools. This work was delayed until the regular session begins next January 5.

The lawmakers adjourned the special session after passing 31 local and state bills providing for building new schools, consolidating others, paying higher salaries to teachers and improving transportation systems.

With these steps Mississippi officials hope to carry out the provisions of an 1890 constitutional amendment calling for equal, although separate, school facilities for whites and Negroes.

The special session was called by Gov. Hugh White as Federal suits challenging the school segregation laws of southern states and even the separate-but-equal doctrine itself neared a decision.

As result of new action, the minimum teacher salary scale begins at $2200 annually for persons holding master's degrees and slides to $700 a year for high school graduates.

The base pay for county superintendents of education was set at $4200.

Miss. Negro Leader Changes Views on School Segregation

Abandons Demand for Elimination Of Segregation at All Levels

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28—Mississippi's strongest Negro foe of racial segregation—Editor Percy Greene of the Jackson Advocate—has yielded to the "Southern pattern."

His surprise, and voluntary, change in position followed closely Gov. Hugh White's recent history-making address in the all-Negro delta town of Mound Bayou with a Harvard-graduate mayor. It was the first time a chief executive of the state had ever delivered an address in the town in its 65 years' existence.

In the governor's new high in racial harmony appearance on Abe Lincoln's birthday he assured the state's Negroes of early emancipation from educational inequalities.

Editor Greene's admission that Governor White's statement drew "deep and genuine widespread favorable comment from Negro citizens who heard it" may have influenced his about-face.

The editor's new views, vastly in contrast to his long and bitter fight for elimination of segregation at all levels, were revealed in an editorial in the latest edition of his weekly

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newspaper and in a speech before a state-wide association of Negro Democrats.

Editor Greene said even though the United States Supreme Court should outlaw segregation in the public schools, it will have no effect in Mississippi or other Southern states because "there is nothing which will change the pattern of Mississippi and other Southern communities."

"One of the basic facts of the American public school system is that school facilities are generally located for the convenience of children in specific communities," he said.

New Approach

Here is the new approach of the once staunch anti-segregationist:

"It is our opinion that with an equally good school in the Negro community, comparing in every way with that of the white schools, no Negro family in Mississippi would then want to send its children away from the Negro community across town to the school in the white community just to be able to say the children were going to school with white children.

"We think also that this is a position on which the intelligent Negroes of the state are generally agreed, despite the fact that they also are of the opinion that segregation by law should be abolished in Mississippi and throughout the nation for the good of democracy, peace and world brotherhood."

Editor Greene said he is only interested in that portion of the Civil Rights program which guarantees members of his race suffrage at the polls as the basis of achieving citizenship. On that score, he will continue his fight and efforts to gain registration of his race as qualified electors.

White's Statement

The statement of Governor White to the Negro leaders at Mound Bayou which probably was responsible for Editor Greene's change of heart was:

"I want you to know that your leaders are perfectly welcome to come sit with the governor and ask his help when they come as citizens of Mississippi, interested in the welfare of both the white and black races, and who hope and pray that nothing will ever come between them in the state of Mississippi."

Non-Segregation In Schools Rejection Seen By Coleman

WINONA, Miss. (Special) — Attorney Gen. J. P. Coleman said Thursday night "It is beyond argument that the people of Mississippi —both Negro and white—will not send their children to the same schools at this time."

Coleman, reviewing the segregation situation to date before a Lions Club audience of more than 100 persons here, said:

"I am unable to predict what the opinion of the court may be. However it would appear that if the court outlaws segregation it will have to overrule its previous decisions in the main.

"If the court sustains the constitutionality of separate schools for the races, Mississippi already has its program ready to submit to the legislature to bring equal facilities about. If the court strikes down all segregation in all schools and says that children must be educated together, then some other plan must be worked out for Mississippi."

Actually the Supreme Court has under consideration five separate cases involving segregation, including suits against South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Coleman said "since there are five different cases involved it is reasonable to expect that it will be next May or June before the court is able to hand down any decisions.

"Each case will call for a separate opinion and possibly there may be several dissenting opinions in each case.

"In South Carolina, the facilities are already admittedly equal but those assailing segregation say that on the face of its segregation is a violation of equal protection because it is a brand of inferiority.

"In the Virginia case, it is admitted that facilities are not equal but the state is attempting to bring them to equality.

"In the Delaware case the question is that facilities are admittedly unequal but a lower court judge upheld segregation but said since facilities were unequal negro children must be admitted to white schools."

He said the Kansas and District of Columbia suits are a direct test of the constitutionality of segregation since there is no question of facilities: It involves only the right of the state to maintain separate school systems.

The cases, Coleman said, are among the most important to be decided in a generation because of the deep-rooted sociological problems involved.

Says Difference Is Shocking And Disturbing

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Everybody in Mississippi now knows what Negroes have long known — that the state spends far more money for the education for white pupils than it does for Negroes.

That fact was confirmed recently when the Mississippi Legislative Recess School Study Committee reported on the "great difference in the per pupil cost for the two races" in the state's segregated public schools. This difference was termed "shocking and disturbing."

The startling revelation is officially documented in the report of the recess committee now being mailed to the lawmakers and already filed with Gov. Hugh White.

Pointing out that it "generally" is known that the amount of money spent for each child for education in Mississippi is more for white children than for Negro children, the committee states that the great difference "usually" is not known or is ignored.

Citing the inequalities of facilities, the report said:

"Hundreds of children of the Negro race are compelled to attend school if they attend at all — in unpainted, unheated and unlighted buildings that are not fit for human habitation and should have been condemned years ago."

The committee goes on to officially record that "because of the rarity of a tax levy for support or maintenance of Negro schools, many Negro school buildings which once were creditable structures have deteriorated beyond repair for lack of maintenance.

"According to the report of the state auditor, in many countries money specifically appropriated for equalizing the pay of Negro teachers which was sent to the counties for that purpose never got to the Negro teachers.

"It has never been returned to the state treasury, either. The committee does not know for what purpose the money was spent."

In discussing school enrollment, the report said:

"Approximately one white child in four and one Negro child in 40 who enroll in Mississippi schools actually graduates.

The committee also lists a glaring difference in enrollment figure. It said 535,473 children were reported in state department of education tabulations for the 1951-52 session, while on actual check of the rolls revealed only 509,112, or a difference of 26,361.

An outstanding example of the differences spent for the education of a Negro child as compared to a white was shown in Tunica county where 81 per cent of the population is Negro. However, the report lists $250 spent for each white pupil, and only $21 for a colored pupil. Other counties are as bad.

Mississippi School Money

(From The Commercial Appeal)

A startling account of Negro education in Mississippi is published on Page 4, Section V, of THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL.

The Legislative School Study Committee found Negro children in "unpainted, unheated and unlighted buildings not fit for human habitation." It found few taxes levied for support of Negro education. It found state tax money provided to bring Negro teacher pay up to white teacher pay but neither reaching Negro teachers nor returned to the state. It found padding of school attendance figures.

Most unusual and most fundamental in the report is publication of a table of annual county expenses per pupil. There are such figures as $182 for white children of De Soto County contrasted with $17 for Negro children, $152 against $26 in Marshall County, and $199 against $34 in Benton County. Some other counties have less glaring differences and some even greater disparities.

Mississippians probably have never before had an opportunity to know how very great the differences are between money provided for white and Negro children. This committee report shows for the first time how much needs to be done.

The Mississippi problem is unusually big but still a part of a national situation in which the United States Office of Education found at the end of last year an immediate need for 325,000 new school buildings, with the funds available, nearly five billion dollars too small.

Memphis has been building equal school buildings for some time but only last year announced that white and Negro teachers pay had been equalized, while Shelby County is still using the little schoolhouse system for Negroes, long after shifting to consolidated schools for white children.

Higher pay for teachers and more buildings are adding to the taxes all across the country and it is obvious that Mississippi taxes for schools are likely to move up faster than elsewhere.

We assume that Mississippians agree that uneducated Negroes are a handicap to the state. We assume they join with the committee of their legislature in hoping to preserve the double school system against the advocates of non-segregated schools.

The committee says the Mississippi Legislature should be called into special session to meet this situation.

This is the most encouraging factor in the whole bleak picture. Mississippi, and other Southern states have had an abundance of volunteer advice givers from a distance. This is different.

These are Mississippians — elected members of the Legislature—putting down the facts in bald words and stinging figures as a foundation for action by Mississippi.

Stennis Confidently Expects Supreme Court To Uphold Segregation In Our Schools

Sen. John C. Stennis said today he "confidently expects" the U. S. Supreme Court to uphold the constitutionality of segreation in public schools.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Mississippi Vocational Association, Stennis said regardless of the high Court's forthcoming decision Mississippi needs an entire new school program.

"In December I heard the argument in the U. S. Supreme Court in the school segregation cases," Stennis said, "and I confidently expect a decision upholding segregation as lawful, but imposing strict standards of equality as to physical facilities, curriculum and the qualification of teachers.

"But regardless of the particular turn the court decision may take, we need and must have, and the people want and can afford, an extended school program that includes betterment of the basic pay standards."

Gov. Hugh White is waiting for the high court's decision before calling a special session of the legislature to equalize Negro and white schools.

Stennis told the vocational teachers, here for the Mississippi Education Association convention that he will "strongly endorse and support any reasonable program that is designed to substantially benefit our children and insure the members of our teaching profession the support and compensation they deserve."

The DeKalb lawmaker said he believes the people are willing to "support the necessary and reasonable tax bill for an augmented program of public education, not as a temporary expedient but as a permanent policy of state."

He also recommended a study of limiting land ownership in Mississippi.

"I think that our state should make a serious study of the question of imposing a definite limitation on the number of acres that a corporation or an individual, or the state or national government can own in the state of Mississippi," Stennis said. He added the limitation would apply only to "future acquisitions."

Stennis said lands are now being bought up in large tracts and if permitted to continue "the great middle class of our people will be driven from the land and there will be none left to be shared by our increasing population."

Governor To Call Special Session If Supreme Court Rules Out Segregation

By PHIL STROUPE

Gov. Hugh White told newsmen today at his press conference that he expects the U. S. Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of segregation "sometime between May 1 and May 15."

If the high court rules out segregation, White said he would then make issue an immediate call for a special session of the State Legislature to consider legislation for equalization of Negro and white schools.

"I would be ready to call the session within a day or two after receiving the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court," White said.

The call would not include anything but the school program, White said, but he explained that he could later ask that other matters be considered after the legislators are assembled.

When asked how long the special session might last, Gov. White said, "I have no way of answering that, but the legislators know now whether they are for or against the school program. They have been kept informed by members of the legislative study committee on what the program includes, and it shouldn't take too long to act on the bills."

Meantime, Gov. White said he has called a meeting for Monday at his office with committee leaders and other interested officials to "go into every bill, piece by piece."

He said his conference will include Speaker of the House Walter Siller, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, Chairman of the Study Committee Tyler Holmes, Hilton Waites, who headed the minority report of the education report, Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman and Assistant Atty. Gen. Jimmy Kendall, who worked with the committee on the preparation of the bills.

"We're going into every bill, and every bill will be approved or disapproved, or corrections will be suggested where deemed necessary, White said. "Then I'll be in a position to call the special session when the court acts."

The governor said he expects to leave Jackson late in July to attend the National Conference of Governors scheduled to open in Seattle, Aug. 2. He would not call the special session in July, but if the decision from the U. S. Supreme Court comes as he expects in late May, then he could call the session shortly thereafter. The U. S. Supreme Court adjourns June 1 for the Summer.

Speaking of the program to be considered on equalization of schools, Gov. White said, "I think the bills with regard to teachers salaries and equalization of facilities will pass, but I may not go along with the entire program."

He said that a general expression of feeling among legislators on the program was one of approval, except for means of financing the undertaking. White said today in reference to his announcement Tuesday of a suggested revamping of the state tax structure, "If we pass the school equalization program and then don't revamp the finances of Mississippi, then you can look for tremendous tax increases in Mississippi."

"That's what we want to avoid," White added. He reiterated his belief that a one-cent increase in sales tax will "finance the school program with money left over." White's plan for revamping the tax distribution included:

1) Issuance of $30 million in gasoline revenue bonds for secondary road construction by the State Highway Department.

2) Earmarking one cent of the seven-cents-a-gallon gasoline excise tax for municipalities, leaving the other six cents forstate and county programs.

3) Reducing the county share of the gasoline tax from 2½ cents to 1½ cents a gallon and using the one cent for the presently state financed rural road program.

PRESIDENT OF GENERAL BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION HEADS GROUP CALLING UPON GOVERNOR WHITE TO SPEED-UP SCHOOL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Say No Suits Filed In State Because Conservative Negro Leaders Have Supported Segregation

Preparation For Suit To Enter University Of Mississippi Said Well Underway

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 12.—(DSN)—Statewide comment was provoked by the statements made here last Thursday by Rev. H. H. Hume, President of the General Baptist State Convention of Mississippi, and editor of the Delta Leader, the spokesman for a delegation of Negroes calling upon Governor White to urge the speeding-up of the proposed plan for equalization of the white and Negro schools of the state and to ask the Governor's help in the selection of a speaker for the Annual Hospital Day Program at Mound Bayou, Miss., sponsored by the Knights and Daughters of Tabor as a means of raising additional funds for the support of the Taborian Hospital located at Mound Bayou. Rev. Hume was accompanied on his visit to the Governor by J. W. Chambers, principal of the Arcola High School and director of public relations for the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, and S. S. Jackson, principal of the Tule Lake School.

According to reports Hume told Governor White that every day that equalization of facilities in public schools is delayed weakens the state's case for continued segregation. "Delay," he said, "is weakening our system and the fibre of our traditions of separate schools in Mississippi."

In furthering his statement Hume explained that the Mississippi Negro has not favored methods used in border states to defeat segregation, notably by action to force higher institutions to accept Negro students. This is not, he added, "because we lack the means to do so, or the knowledge of how to do it but because the conservative Negro leaders have supported segregation."

But he warned, "failure of the equalization plan might have a bearing on the impending segregation decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and also might lead to the replacing of the present conservative Negro leaders by more radical elements."

Following immediately behind the visit of the Hume delegation and the report of his statement in regard to the matter of suits by Negro students for entry into the state's institutions of higher learning, a responsible source revealed here that at least two suits were well underway for entry into the University of Mississippi, one of which could be expected to be on file in a matter of a few days.

Most of the comment in regard to the Hume statement centered around his conclusion that the conservative Negro leaders of the state have supported segregation, his statement indicating that the conservative Negro leaders of the state might now be ready to desert segregation.

On the other hand there were those who took the view that Hume's stand for equalization indicated that equalization to him meant continued segregation, and a view not generally held by the more intelligent Negroes of the state who take the position that equalization will be more urgent if the U. S. Supreme Court should abolish segregation than it is under the pattern of segregation in education now existing in the state.

MISSISSIPPI PLANS EQUALIZED SCHOOLS

(14d(1))

Gov. White Asks Legislature to Provide Funds to Improve Facilities for Negroes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3—The Mississippi Legislature was convened in special session today to consider expenditure of an estimated $100,000,000 to equalize the state's white and Negro public schools. The money would be spent at a rate of $49,000,000 a year.

In a message to the joint session of House and Senate this afternoon Gov. Hugh L. White said that Mississippi could not afford to wait on a United States Supreme Court decision on segregation in schools before providing educational opportunities for both races in all public schools.

The Governor endorsed the $49,000,000-a-year program which was drafted by a legislative committee for equal though separate facilities, as a sound, feasible and workable solution to our educational problems.

But he said the program "is not presented to you as a 'package' to be taken or rejected in its entirety."

"It is for you," he continued, "to determine whether the recommended program should be revised and improved or whether an even better and more workable program can be devised."

The committee, composed of eighteen members, rewrote the state's school laws and prepared a series of thirty-two bills and three resolutions to provide tax increases, salary standards, buildings and transportation and a new administrative system putting more authority at the state level.

"My desire is for the enactment of a program which will provide the children of our state with the highest possible level of educational opportunity within the limit of our resources and ability to pay," Governor White said.

"Throughout the nation there are only seven states in which the tax burden is less than in Mississippi," Governor White said. "In these days of relatively high prosperity the economy of this state can well afford and withstand such moderate increases in taxation as you may find necessary.

"I recommend that you give careful consideration and study to the committee's revenue recommendations after having first determined as best you can the additional revenue which will be required as a result of any legislation which you may enact. You can then determine what taxes must or should be increased, and the extent to which such increase is necessary."

The committee proposed advancing the sales tax from 2 to 3 per cent, higher oil and gas taxes and an increase in the cigarette tax from 4 to 5 cents a pack.

Mr. White said that he had been advised by many that it "would be the wiser course" to delay the school program until the United States Supreme Court ruled on segregation.

"I am convinced that there is no assurance that these cases will be decided in any absolute manner within the reasonably near future," he said.

"Our situation does not admit to further delay. We must also recognize that the earlier the task is undertaken the sooner it will be accomplished."

The Governor said "the most we can hope to salvage from a court decision would be a holding that we can separately educate the races provided we afford each equality of educational opportunity."

"All past decisions have required that," he added, "and it may well be that our acknowledged failure in the past in this regard is the cause of our present emergency."

Mr. White said that the state could no longer "escape the necessity" of an improved educational program.

or any other court, our purpose should be, and must be, the highest possible level of educational opportunity for all the children of this state within our ability to pay," the Governor said.

The State of Mississippi, the Governor said has the moral obligation to raise and equalize the level of education for all children in Mississippi regardless of race or color.

When the Joint Session of the Extra-Ordinary Session of the State Legislature was assembled for its opening session in order to hear the message from Governor White at the Lynch Street Colored Methodist Church, a conference of Negro Leaders was being held to crystallize opinion concerning the educational outlook in the state. According to reports some 279 men and women widely know throughout the state in various fields of endeavor, who represented organizations with a combined total of 600,000 members attended the conference.

There was one point on which it became immediately evident that the conferenee was in unanimous agreement, and that was the need for the total and immediate abolition of segregation by law in the state. A sharp difference of opinion arose among the conferees however over the question of whether or not to endorse the proposals made by the Legislative Educational Study Committee and call for their enactment into law by the Extra-Ordinary Session of the state Legislature. Following several hours of debate on both sides of the issue the conference closed with the adoption of the following resolution, and its immediate publication.

Whereas, the Mississippi State Legislature is in Extra-Ordinary Session for the purpose of enacting into law the proposals of the Recess Legislative Education Study Committee, and

Whereas, five cases are now pending before the United States Supreme Court which will decide the issue of segregation in the public school system of the nation;

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Negro Citizens of Mississippi, as represented by the conference of Negro leaders, will endorse the passage of the proposed legislative bills submitted by the Recess Education Study Committee insofar as these bill do not violate the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court.

JOINT ASSEMBLY OF EXTRA-ORDINARY SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE HEAR GOV. WHITE CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO EQUALIZE AND RAISE LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN THIS STATE

Solons Urged To Act Without Regard To Decision Of U. S. Supreme Court

Negro Leaders Conference Back Efforts To Raise And Equalize Education While Keeping Eye On Outcome Of Segregation Cases

JACKSON, Miss. Nov. 4 (DSN) — Negro citizens generally throughout the state had the highest praise for the stand taken and the tone and quality of the address of Governor Hugh White delivered Tuesday afternoon to a joint assembly of an Extra-Ordinary Session of the State Legislature called to enact into law a set of proposals made by a Legislative Educational Study Committee to raise the level of and equalize educational opportunities for both the White and Negro children of the state.

The Governor in his message to the joint session of both the House and Senate asked the lawmakers to go farther than just equalizing the Negro and White schools and pull up the entire standard.

Rep. Hilton Waits of Washington County said his ways and means committee was cool towards the suggestion of raising taxes without first slashing general state expenditures.

WAITS' COMMENT came after introduction of bills in the House calling for increases in the state sales taxes from 2 to 3 cents, 1 cent a pack on cigarets and in boosts in oil and gas severance taxes.

Waits said some committee members favored creation of an "economy committee" to study budget recommendations and see if they cannot get some cut down before the budget is presented to the regular session which opens in January, 1954.

Baptist leader says Negroes favor plan

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6—(AP)—The Rev. H. H. Humes, president of the 378,000-member Negro Baptist Convention, said the majority of the Negro race in the state is backing the proposed school equalization program.

Humes assured Gov. Hugh White yesterday of the support given the bill by the state's Negro population and repudiated a resolution by a group of Negroes who claimed to represent about 75 per cent of Mississippi's Negro population.

THE RESOLUTION adopted Tuesday suggested that while the group favored adoption of the program, it would not be sufficient if the U. S. Supreme Court rules against school separation.

Humes, a Greenville Negro newspaper editor, told the governor the resolution came as no surprise to his people.

"The majority of the Negroes of Mississippi are perfectly in accord with equalization of Negro and white schools in Mississippi and nothing shorter," Humes said.

First School Equalization Bill Passed In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 12 — The House of Representatives fought a see-saw battle today over its first bill to equalize Negro and white schools, then passed the measure 119-0 almost as it was written.

The final passage was a victory for those authors of the program who are tenaciously supporting their bills.

The Senate passed a similar bill yesterday, 42-3, but not before one big change was made by a compromise amendment.

The bill creates a 5-man board of education in each county that will have jurisdiction over all schools except municipal separate school districts.

The Senate yesterday amended the authors' version to provide that each supervisor district will elect its own member within the district.

As the two measures now stand, a joint House-Senate conference will be held to work out this variance.

While the House was catching up by passing the first bill, the Senate opened debate on the No. 2 measure which provides for an education finance commission.

The number two bill is one of the key measures in the program. This commission, if established, would be composed of six members, one from each congressional district and appointed by the governor. A later measure provides that it will have the power to force consolidation of schools indirectly.

The power proposed for the commission will permit it to withhold school building funds from a county that does not clear its consolidation program with the commission.

The bill, House Bill 6, providing for transportation of school children at public expense, was held on a motion to reconsider.

The House, apparently determined to clear the way for other bills, killed a motion to adjourn until action on House Bill 6 had been completed. Then it adjourned until 2 p.m. tomorrow. The bill, hardest to pass so far in the 33-bill school equalization program, was called up by Rep. Sam Johnson, of Tippah County, on a previous motion to reconsider. Johnson successfully amended the bill by removing a section which would have put transportation under the newly created State Educational Finance Commission instead of under the Department of Education, which now governs that phase of education.

Once the bill was on the floor again, the lawmakers lost no time seking furthr amndmnts.

Three passed. Rep. Applebaum inserted a phrase requiring school buses to carry heaters and fire extinguishers.

Mississippi legislators go easy on equalization plans

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6—(AP)—The Legislature showed signs today of moving cautiously as it ended the first half week of consideration of the state's controversial school equalization program.

Both Houses adjourned yesterday until Tuesday when the finance bills for the multi-million-dollar program will be discussed.

The future of the program, designed to equalize facilities at white and Negro schools, could be welded Wednesday in the meeting of three powerful groups—the House appropriations and the ways and means committees and the Senate finance committee.

A financial policy with regard to the $46-million program will be adopted Wednesday.

THERE WERE rumblings of opposition to the flat tax raises as proposed in the program by its 18-member legislative committee author. But Gov. Hugh White and the drafting committee were still optimistic the program would be adopted in some form.

The governor said in his special session opening address it would be folly to pass the program's equalization features without approving proper financing methods.

Equalization Troubles Flare In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 1 (AP)—Arguments over the school equalization program flared anew today as the House amended an already heavily amended, controversial transportation bill and then passed it, 98-32.

'Private' Schools Move Killed By Senators in Mississippi

Belief Held That Segregation Can Be Handled Despite Ruling

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 19—This States Rights Democratic stronghold, where tradition prevailed over national party loyalty when race was involved, has refused to set up machinery for abolition of its public schools even in the face of anticipated U.S. Supreme Court banishment of their segregated operation.

The general belief remains that segregation "can be handled" despite a court ruling.

Senate refusal to accept a House-approved resolution for amendement of the constitution of 1890 to authorize the legislature to abolish public schools was not an indication that Mississippi will acquiesce in non-segregation. It merely meant that the lawmakers want to wait and see what the court does on pending cases challenging public school segregation as unconstitutional.

The amendment adopted by the House on three separate days by the required two-thirds vote was offered by House Speaker Walter Sillers as an "answer" to those who he said contend the South will accept non-segregation. Speaker Sillers said adoption of that definite position by the legislature would also "likely influence" the decision of the United States court.

If Ruling Adverse

Although the plan was (in event the amendment had been approved by both branches of the legislature now in special session and ratified by the voters next March) that it would not be used except in event of an adverse court ruling; the resolution contained no such "contingency." It was an outright authorization for the legislature to abolish public schools and vote funds directly to children for attendance in private schools.

Lawmakers who opposed the proposal said it was a "dangerous" authority to vest in them. Some believed that in the heat of a racial controversy, the legislature would be pressured into abolishing public schools and that children of the less fortunate would be unable to gain an education.

Main Senate opposition was led by Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin who said the proposal was "premature." Like other opponents, he said the action would be tantamount to "waving a red flag" in the faces of the Supreme Court justices.

However, Gov. Hugh White, who is against abolition of the public school system, favored the proposal but did not pressure for its adoption. He took the position "it won't hurt to have our house in order" in event of an adverse Supreme court ruling.

Declares Position

A more or less "watered down" version of the Sillers resolution, although not as an amendment to the Constitution, has been offered in the Senate and will likely be called up before anticipated final adjournment of the current session next week. It is merely a declaration of Mississippi's position on segregated public schools.

The compromise points out that the current session was called specifically to consider an over-all equalization program for the dual system, and on that score it will be accomplished, and eliminate grounds for court litigation on the presently admitted disparities. Incidentally, equalization of the dual system as to teacher salaries, transportation, administration and facilities is expected to be assured before adjournment.

However, the important matter of financing that program will be carried over to the 1954 regular biennial assembly which meets Jan. 5. Tax increase bills calling for $17,775,000 more from the sales, oil-gas severance and cigarette levies were offered, but due to shortness of the remaining period before the regular session, will be delayed until then. There is strong opposition to the tax increases, and in order to lessen the impact, the current session created a "budget-revenue" study committee to recommend retrenchments in current expenditures.

In the segregation compromise resolution expected to receive action before final adjournment, two northeast Mississippi senators propose a legislative expression that "separate, but equal, public schools for the races should be forever maintained in this state." They opposed the House amendment.

In Case of Jeopardy

As an offset to the immediate action called for in the House resolution, the compromise states that "immediately upon this system of separate education for the races being placed in actual jeopardy "then" all available means, including the abolition of the public school system if necessary, should be used to preserve the aforesaid system of public education."

Although the overall equalization program before the legislature will assure that on a state-level minimum basis, it still leaves "loop-holes" on the local level for discrimination. Proponents of the plan said the state will have met its equal, but separate, responsibilities in the minimum program and will be safe from court attacks.

Proponents said if the local districts continue inequities through "enrichment" of the white schools above the state-level minimum, that is where legal action will rest. And to comfort themselves that such action would take years before finally adjudicated, they point out that Mississippi has over 2,000 local school districts which would have to be sued separately.

In enriching local schools above the state minimum level, the counties and municipalities would be required to use their own funds raised in addition to those assessed for their part of the Minimum Foundation Plan.

Mississippi Kills Move On School Death Knell

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 15 (AP)—The Mississippi Senate tonight killed by a tie vote the controversial constitutional amendment resolution that would give the legislature power to abolish the state school system if segragation is outlawed.

The 24-24 vote on the resolution meant its death as it lacked a single vote of passing.

Actually, the test was on the vote of the members acting as a committee of the whole but the result was the death of the resolution.

The Mississippi Legislature Gets A "Plan"

It has been estimated to cost eighty million dollars to bring Negro facilities at par with those for the whites.

Thus it will be seen that an outlay of eighty million dollars in the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the public school system, it is patterned after the Georgia and South Carolina actions. It was introduced by a group of House members, headed by Speaker Walter Sillers, who voted the Eisenhower ticket last year and who said in his "Mississippi's answer to Attorney General Herbert Brownell."

Presentation of the proposed constitutional amendment followed the Attorney General's brief in anti-segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court in which he said the court has the authority and should use it in banning segregation.

Gov. White who does not believe Mississippi will abandon its free public school system, said the proposal "may be a step in getting our house in order" in the event of a decision by the court outlawing segregation, although he does not "believe it is the answer." The governor said he would not oppose the resolution.

In frustration ground the possible action of the courts, Mississippi says her piece to the assembled legislators in special session to "equalize" the racially segregated schools. It has received an alternate plan in event the United States Supreme Court to bring up to the equal rate but eschews the dual system.

The proposal, offered in the form of a minimum equalization plan, is by Governor White and would bring out a constitutional amendment to abolish

Mississippi Works on School Eaualization

Governor Asks Plan to Keep Segregation

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP) — Admitting that there are inequalities between school facilities for Negro and white pupils, Gov. Hugh White last week formally called for measures to equalize the dual school systems as a means of preserving segregation in the state.

The Mississippi chief executive asked legislators at a special session of the body to prepare an enlightened school program that would erase inequalities.

The legislature and Gov. White are motivated by a desire to maintain segregation in state schools.

Recognizing that any success along that line depends on how well the schools are equalized, Gov. White told the solons that now is the time to do something about it. Among other things, he said:

"Every day, every week, every month that we delay . . . we fall that much further behind our sister states. We add just that much more fuel to the fire which is constantly lapping at the fundamentals we are determined to preserve."

In commenting on pending school cases now before the U. S. Supreme court, he said:

"Regardless of the decision of the U. S. Supreme court, or any other court, our purpose should and must be the highest possible level of educational opportunity for all children . . . within the limit of our resources."

A special 18-man legislative committee has submitted a program for equalizing the schools. Gov. White has indicated his agreement of the program in principle. However, he told legislators he is interested in hearing any suggestions which they might have to offer on the subject.

The governor reminded the legislators it was they who called for the study and created the committee to arrive at a program for improvements in the school system. He told them it would be their program, not his.

Prior to calling the special session, some legislators said they felt no action should be taken until the high tribunal renders a decision on jim-crow in schools.

Gov. White answered these critics by saying the court may not render an absolute decision in the near future.

In order to finance a huge school equalization program, the 18-man committee called for a one cent state sales tax increase to a total three; an increase in oil, and gas severance taxes; a cent-a-pack hike in cigarette taxes, and increase use taxes.

In commenting on the need for a program, the Jackson Daily News, in an editorial said in part:

"As to the main necessity for providing the Negro race with better schools there can be no dissent in the minds of intelligent men.

"The cost will be heavy but it is a price we must pay for continuance of the segregation system.

"Fanciful theories must vanish in the face of plain facts."

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR ADMITS INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN SPEECH TO SOLONS

Asks Special Session to Pass Appropriations Equalizing Separate Schools With Whites

WOULD PRESERVE SEGREGATION AT ALL COSTS

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Admitting that there are inequalities between school facilities for Negro and white pupils, Gov. Hugh White last week formally called for measures to equalize the dual school system as a means of preserving segregation in the state.

The Mississippi chief executive asked legislators at a special session of the body to prepare an enlightened school program that would erase inequalities.

The legislature and Gov. White are motivated by a desire to maintain segregation in state schools.

Recognizing that any success along that line depends on how well the schools are equalized, Gov. White told the solons that now is the time to do something about it. Among other things, he said:

"Every day, every week, every month that we delay . . . we fall that much further behind our sister states. We add just that much more fuel to the fire which is constantly lapping at the fundamentals we are determined to preserve."

In commenting on pending school cases now before the U. S. Supreme court, he said:

"Regardless of the decision of the U. S. Supreme court, or any other court, our purpose should and must be the highest possible level of educational opportunity for all children . . . within the limit of our resources."

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Gov. White Expects Legislative Action 'Before Christmas'

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5 (AP)—Mississippi's special legislative session is expected to pass most of the state's extensive program to equalize Negro and white schools.

Lawmakers are attempting to devise a working solution to the segregation problem facing this deep-South state where whites barely outnumber Negroes.

No lawmaker has expressed opposition to the idea behind the program but some argue they ought to wait until the U. S. Supreme Court hands down a decision on the constitutionality of segregation in public schools.

Only a small portion of the 33-bill, multi-million dollar project is aimed specifically at equalizing separate grammar and high school facilities.

Seek to Correct Ills

The majority of the bills seek to correct ills in the school system or to modernize existing laws.

Most of the bills passed in six weeks of floor debates are described by Gov. Hugh White as necessary even if the equalization bills fail to pass.

One exception, however, is Senate Bill 1004 which sets up a program of state aid for the construction of school buildings and authorizes 30 million dollars in state bonds from which the counties could borrow. A smillar House bill still is in the Ways and Means committee.

A move by Rep. Ney Gore Jr., of Quitman County to suspend the rules and remove the bill so that House could consider it, failed by a wide margin.

The only bill passed by both Houses and signed by the governor is House Bill 12 which provides for a uniform system of accounts for the school districts.

Padding Was Target

It was designed to help prevent padding of the rolls, a system whereby some school of-

ficials list more children than actually attend to increase their share of state funds which are allocated according to the number of pupils in classes.

Speaker of the House Walter Sillers, who has argued the state should wait for a Supreme Court decision, has helped author a bill to amend the constitution to authorize the legislature to abolish the present school system.

Despite the apparent slowness of the legislature to complete the program, the governor still is optimistic and predicted the lawmakers could pass most of the program and place the bills on his deck before Christmas.

However, he indicated the bills to finance the undertaking probably would be deferred until the regular session which meets in January.

State Will Enact Equalization Plan, Gov. White Says

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 25 (U.P.) —Gov. Hugh White said today he believes the Mississippi Legislature will enact the entire program to equalize and re-organize the state's white and Negro school systems by the end of next week or, at the latest, by the end of the following week.

"I think the Legislature is moving along fairly well and I believe they will complete the program next week, or at least week after next," White told a press conference.

Both Houses have passed only five of the 33 bills in the program submitted by a recess education committee.

White predicted that the Senate will put transportation back under authority of the State Department of Education. Yesterday, the House passed a bill which would authorize the proposed education finance commission to administer equalization of transportation throughout the state.

The governor also said he believes the Legislature will require local districts to put up a total of only $10,000,000 a year as the local share of the school program. The recess committee proposed that local effort be pegged at $13,000,000 a year to be distributed under an economic index based on ability to pay.

Legislature Speeds WorkOfEqualizing Mississippi Schools

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 3 (AP)— The House Rules Committee late today approved a concurrent resolution setting Dec. 23 at 6 p.m. as the date for final adjournment of the special legislative session.

Neither house voted on the resolution.

The Senate passed five bills in an effort to complete the program to equalize Negro and white education.

The Senate changed one bill to admit children to school in the fall if they will be six years old by the following Jan. 1. Presently, a child must be six by Dec. 1 to be admitted to the fall term.

The House passed bill 14, setting out the method of creating school districts in the proposed realignment of districts, and then adjourned until 2 p.m. Monday. The Senate adjourned after a one-hour session.

Sen. Stennis (D-Miss) told a morning joint session of the legislature that Mississippi's program to equalize education "would be an effective answer to the paper recently filed by Atty. Gen. Brownell."

The senator blasted Brownell's anti-segregation brief to the U.S. Supreme Court as a "political paper of the rankest type and totally unworthy of an administration which campaigned, especially in the South, with a strong appeal to the principles of states rights."

The U.S. Supreme Court will pay more attention, he said, to what states like Mississippi do in an affirmative way to answer the problem of segregation "than by what a political brief merely says."

Mississippi Roundup—

Senator Warns Of Seareqation Outlaw

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 2 (U.P.) — Sen. James O. Eastland warned today there is a "grave danger" of the U. S. Supreme Court abolishing segregation and predicted if the court does so all Southern states will abolish public school systems.

Eastland's statement came as the Mississippi Legislature considered a proposed constitutional amendment to permit the state to support a system of private education in place of the present public system.

"If the Supreme Court should declare that segregated schools violate the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, then to abolish our government school system is all the law can do," Eastland told the McComb Rotary Club. "This would be the wise step and of course all Southern states will take it."

Eastland asserted that no one "can force inter-racial schools on Southern people."

Eastland charged that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., was "insincere" in filing a brief to the court that it has the authority to abolish segregation.

He said Brownell lives in a non-segregated school area and sends his children to a private segregated school.

Then Eastland turned on the Supreme Court itself.

"It appears that we are in danger of another political decision by our Supreme Court, which after all in my judgment, is the weakest court in the land and the lowest in public confidence and esteem," Eastland said.

Non-Controversial Bills Pass Senate In Stalling Effort

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 2 (U.P.)— Four non - controversial bills gained approval in the Senate today as the special session moved slowly forward with Mississippi plan to keep its public school segregated.

Minor opposition was swept aside by the Upper House as it tackle dnine bills on today's calendar and almost bogged down on one.

Considered most significent of a long morning session was a favorable report of the Education Committee on the local cost bill that will break down the price of maintaining racial segregation on a city and county basis.

But the Education Committee's endorsement did not put the measure on the calendar for possible debate tomorrow. Instead the committee handed the bill to the Finance Committee for its recommendations.

Brief objections were made to the first measure that hit the floor this morning. It was a bill that will regulate the meetings of the county boards of education that will administer the program.

A vote of 41 to 5 endorsed a measure that will regulate the purchase of school transportation equipment. A bill that prescribes the duties of the county superintendent of education passed 41-2.

A detailed six-page bill prescribing methods of selecting teachers and paying the salaries of superintendents, teachers and

Private school system bill passed by Mississippi House

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 3—(AP)— A Mississippi lawmaker says he will "gladly give up my property and my life if necessary to preserve the integrity of segregation. But it isn't necessary; we can do it by law."

The statement was made yesterday by Speaker of the House Walter Sillers as the House approved by a 92-35 vote a resolution to abolish public schools and set up a private school system if the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws racial segregation.

"We have the principle before us," he said, "to see to it the white race shall not be mongrelized."

The public school system could be eliminated and a private school plan substituted if it is not under a state law, Sillers declared, adding the 14th Amendment would be violated only if "it is under a state law."

The House is expected to pass the resolution, a constitutional amendment, today for the second time. It must be read and passed three times on different days. The Senate will follow the same procedure.

THE MEASURE authorizes the Legislature, now in special session to consider a $45 million program to equalize facilities in white and Negro schools, to abolish the public school system, sell the school properties and appropriate public funds to "assist children of educable age to secure an education."

By amendment the date of the proposed amendment would be submitted for a vote was set as March 30, 1954, at which time the Legislature will be in regular session.

Sillers said the situation facing Mississippi was as serious as any since reconstruction days shortly after the Civil War.

Sillers said if a non-segregated system of schools were established the white race would be mongrelized.

The 14th Amendment provides that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SILLERS EXPLAINED that according to his plan the Legislature could make appropriations to aid the children by allocating money equally to every child.

He emphasized that the resolution, if enacted into the constitution, would be used only as a last resort and only if necessary.

Rep. E. K. Windham of Prentiss County led the opposition to the proposed measure. He said the Negro doesn't want integrated schools, added that the Negro wants racial barriers as much as the whites.

He added that it was his opinion that the Supreme Court would rule against segregation on the basis of the U. S. Constitution.

Rep. Joel Blass of Stone County argued that the resolution does not guarantee the state's children an education.

State of Missouri Could Save $6,000,000 A Year If It Integrated Its Public Schools

The state of Missouri could save $6,000,000 a year if it integrated its public elementary and high schools. Over a five-year period, this would amount to 30 million dollars.

This was the finding of a study recently completed by the Missouri Association for Social Welfare.

Dr. Stuart A. Queen, president of the association and chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Washington university in St. Louis, told of the study at the annual meeting of the Urban League on March 5 at Bernheimer Hall, 3201 Flora Ave.

Dr. Queen said that the study to determine the costs of segregation was organized around three questions:

(1) Are educational facilities in Missouri equal for Negroes and for whites?

(2) If not equal, what are the probable costs of making them approximately equal under segregation.?

(3) What are the possibilities and probable costs of an integrated school system, segregation being abolished?

The actual work of the study was done by Mary Faith Pellett and Vernon Pohlmann, graduate students in sociology and anthropology at Washington U.

"Since time and funds, "he said, "did not permit an examination of schools throughout the state, four areas were selected for careful study: St. Louis cit., Hannibal and the surrounding area, Columbia and Boone county, Popular Bluff and its environs.

Mr. Pohlmann visited schools and consulted with school authorities in the Hannibal, Columbia and Popular Bluff areas. Miss Pellett reviewed and analyzed data made available by the St. Louis board of education, studying in detail 13 public elementary schools, 7 Negro and 6 white. The study required five months and much burning of "midnight oil," Dr. Queen said.

In St. Louis, it was found that 88 per cent of the rooms in Negro schools were crowded as compared with 28 per cent of rooms for white children.

At the Washington Technical high school for Negroes, there is an average of 36 pupils per room while at the Hadley Tech for whites, the per-room average is 16.

The relative cost, he said, of bringing Washington Tech up to the standard of Hadley would be approximately six million dollars because a new technical high school would have to be built. He said that conditions at Washington "are scandalous" and that it was never built for a technical high school in the first place.

To bring the Negro schools up to the standard of the white schools, if "separate but equal" theory were to be followed, Dr. Queen said that in St. Louis it would cost $650,000 a year and in the outstate district $100,000. "For the state as a whole, it would probably cost $750,000 per year (not including Kansas City) to bring about approximate equality in the public and elementary and high schools. In addition, there would be capital outlays which would require the expenditure of $10,750,000 in St. Louis, $7,000,000 outstate and an unestimated amount for Kansas City.

Dr. Queen said that a study of Kansas City and St. Joseph is comtemplated for next summer.

He said that very likely "the total capital outlay needed to make Negro elementary, high and technical high schools "equal but separate" would run over $20,000,000 for the state as a whole."

Speaking on the third point—that of the cost of an integrated school system—Dr. Queen said that "From very careful study of the existing school facilities, location of pupils' homes and costs of operation, it is believed that the data included in the main body and the appendices of the report demonstrate that in the school year 1951-52, it would have been possible to provide for all children then enrolled in public elementary schools in an intregated system using the existing facilities.

"The data further demonstrates that integration could have been carried out without additional cost in St. Louis and with a probable saving of $1,150,000 a year outstate. There would be no immediate savings in capital expenditures in St. Louis but over a period of years there might be considerable economy. Outstate, the saving in capital outlays is estimated at $675,000."

"Most important of all," Dr. Queen added, "an integrated school system would bring improvement in educational opportunities and facilities to Negroes at no additional cost and with probable saving to the taxpayer."

Dr. Queen said that "if Missouri is to meet its legal obligation to provide equal educational opportunities for all its children, it could do this less expensively through integration than through further efforts toward "equal but separate" schools. In fact the difference in cost might run to $2,000,000 a year and involve capital outlays of $20,000,000 within a short time."

Miss. Solons Eye School Equalization

JACKSON, Miss., June 9—(AP)—The Mississippi legislature will be called into extraordinary session Sept. 15 or shortly thereafter to take up the proposed equalization program for Negro and white schools, Gov. Hugh White announced tonight.

The governor said, "I have promised the teachers that I will act, and I am going to recommend that the legislative education study committee plan be enacted into law."

White said if Mississippi goes ahead with the equalization program, "possibly by the time it is done we will have a U. S. Supreme Court decision on segregation."

Yesterday the court announced it was unable to decide the five school segregation cases before it and called for more argument next October.

The governor had held off calling a special session hoping the high court would act on the question of segregation in common schools to assure the state that its equalization program would not be a waste of time.

Lincoln U. Prof. Discusses Integration And Probable Effect on Negro Teachers

THE CALL received the following letter this week from Oliver C. Cox, professor in the department of sociology at Lincoln university.

Editor, The Call:

The problem of the abolition of segregation in the public schools and colleges of Missouri is now being debated in the legislature of the state; and, naturally, all the people of this commonwealth are concerned about the outcome. Although there are many white individuals and organizations supporting integration, Negroes must necessarily be at the forefront of the movement.

Of major importance, then, is the kind of attitude and approach which we take in confronting the racially discriminating opposition. The white advocates of integration have relied upon two principal arguments: (a) that its economy and waste are incurred in the bi-racial system hence monetary savings may be derived from integration; and (b) that there is no moral justification for racial segregation in the schools.

On the other hand, Negroes have argued correctly not only that their self-respect as American citizens has been seriously injured but also that their right to participate freely in the acquisition of the culture has been illegally abridged. Thus far, we may assume, Negroes are agreed.

There is, however, an associated question of the consequences of integration. Recently, at the hearings in the legislature, two of these were predicted. "If segregation were abolished," some legislators are reported to have said in effect, "all the colored teachers now employed in the Missouri public school system will have to be discharged from their positions, and Lincoln university may be closed as an economy measure."

To some Negro spokesmen present at the hearings this eventuality seemed relatively so trivial that it was almost welcomed. We do not think that either of these results will follow thus simply, nevertheless we should like to examine the soundness of this attitude of Negro leadership.

At first glance, it may appear that here are some selfless champions of "democracy," whose own employment and that of others are as nothing compared to the chances of achieving integration. And yet, this is perhaps a very simplistic interpretation of democracy. Freedom to work is at least as sacred a right as the opportunity to integrate.

Indeed, education itself will have a decreasing significance and value if the occasion to employ it is increasingly truncated. As a thoughtless reaction one might say that Negro teachers should prefer to "dig ditches" rather than endure the disadvantages of segregated schools. However, this writer has seen, in Chicago in the early thirties, Negro men fighting to the death for an opportunity to work as laborers on pavement jobs. We need not multiply examples here of the daily struggle of Negroes to secure their right to work. Moreover, the confidence which some individuals have triumphantly expressed that they, personally, can always find another job is irrelevant, for the problem is not personal but social.

The answer to persons who offer Negroes the evil of unemployment as the price of abolishing discrimination in education seems clear: the bargain is unacceptable. If, on integrating the elementary schools, plant and teaching staff become plethoric, both Negro and white teachers should be released on some non-discriminatory basis such as length of service or academic qualifications.

To discharge only Negro teachers is to resort to a most unconscionable act of racial discrimination. Such a course will not only shatter the life organization of many families but also further darken the prospects of every Negro youth now planning a career of teaching in the public schools. When the educational system is integrated, Negroes should, in ordinary fairness, expect the concomitant adoption of a non-discriminatory policy of employment.

The time for abolishing segregation in the educational system of Missouri is already overdue; it should not now be carried out so recklessly as to result in unnecessary economic and educational hardships. Far from being a barrier to integration, an insistence that provisions be made for the employment of Negro teachers is in fact an indispensable test of the sincerity of the integration procedure.

Attitudes toward Lincoln university are more complex. Theoretically, even the University of Missouri may be closed as an economy measure, because there are great universities only a few hours away in Illinois. The University of Missouri will not be closed, however, because there are factors other than economic to be taken into consideration.

And so, too, there are significant factors other than economic to be considered when the question of closing Lincoln is broached. In a non-segregated school system it can be shown that many expansive forces may come into play

may find themselves taking one step forward and two backward all in the declared interest of "democracy."

Sincerely yours,
OLIVER C. COX

Education Fight Has Just Begun

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Argus City Editor)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A new frontal assault on segregation involving transportation on all U. S. Railroads will be launched shortly, it was declared here last Saturday by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in an address before the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Marshall said also that law suits would be filed attacking segregation in southern railway and airline waiting rooms.

The celebrated lawyer, onetime winner of the coveted Spingarn Medal, also warned that additional funds more funds are to further the fight against unequal education facilities in the country.

MARSHALL

Regardless of the outcome of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the education suits now under study by that body, Marshall said funds will be needed.

He pointed out that even if the court ruled against the traditional laws of the south, "the fight will only begin."

"We must be prepared to go into each county and each district, if necessary to smash segregation at its roots."

Commenting on the whole question of racial discrimination and segregation, Marshall said that there are "too many leaders who rationalize segregation," adding that the man in the street knows the situation. He said only in Oklahoma were Negroes taking advantage of the gains made through Court decisions.

As Marshall spoke here, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (N. Y. Dem.) and Congressman William L. Dawson (Ill., Dem.) introduced bills in the House which would abolish segregation in interstate travel.

The bill has been given support by the Washington bureau of the NAACP.

Rep. Powell appeared before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee last week and declared that despite numerous Supreme Court decisions, travel for Negroes on bus, railway, boat and airplane, "continues to be a physical and mental hazard for colored people in certain states."

He warned that Negroes who refused to be jimcrowed in public transportation will continue to meet physical violence or arrest in certain sections of this country until Congress exercises its right to require fair treatment for all persons in interstate travel.

Powell pointed out that not only does it happen to colored people of this country, but to visiting dignitaries as well.

NAACP

'Immediate' Suit Urged On Schools

A motion to "immediately" file suit against the St. Louis Board of Education on the question of segregated schools was unanimously passed by the St. Louis NAACP branch at its regular meeting Monday night.

The action was taken upon the recommendation of the report of the branch's executive committee.

A discussion centered around the motion with members declaring an impatience in the action of the planned legal proceedings on the school issue.

There was also prolonged discussion on a proposal to have a sum of money transferred from is held as a separate fund for the maintenance and operation of the branch office and the establishing of the 1953 membership campaign.

Following discussion, the branch voted, also on the executive committee's recommendation, to loan the association $500 for that purpose to be repaid by March 15.

The Educational Defense Fund is held as a separate fund for the purpose of carrying on the NAACP's work against segregated schools.

Several organizations have contributed monies for the fund's maintenance, including the Citizen's Protest Committee, which sponsored the Josephine Baker benefit last February. Miss Baker donated her services as a result of a specific invitation to help the school problem here. The profits of the Baker affair were turned over to the NAACP's Education Fund for that specific use. When presented, Harvey Parham, then president, promised the money would be used "for the purpose for which it was raised; fighting segregation in the St. Louis Public School System."

Mrs. Olivia Calloway was named chairman of this year's membership drive.

Decisive Blow Struck in 1947

Integration Is Working In New Jersey Schools

By MARION THOMPSON WRIGHT

(Continued from last week)

TRENTON, N. J.—Integrative practices had a slow beginning in Atlantic City until Dr. John Milligan assumed the superintendency.

In the three all-colored schools, the pupils remained through the eighth grade whereas all other children were transferred to the Central Junior High School at the end of the sixth grade.

Atlantic City, contrary to most larger cities, has an interesting policy. Parents are permitted to send their children to any school which pleases them. The NAACP conducted a campaign to encourage Negro parents to send their children to the schools in the districts in which they lived and to the junior high school.

Dr. Milligan took several steps toward greater unification. In the first place, he transferred all seventh and eighth-grade pupils in the colored schools to the junior high school.

Consequently, colored pupils are approximately one-third of the total enrollment, while colored teachers constitute about one-fourth of the teaching staff. There are five Negroes teaching in the senior high school.

* * *

DR. MILLIGAN also placed colored teachers in the predominantly white schools, including one in the "silk stocking" district and sent white teachers to the colored schools. The latter buildings will undoubtedly remain unmixed as to pupils as long as Atlantic City continues its policy of no fixed boundaries for its schools.

In considering new appointees, Dr. Milligan questions the applicants concerning their attitudes on race. In this way he hopes to secure persons who will promote appreciation for all persons without regard to color.

This superintendent has recently be selected to succeed the late Joseph Bustard as director of the DAD. He will be able to carry out his philosophy on race relations in the schools over a larger field.

ONE OF the least desirable educational situations for Negroes is about to be improved. Out in the woods in East Berlin, in Camden County, was a two-room school for colored children. Two pot-bellied stoves furnished heat.

No audio-visual aids were available to the two teachers attempting to instruct fifty-four pupils distributed from the pre-primary through the sixth grades.

In the room used by the upper grades were fixed chairs. Water had to be pumped in from outside. The outside lavatories were without doors and had no protection from rain. Soap and towels were provided for the first time during the past year.

The persistent prodding of the DAD has resulted in plans to abandon this most undesirable structure and provide for the accommodations of the pupils in the regular buildings after some much-needed construction and repair work have been completed.

* * *

IMPROVED CURRICULA are also available where prior de-segregation Negro pupils were deprived of educational offerings which were part of the regular program of study of the other schools.

For example, colored children in Princeton were not permitted to attend the high school until after they had completed the ninth grade. Parents objected to this because Latin was not taught in the eighth grade of the colored school as it was in the junior high school.

This arrangement also deprived the boys of instruction in shop work. Children attending the New Lincoln Junior High School in Trenton were unable to pursue a commercial course of study.

* * *

OF PRIME importance is the increase in Negro personnel which has accompanied the transition in New Jersey.

Negro teachers are being appointed in greater numbers to the secondary schools. For the first time qualified teachers are on the secondarly level as regular staff members in Newark, Princeton, Camden, Salem, Woodstown and Atlantic City.

Of course, in Trenton they taught in the segregated junior high school. The Division Review of the DAD for September, 1952, revealed that in 1945-46, in nine counties that maintained segregated schools, 395 Negro teachers were employed in the elementary and twenty in the secondary schools, making a total of 415.

By June, 1952, there were 391 elementary and thirty-four secondary Negro teachers, or a total of 425 in these same counties. In several instances, teachers who had been instructing on the elementary were elevated to the secondary level.

Provocative is the fact that the placement of Negro teachers in the elementary schools of New Jersey as a whole increased 27.9 per cent in six years. In 1945-46 there were 455 elementary teachers, whereas in June, 1952, there were 582.

* * *

A TOTAL of twenty-four secondary teachers in 1945-46 increased to sixty-three for the year, 1951-52. For both levels there was an increase of 34.8 per cent.

Whereas in 1945-46 there were 479 Negro teachers in the public schools, in June, 1952, there were 645 teachers. Additional colored staff members were appointed at the beginning of the school year, 1952-53, and others are being placed for the current year.

Negro principals are serving with mixed staffs in several districts including Trenton, Ewing Township, Princeton, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Burlington, Salem, Atlantic City and Camden. In some communities such as Princeton and Long Branch their staffs are predominantly white.

Several municipalities have for the first time appointed or elected colored citizens to their educational policy-making bodies. In Atlantic City, Dr. Stanley Lucas, a member of several years standing, was elected to the presidency of the Board of Education in that city. Mention has already been made of the appointment of Dr. Parker to the State Board of Education.

* * *

A VITAL area in which integration is progressing nicely is that of the Parent-Teacher Associations. Prior to 1948, segregated units accompanied separate schools. After unification began, consolidated groups took the place of the former distinct associations based on race.

Negroes not only have participated in but have served on the executive and other committees in communities such as Moorestown, Woodstown, Freehold, Beverly and Princeton. Colored parents have been elevated to the presidency of their associations in Burlington and Camden. In the borough of West Cape May, the P-TA there endorsed integration of pupils by a resolution.

School officials used various methods for mixing their pupils. A number used no particular scheme. Some placed all colored teachers in a certain grade.

Others put the names of all pupils in a hat and assigned them by chance. Moorestown asked for a year to educate its citizens for the change. The systems which used special procedures abandoned them after a year or so.

* * *

VERY IMPORTANT is the fact that regardless of how the transition was made, riots or other forms of violence did not occur. Today, integration is progressing smoothly. Credit for the success of this progress toward the democratizing of the state's school systems goes primarily to those teachers whose dedication to the ideals of the profession enabled them to develop classroom atmospheres which promoted harmonious inter-group relations. Also included are those parents and other citizens who assisted rather than hindered their children in making adjustments to new designs in human relations.

In several communities greater equalization of opportunities in education were accompanied by improvements in other areas. For example, in Salem the YMCA and all the teams representing that body are integrated. Until school segregation was abolished, Penns Grove had a separate YMCA.

When school teams used the YMCA baseball field, they were not allowed to use the locker rooms if there were colored players on the team. Not only has this rule been reversed, but the YMCA now accepts colored memberships.

In addition, Penns Grove appointed a Negro policeman who has the same status as the other officers. Colored ministers were invited for the first time to participate in the high-school exercises.

* * *

THE DATA presented in this story offers convincing evidence that integration can work.

The facts have demonstrated this to be true even in those municipalities that raised some opposition to the change. The data gives little support to the gradualists who argue for a transition spread over several years.

In addressing the Conference on the Courts and Racial Integration in Education at Howard University in April, 1952, Commissioner Bustard said, "While New Jersey cannot furnish any one formula, it can testify that complete integration in the public schools can and will work.

"It may even be safe to say once more, that the way to learn to do a thing is to do it, and in this respect, New Jersey has proven again that the best way to integrate is to do it."

Decisive Blow Struck in 1947

Integration Is Working In New Jersey Schools!

By MARION T. WRIGHT

(Continued from last week)

TRENTON, N. J.—In 1945, the Trenton Committee for Unity successfully led a campaign to de-segregate the New Lincoln Junior High School.

IN 1945, the Trenton Committee for Unity successfully led a campaign to de-segregate the New Lincoln Junior High School.

This modern, well-equipped edifice was used to house an elementary school and practically every Negro pupil attending the junior high grades. The success in Trenton led to similar action in Asbury Park. Here followed the abandonment of a practice that placed colored and white pupils in separate wings of a building joined by a common auditorium. A wire fence had separated the children while at play.

In line with an increasingly intensive campaign against segregation in education, the NAACP met with increased success in its efforts. In cities such as Atlantic City and Camden, the organization encouraged parents to send their children to the schools in the districts in which they lived.

Several law suits had upheld the rights of parents to be protected against having their children excluded from a public school because of color. In September, 1947, following the lead of the NAACP, the parents left the Liberty Street School in Long Branch with just about half its regular enrollment and the school at Fair Haven with three pupils.

The school officials of Fair Haven in anticipation of such a move had decided to accept the former pupils and teachers of the Fisk Street School into the regular schools. However, they made no public notice of this decision.

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ON THE other hand, a heated conflict ensued in Long Branch. The angry determination of the white and colored parents led to a capitulation of the Board of Education and the abandonment of segregation in that municipality.

It was in November, 1947, that the most decisive blow was struck against discrimination in the schools of this commonwealth.

The new constitution declared there should be no segregation in the schools and the national guard. Gov. Alfred Driscoll and State Commissioner John Bosshart requested the Division Against Discrimination to desegregate the schools in accordance with this constitutional mandate.

Under the determined, but tactful leadership of the late Commissioner Joseph L. Bustard and Assistant Director Harold A. Lett, the process of abolishing separate schools was begun.

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THROUGH A questionnaire sent to county Board of Education in February, 1948, to determine the status of segregation in the schools, it was revealed that separate schools existed in fifty-two school districts.

In nine of these districts, this condition was due to residential restriction, leaving forty-three areas where discrimination existed through official edict.

In calling attention to the requirement of the new constitution, Commissioner Bustard suggested that many school systems could undoubtedly move toward integration by the beginning of the school year, 1948-'49.

In September, 1948, it was revealed that thirty of the forty-three districts had taken steps to unify their schools. Through patient consultations all except four of the remaining districts made plans to comply with the law.

MOUNT HOLLY challenged the Division Against Discrimination to enforce compliance.

The colored parents of Mount Holly defied the school board by refusing to send their children to the colored school. In the face of this show of determination, the board yielded, and in doing so ended segregation in this community.

As a consequence of this development the other three recalcitrants began to submit plans for transforming the patterns of their schools.

In 1952, the Division Against Discrimination and the writer made visits to schools in the ten counties most affected by the changes. These visits demonstrated that integregation is working in New Jersey. By October, 1952, four years had passed since the majority of the school districts had begun the process of integrating their schools.

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THERE WAS a keen desire to see these systems in operation within the newer frame of reference. The DAD conducted revisitations in the spring while in Ocober the writer went on a tour in the ten counties where segregated schools had previously existed. What was seen on those trips was most encouraging.

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MOST SIGNIFICANT of all were the repeated statements by school officials that the expected had not happened.

In some communities there had been dire predictions of riots or other forms of violence if the races were mixed in the schools. Various municipalities used different procedures in the unification of their districts, but in all of them the overall results were the same.

The general ease with which the transitions were made did not mean, of course, there were no occasions of unpleasantness. Teachers and pupils were transferred to strange buildings with new principals.

The natural tendency to wish to remain in the schools to which were attached strong sentimental feelings served to inhibit many of these teachers and pupils from welcoming the changes brought about in several communities. Some white children or their parents objected to attending the formerly all colored school.

Others experienced misgivings regarding the Negro principal or Negro teachers. Colored parents and children looked askance at white school personnel. But once the changes were made and the initial misgivings were resolved through associations that dissipated feelings of fear or softened emotions of hostility, teachers and pupils settled down to the real business of education.

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SOME WHITE parents, though, withdrew their children and sent them to private schools.

However, only nine children were withdrawn from the schools in Princeton, where many excellent private schools are available. By the end of the year five of these pupils had returned to the public schools.

In Burlington, the president of a P-TA withdrew her two children when a colored teacher was sent to her "silk stocking" building.

Interestingly enough her husband did not share her feelings in this matter. At the beginning of the next year, the mother asked what steps could be taken to return her children to the school.

• • •

THE PRINCIPAL assured her the school was there to serve her children and they were free to avail themselves of that service whenever they wished.

The colored teacher made such a good impression that she paved the way for a second such appointment.

This story was repeated in other school districts throughout the southern portion of the state. In Atlantic City one father did not know his son had a colored teacher until he was so informed by the principal.

In Princeton, one parents who objected to his daughter being taught by a colored teacher returned the following June to ask that his son be assigned to the same teacher for the following year.

When a parent in another community strenuously objected to his child being taught by a Negro teacher, the school official suggested that the parent allow the child to remain in the teacher's room for a trial period. Nothing more was heard from that parent.

Dr. Howe of Burlington said that his own children spoke highly of the colored teacher and that many children had come to love their colored instructors. In Egg Harbor whereas one parent objected to a Negro teacher, several others asked that their cehildren be taught by Mrs. Green.

sive Blow Struck in 1947

ntegration Is Working n New Jersey Schools

By MARION THOMPSON WRIGHT

(Continued from last week)

NTON, N. J.—Of particular significance are sses attending de-segregation in those school where conflicts or objections appeared at the In Trenton, where under the intelligent leader- the Trenton Committee for Unity, community ations supported the abolition of the New Lincoln High School as a separate institution, there loped opposition on the part of white parents of the en who were to be transferred to that building.

board of education per- special teachers for one only to those children parents objected to the e.

but two of the pupils dvantage of this ruling. 1948, the following year, chool officials maintained termined stand in the re- cting that was ordered llowed no transfers ex- under rigid conditions able to all requests for es.

* * *

DAY, WITH a faculty pupil enrollment in which ratio of the white group n a sixty to forty basis, e is a smoothly running ganization under the ad- ministration of the Negro principal and the white vice principal.

Liberty Street School in Long Branch was depopulated by approximately 50 per cent when a large number of the pupils enrolled in schools in the districts in which they lived.

A few days later the board of education changed the boundary lines in such a way as to return 90 per cent of the colored children and to transfer thirty-five white children to the original all-colored school.

* * *

THE WHITE parents joined the Negroes in an angry demonstration before the board against this move.

The officials reversing themselves informed the parents that they were free to send their children to the buildings to which they had taken them on the opening day of the term.

Now, with 225 pupils, one third of whom are colored, Mr. Waxwood, the Negro principal, carries on learning activities in a much improved physical plant with modern furnishings.

Five white and two colored teachers constituted the remaining staff. It was reported that the superintendent, who is interested in carrying out the spirit of the law, plans a redistricting which will bring even more white children into the building.

* * *

UP TO OCTOBER, 1952, no person had been appointed to the secondary level. A very personable young man who had brought much prestige to Long Branch as an athlete was considered but an offer of a position from Pepsi-Cola paying $5,000 removed him from the picture.

The citizens of Cinnaminson protested strongly against ending segregation. After June, 1948, when the board decided to close the separate school, pressure was put upon Negro citizens to resist the change.

They were asked, among other questions, what would become of the several hundred dollars in the P-TA treasury.

* * *

DURING THE summer of 1948, a delegation of Negro parents including some of the officers of the P-TA appeared before the board and succeeded in having that body to rescind its previous action. The DAD remonstrated with the school officers. Consequently in the spring of 1949, the board voted definitely to end segregation.

The former all-colored building is now used to house the kindergarten-primary grades while the former white school accommodates grades three through eight. Of the six colored teachers, three are in each building. One who left the system was replaced by another Negro.

Before integration there were two P-TA's. Since 1949 Negro parents have served on the executive committee of the consolidated group. Negroes serve as room mothers and attend all the social functions given by that organization.

Mount Holly School officials openly defied the desegregation orders and challenged the DAD to withhold state aid. In 1950 when the boycott of the colored school compelled the board to change its position, the superintendent "was amazed" at the general acceptance manifested by the white citizens. Only about two white persons objected "openly and strenuously."

* * *

SINCE THE white buildings were already staffed, the two Negro teachers were given roving assignments. In the following year, when vacancies occurred, both teachers were placed in regular classes.

When Superintendent Howe of the city of Burlington acted to carry out the constitutional mandate, there were members of the board of education who wondered why he was in such haste in view of the resistance which had appeared in Cinnaminson and Mount Holly in the same county.

Nevertheless, Dr. Howe succeeded in obtaining the permission of the body to proceed in accordance with the law. He had placed several alternatives before it but had recommended that since eventually integration had to take place, that they go ahead and do it at once. The members agreed as a board but objected individually in some instances.

* * *

TODAY, FIVE elementary schools are completely integrated with respect to teachers and pupils. The first new teacher appointed after the change was a Negro.

Last year, another such teacher was selected. Dr. Howe says others will be brought into the secondary schools as qualified persons are located.

Gloucester County was the only one of the twenty-one counties which voted against the adoption of the new constitution. Progress toward more democratic practices has been slower here than elsewhere in the state.

The DAD is continuing to work with the school districts in efforts to bring them more closely in line with the new policy. Colored children are in attendance at formerly all white schools. In 1948 the commission on the urban colored population succeeded in securing permission for Negro students to live in the dormitories at the State Teachers College at Glassboro from which they had been previously barred.

Sitting in on the commencement exercises for 1953 was Dr. James Parker, the Negro physician of Red Bank and Howard University trustee, whom Governor Alfred Driscoll had appointed to the state board of education the previous summer.

* * *

THE MOST complete integration jobs took place in those districts where children were assigned to schools according to grade level.

Included among such systems are Princeton Borough, Cinnaminson, Burlington, Salem, Swedesboro, Ewing Township, Mount Laurel and Bordentown. This practice provided for a thorough mixing of pupils since the schools they were to attend depended upon grade assignments rather than residential location.

The desegregation processes operating in New Jersey has certainly resulted in improved educational opportunities for both white and colored children. The regular schools in most instances were more or less modern structures with graded instruction and including acceptable or superior teaching equipment.

* * *

ON THE OTHER hand, the colored children were housed in one, two, three or four room buildings, often with little in the way of audio-visual aids and with outside lavatories.

Especially were these conditions found in the more rural areas of the state. Integrative activities brought most of these children into the more modern schools. Since it has long been an accepted principle in education that graded instruction is superior to ungraded teaching, this is in itself a gain of real importance.

One or two teachers responsible for six or eight grades cannot be expected to do the the educational job possible in teaching learning situations with one or more teachers for each grade.

In Mannington Township in Salem County, both white and colored pupils benefited from the change. Substituted for two-room and seven one-room houses is a beautiful one story consolidated school on twelve acres of ground. The equipment is most modern and very colorful.

UNDER THE leadership of Thomas Childrey, a young, sincere and alert principal, eleven instructors, five of whom are colored, engaged in a real job of education.

The first move toward unification was to bring Miss Anderson from one of the original schools to the eighth grade. She feared that the pupils would refuse to accept her but in three days she had established complete rapport with them and the other teachers. Many of her former pupils now return to visit her.

A member lost his place on the board because of his opposition to integration. He did not see how it would work. He is now back on that body. Serving also on this board is a Negro.

* * *

IN THE city of Salem, Negroes constitute approximately one-third of the population. Prior to 1948 during auditorium periods, colored children sat in the rear of the room.

For commencement services they were placed at the end of the line of march. Neither of these practices holds today. This is also one of the cities where a Negro is teaching in the high school.

This is also the community where in 1946 a representative of the DAD was told by a person friendly to integration that it could not possibly happen in a town like Salem for at least twenty or thirty years. Commissioner Bustard reported that the school authorities in Salem felt that the job was done smoothly and are now willing to hire teachers on the basis of merit regardless of race.

N.J. schools held model

Integrated system lauded by Milligan

ATLANTIC CITY—This city's integrated school system was recommended as a model for other cities by Dr. John P. Milligan, local superintendent, in a speech in St. Louis recently.

Dr. Milligan was invited to address a human relations workshop at Washington University in St. Louis.

He was asked by one of the participants how he would plan to train teachers for an integrated school system.

Attendance Here Urged

Mr. Milligan, in reply, recommended that normal school students attend the schools here "where all races and creeds learn together."

He told the Missourians that the local school system has derived many benefits from integration of students of all races.

Answering another question, Dr. Milligan told the human relations study group that no problem has arisen in the local school system as a result of a colored teachers authority over white children.

Benefits Taxpayers

Emphasizing how school integration saves the taxpayers money, the local superintendent pointed out to the Missourians that only one instead of two high schools, two junior high schools and two vocational schools are now needed here.

Speaking on local redistricting for junior high schools, Mr. Milligan told his St. Louis audience that plans were made on the basis of the capacity of the buildings.

Church Women Hit Bias In Public Schools

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (NNPA) — The sixth national Assembly of United Church Women of the National Council of Churches, representing an estimated ten million Protestant churchgoers in this country, last Thursday called for the end of racial segregation in the public schools.

PENDING SCHOOL CASES

The resolution was presented in an amended form by Mrs. W. Elmo Walker, of Sandston, Virginia, at the closing session of the group's four-day assembly at Convention Hall.

The original resolution merely urged the delegates to acquaint their constituents with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the five pending school segregation cases, whatever it may be. But Mrs. Walker offered her amendment calling for an end to segregated schools.

The amended resolution was finally passed over the opposition of several women who cautioned against "confusing" the issue before the Supreme Court rendered its decision.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

"I'm sure there isn't a woman in this room who does not long for the end of segregation" declared Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale, wife of the minister of Marble Collegiate Church Reformed, during the debate on the resolution.

Miss Thelma Stevens of New York, executive secretary of the Christian Social Relations Department of the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, described consideration of the coming court decision as a "clarion call to Christian women to do our job."

"If we go on record against segregation in the schools," said Mrs Harper Sibley, of Rochester, New United Church Women, "we should also go on record against segregation in the churches."

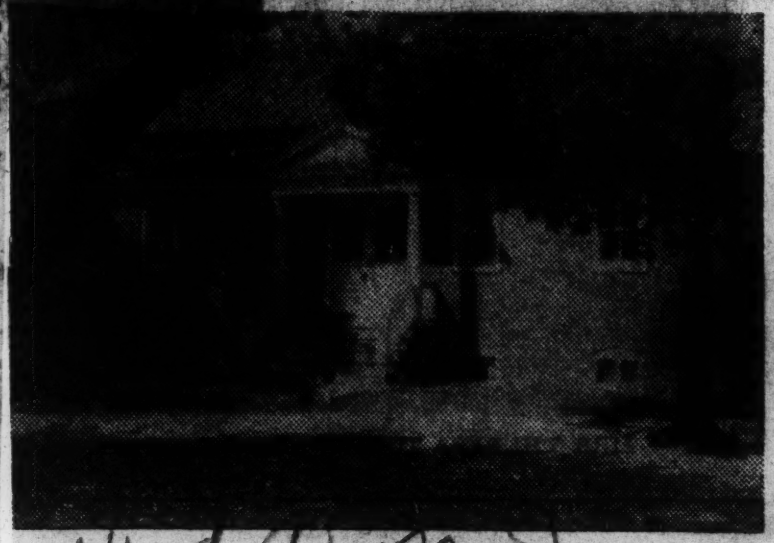
York, former president of the

While all of the opponents made it clear that they held to brief for discrimination, some delegates held that

unsegregated education should not be hastily "pushed down people's throats."

Decisive Blow Struck in 1947

Integration Is Working in New Jersey Schools!



These all-Negro schools in New Jersey were closed by state.

By MARION T. WRIGHT

(First in a Series of Two Articles)

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey has long been a pivotal state socially as well as politically. With the northern tip adjacent to New York while the souhern sections, are continguous to Pennsylvania and Delaware and on a line with Maryland and Virginia, this commonwealth has been the backdrop for varied patterns of social living.

In the northern portion, there has been a tendency to follow the social practices dominant in New York, while in the southern areas, the customs were more nearly like those of the continguous areas.

This general pattern exemplified itself equally as strong in the educational field. New Jersey has always had mixed and separate schools.

IN THE eighteenth century, some Negroes were attending schools with white children. This was also true in the two subsequent centuries. In the beginning the Society of Friends provided most of the opportunities for securing the rudiments of learning.

In 1788, this religious body succeeded in getting through the legislature an act requiring masters to provide instruction in reading to their slaves and servants under 21 years of age.

Through the efforts of other religious and civic groups, additional colored children and adults were instructed in the common branches.

Around the middle of the eighteenth century, a permissive law and an official interpretation established legal precedents for the setting up of separate facilities for the education of colored children in public schools.

IN 1828, the legislature granted authority to Morris County to provide special ...

... for Negro pupils.

In 1883, the state superintendent of public instruction strengthened this precedent through his interpretation of the school laws to the effect that schools may be established for the special benefit of colored children.

He declared that "trustees have full authority to establish schools and employ teachers for their respective districts, and if in their judgment the interests

of a district require the establishment of a school for colored children, or the establishment of two or more schools differing as to grade, or character, they may act accordingly, provided always that every child enjoys the advantages to which he is entitled."

Sixty years later another commissioner of education made another similar ruling which was affirmed by a succeeding commissioner in 1930:

"The board of education has furnished these colored children proper facilities. It has designated the school at which they shall attend and has furnished them with a regularly licensed teacher. It, therefore, has acted entirely within its lawful duties and has exercised only its just powers. It does not matter that the board has designated the Fairview School as a colored school and has given it such a name . . . It is no discrimination under the school laws for a Board of Education to make such a distribution of the children in the different schools as in its judgment shall seem best to meet all the requirements of the school laws."

* * *

IN 1881, a situation in Fair Haven resulted in an important legislative enactment. There, a controversy arose following the resignation of the teacher of the colored school and the attempts of colored children to attend the white school.

This situation prompted Senator Youngblood of Morris Coun tl to sponsor successfully a law forbidding the exclusion of any child from a public school because of nationality, religion or color. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of this law was materially weakened through the acceptance by Negroes of separate schools in Fair Haven and nearby Long Branch within a year of the passage of this law.

On the other hand, following its enactment, separate schools for colored pupils disappeared in the northern section of the state.

IN 1900, when the industrial school for colored youth at Bordentown was taken over by the state, the pattern which dominated the education of the children of New Jersey was set for the next half century.

Within the framework thus set, practices varied from the complete segregtaion of colored children in the elementary

Left to right: Mrs. Myra A. Blakeslee, educational director, Division Against Discrimination in New Jersey; the late Joseph L. Bustard, former assistant commissioner of education and director of the Division Against Discrimination in New Jersey, and Harold A. Lett, assistant director, in charge of compliance, Division Against Education, New Jersey.

schools in some of the southern counties to situations in certain of the northern counties where there was a complete integration of the Negro children into regular schools staffed with teachers appointed according to merit and without regard to racial identity. Between these two extremes there existed varying combinations of segregation and integration such as: separate elementary schools and mixed junior and senior high schools; separate elementary and junior high school and mixed senior high school; divided building, one-half for whites and one-half for Negroes; separate classes and teachers for each race within the same building; separate elementary schools for each race on the same school site; separate elementary schools joined by a common auditorium.

In some instances the Negro children were taught by Negro teachers in the regular subjects and by white teachers in the special subjects. In one school system, with an otherwise segregated setup in the elementary schools, a colored teacher taught white and colored classes in a special subject.

* * *

TRENTON, THE capital of the state, was one of the very few places where segregation was carried up through the secondary level. There separate housing was provided through the ninth grade.

Around 1914 the organization of teachers of colored children stimulated serious consideration of the conditions under which Negro children were being trained. Problems of colored children were discussed at its annual meetings and at times recommendations were forwarded to the state superintendent of schools.

In 1925, this group initiated a study that sparked other investigations into Negro life in New Jersey. Lester Granger, an outstanding leader of this body, was selected to study race relations and the school system. He not only found plans for the erection of new separate schools, but in some communities found facilities for the education of Negro children that were either inferior or decidedly undesirable.

* * *

IN SUBSEQUENT investigations Ira Reid, Eleanor Hill Oak, Lester Granger, the temporary and permanent commissions for the study of the urban colored population, and Norman Jensen, under the auspices of the NAACP, not only substantiated, in the main, the earlier findings of Granger, but gave an even more detailed picture of the status and trends of policies and practices affecting Negro education in the state.

Reid found that from 1919-1930 the number of separate schools had increased from fifty-two to sixty-six, or 26 per cent. Oak revealed that by 1935 this number had increased to seventy.

These figures showed that the tendency toward an increase in such schools evident at the end of the nineteenth century had continued.

The dual system of education which resulted in inferior building arrangements and unequal school opportunities were pointed up by Granger, Reid, Oak, the urban commissions and Jensen.

* * *

THE SCHOOL in Pleasantville outside of Atlantic City, housed four grades of its colored children in the rear of a building which had been condemned by both the state and county boards of education. School officials of Salem placed the "overflow" pupils of the Grant Street School in an abandoned club building.

When the matter of poor lighting facilities was broached, the Board of Education expressed its resistance against spending additional money for Negro children on the ground that the Negro tax payments constituted a very small part of the whole.

In 1939, while speaking of the striking exhibitions of discrimination against Negro pupils in these same counties, Granger reported that in some of the communities where white pupils were housed in large buildings equipped with modern conveniences, the Negro pupils were segregated in small structurs lacking conveniences, and in some cases, minimum essentials for adequate instruction, such as gymnasium facilities, shop equipment, charts, maps, and in some instances, even books.

In 1947, Jensen found several reasons for complaint with regard to provisions made for colored pupils.

* * *

THE SCHOOL in Port Norris in Cumberland County was in very bad condition with a leaking roof that made the school room a pool of water when it rained or snowed.

The school officials of Leonardo, in Monmouth County, lined the pupils up for folk dancing according to height, except the Negroes who were all placed at the end of the line. Jensen described the neighborhood school in Tom's River as very crude and is situated in the woods. The kindergarten of the colored school in Penn's Grove was housed in the basement of the white school.

Negro children had to walk about a mile and a half in order to get to the bus while the white children rode all the way. In Mount Holly, the officials provided a lunch room and facilities for caring for its white pupils who were physically handicapped or mentally retarded.

It made none of these provisions for its colored children. The school at Whitesboro in Cape May County was found to be overcrowded and very dilapidated.

* * *

THROUGHOUT THE 1940's several events contributed to a trend which resulted in revolutionary changes in race relations in the school systems of New Jersey. During this period the school survey made by the commission on the urban colored population disclosed that according to the latest complete tabulation of the 1943-'44 school year, 43,163 Negro pupils were enrolled in the public schools of the state.

Of this total, 10,477 were in the elementary grades and 518 in the junior high school in seventy segregated schools under 454 Negro teachers.

The total Negro pupil population in all the schools of New Jersey for this year was distributed in such a way as to locate 25.4 per cent in segregated schools and 74.6 in mixed schools.

The total number of colored teachers employed in all schools was 463. Of these, sixty-four were men and 399 were women.

In 1941, the NAACP touched off a chain of events when it challenged the adequacy of the curriculum of the manual training and industrial school for colored youth at Bordentown.

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NEW MEXICO

'Pure Bloods' Nix Mixed Schools Bill

SANTA FE, N. Mex. — The State Senate killed a move last week to ban racial segregation in New Mexico public schools by a 16-14 vote.

The 16 Senators opposing the measure were all "Anglos" while every Senator of Spanish-American ancestry favored the move.

N.Y. schools to bear names of 2 leaders

NEW YORK — The board of education here announced last week that two new schools now being constructed will be named for prominent Colored leaders.

One school, to be located at Eighth ave. and 155th st., will be named for Dr. Eugene P. Roberts, first colored member of the board of education.

The second will bear the name of Paul Laurence Dunbar, author and poet. Both schools will be opened next September, according to the announcement.

Mr. Dunbar, who lived from 1872 to 1906, was noted for his short stories, novels and mainly his poetry.

Dr. Roberts, one advisor to Booker T. Washington when he was president of Tuskegee Institute, was a member of the board of education from 1917 to 1921.

Integration Principle And Practice

We as Negroes in America have the difficult role of fighting for full integration into the main stream of American life, while at the same time having to live in a day-to-day world which alway falls far short of the goal. Even where legal integration has been obtained, the facts of life still require us to spend a lot of our s living together in a world where we see and have contact mainly with Negroes. The October 19th issue of Time magazine features the New York City school system. One of the schools mentioned is P. S. 133 in Harlem. It says: "Seventy-five percent of P. S. 133's Negro pupils (95% of its enrollment) come from the two big" housing projects. The school has a Negro principal.

Now here we have a situation in which these Negro children live in housing projects which are occupied almost exclusively by Negroes; they go to school mainly with Negroes; doubtless they go to churches where Negroes are almost exclusively the communicants; and doubtless also most of their social contacts are with those whom they associate with in these other areas of life. If in New York City the principle of integration produces a practice of this kind, it does not take much imagination to picture what the situation will be, say in Clarenden County, South Carolina, after legal segregation has been ruled unconstitutional in the segregation cases now pending or in some future cases.

Children are not adequately equipped who are taught and prepared only for a life of full integration, when in practice they actually have to live in a society with only a small fraction of integration. Children do not have an adequate philosophy for such a contrast between principle and practice when they are taught, as Thurgood Marshall preaches, that anything run by Negroes is inferior which is an "exact duplicate" of something run by whites. Only a philosophy which includes a good deal of pride of race and a good deal of confidence in and respect for Negro life and Negro institutions and organizations can cope with the kind of practical situation which faces Negro children in both New York City and the South.

We could with profit study the approach which Jews have toward their minority position, although they are a thousand times more integrated into the main stream of American life than we are as the Negro minority. Jews fight for the fullest participation, but they hold on to and strengthen and develop great pride in all things Jewish, including all types of Jewish institutions and organizations. Do we not also need an approach which will be adequate both for our constant fight and struggle for full integration and the little bit of integration which the practical situation presents to us?

WIDER USE IS URGED FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

Negro teachers should be distributed more evenly through the city's schools, rather than concentrated in predominantly Negro areas, it was agreed yesterday by members of a forum on racial discrimination in the schools arranged by the Flushing branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Children of even pre-school age already have formed racial prejudices as a result of family influences, it was contended, and it was part of the function of the public schools to help break down these prejudices. One way this could be done, it was suggested, was by bringing more Negro teachers into schools where most of the pupils are white.

The forum was held in the First Congregational Church, Bowne Street and Thirty-eighth Avenue, Flushing, Queens, as part of a nation-wide drive by the N.A.A.C.P. to raise money to finance the legal expenses of court actions against racial discrimination in the schools and colleges of some states.

The moderator of the forum was Dr. John J. Theobald, president of Queens College. Members of the discussion panel were Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College; James E. Allen, district school-community coordinator of the New York City Board of Education and past president of the New York State N.A.A.C.P.; Louis W. Phillips, principal of the John Bowne elementary school in Flushing; Emil Levin, an attorney and president of the Flushing Interfaith Society; Alphonzo Hennenberg, associate professor at Adelphi College, Hempstead, L. I., and Eugene P. Kelly of the Social Science Department at the Flushing High School.

N. C. May Be Hit Harder, Faster If Court Outlaws Segregation

State's Setup Could Prevent Test Suits by Local Districts

By C. A. McKNIGHT

Editor, The Charlotte News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 12—Though not so directly involved as South Carolina and Virginia, North Carolina kept close watch on this week's segregation arguments before the Supreme Court in Washington. For there is a strong possibility that this state, because of the extensive role played by the state government in public education, may be hit harder and earlier than other states if the Supreme Court outlaws segregation.

Elsewhere in the South, the local school district is the unit mainly responsible for administering public education. Even if the Supreme Court should give a ruling that, from the Southern viewpoint, would be "unfavorable," it would apply immediately only to those local districts where the test cases originated. If the South chose to wait it out, in theory, at least, it would be necessary for test suits to be brought in every local school district.

Single Case Possible

That may not be the case in North Carolina. Some legal experts believe this state has opened the door to a single test case, brought at the state level, which would automatically govern all local districts.

For one thing, North Carolina, since 1933, has had a state-supported school system. The state government has guaranteed and paid the operating expenses, including teachers' salaries, for all public schools, white and Negro. Currently the state provides a nine-month, twelve-year school system.

Until 1949, local school districts furnished the money for school buildings. In that year, a new precedent was established when 50 million dollars in state funds—half from surplus and half from a bond issue approved by the people—were made available to the 100 counties for school buildings. That money has all been spent.

This year, the people approved a new bond issue of 50 million dollars, advocated by Gov. William Umstead.

Furthermore, the State Board of Education sets all policies on teacher training, accreditation, and instructional standards. It provides free textbooks. And state approval of all plans for

NORTH CAROLINA

school buildings, either new buildings or renovation, must be obtained before construction is started.

In view of the important role of the state government, it may be possible for plaintiffs to aim a test at the State Board of Education without having to bring proceedings in each county and city school district.

Be that as it may, North Carolina has kept calm during the various legal maneuvers leading up to this week's arguments before the Supreme Court. No responsible official of the State Board of Education or the state government has advocated the adoption of any legal device like those proposed in South Carolina and Georgia to circumvent an unfavorable court ruling. A step like that may be taken at a later date, but it has not even been discussed seriously in the state press.

Editorial Comment

On the contrary, the tone of editorial comment throughout the state has been conciliatory. Most of the papers have warned against hasty and impetuous action and have urged that nothing be done that would jeopardize the public education system until the court ruling has been handed down and its full implication determined.

When this year's bond issue was before the General Assembly, a handful of opponents warned that it would be unwise to spend any more public money on school buildings until the court had ruled. But they were heavily outvoted by the Umstead forces who argued that the buildings would be needed regardless of the Supreme Court's action.

If the court upholds the "separate but equal" doctrine first laid down in 1896, but required states with segregation to speed up the equalization process, the economic impact will not hit North Carolina so hard as some other Southern states. For a good many years now, the State Board of Education has exerted pressure to equalize facilities for Negro children. And though there are still many inequalities (for example, a Gaston County grand jury last week sharply criticized the Negro schools in that county), the gap has been substantially narrowed since World War II.

In many counties, postwar Negro schools are actually better than those for the whites.

At this stage, it seems likely that North Carolina will do nothing about its school system, in the event of an adverse court ruling, until the 1955 General Assembly convenes. If earlier action becomes imperative, Governor Umstead has the authority to call the legislature into special session at any time.

N. C. Governor Uncertain On School Issue

RALEIGH, N. C.— (INS) Gov. Umstead said Thursday the question of schools in North Carolina is complicated by a changing situation.

He told his News Conference in Raleigh that some counties are closer than others in providing adequate facilities, commenting that shifts of population cause an overabundance of facilities in some spots while other places are lacking in them.

Umstead reiterated his oft-stated position on segregated scools—that he will not encourage the Supreme Court by assuming anything beforehand, but that the State will "cross all bridges when it comes to them."

Asked if there were any specific plans in the event of abolition of segregated schools, the Governor answered it was impossible to tell exactly at this time. He said the high court should not delay too long before reaching its decision.

Very careful study must be made by the special committee of the Board of Education, he said, on a formula for allocating $25-million of the recent school bond issue on the basis of need.

The Governor also commented that by-passes around large cities have come to be "critical necessities" because of traffic congestion.

He announced appointment of J. Speight Wrenn as Judge of the New Municipal Recorders Court of Siler City and T. R. Baldwin as Colicitor of the court.

North Carolina's Governor

A Bridge We'll Have To Cross—Umstead

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. William B. Umstead told the Courier (April 18, 1953), "North Carolina is a law-abiding state and if the U. S. Supreme Court rules out segregation in the public schools this state will make an effort to comply with the letter of the law.

Gov. Umstead

"I hope very much that we will be allowed to retain segregation in our schools," he said, "but I have not undertaken to anticipate what the decision of the Supreme Court will be.

The Governor, who was a counsel for the state in the 1950 Durham equalization suit, said "If the decision [illegible] the state's present separate, but equal facilities for Negro and white children, it will require a very careful consideration of its impact upon our school system. That's a bridge we'll have to cross when we get to it."

Supreme Court Complicates N. C. School Bond Issue Vote

Backers Not Sure of Victory With Segregation in Ruling

By C. A. McKNIGHT

Editor, The Charlotte News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 20—The action of the U. S. Supreme Court in holding up its ruling on the constitutionality of segregated public schools has temporarily applied the brakes on a $50 million school bond issue in North Carolina.

Whether the election will be held in this calendar year is up to Gov. William B. Umstead who up to now has given no hint of his opinion.

The thorny problem reverted to the governor because of the terms of the legislation adopted by the 1953 General Assembly. That instructed the governor to call the election before Dec. 31, 1953. The only way he can legally refuse to set the election date is to call the legislature back into special session and ask for a postponement.

Another Election

Further complicating the picture is another bond election on the question of borrowing $22,000,000 to modernize the state's mental institutions. The two elections were authorized in separate bills, but it has been assumed that they would be held simultaneously. Governor Umstead said last week he had given no thought to the possibility of holding them on separate dates.

The Supreme Court decision has noticeably changed the climate in North Carolina. Prior to its announcement, it was generally believed that the school bond issue would be approved by the voters. Now its supporters are not so sure.

And the backers of the mental institution bond issue are not particularly happy about the prospect of tieing their project to the school bond issue. They feel that reluctance to vote additional school money during this period of uncertainty would have an adverse effect on the mental institution bonds.

Key members of the General Assembly are divided on the question of calling the school bond election.

Rep. Larry I. Moore of Wilson County, an influential House member, says that Governor Umstead "should know better than anyone in the state" whether a special session of the Legislature is needed.

Sen. Edwin Pate of Scotland, a leader in the Senate economy bloc, said: "My inclination would be to go ahead with the bond election." Sen. Fred Royster of Vance and Reps. Clifton Blue of Moore and Thomas Turner of Guilford agreed with him.

Yet Sen. J. W. [illegible] of Hertford, co-chairman of the key appropriations sunbcommittee, voiced the opinion that there should be a special session to postpone the school bond election if state officials reach the conclusion the Supreme Court will ban segregation.

If the school election is held this year, a great deal of work will be needed to put it across. There is considerable dissatisfaction in the larger counties with the formula worked out by the legislature for dividing the $50,000,000.

The legislature specified that $10,000,000 should be divided equally among the 100 counties—$100,000 each.

It said that an additional $15,000,000 should be divided on the basis of average daily membership in each county.

Basis of Need

The remaining $25,000,000 would be allocated to the 100 counties on a basis of need, with the State Board of Education authorized to work out the precise formula.

The big counties, which pay most of the taxes, have borrowed heavily against their property tax resources to build their own schools in the postwar era. Mecklenburg, for example, wealthiest county in the state, has almost reached its legal borrowing limit. And its need for additional classrooms is still great.

If the bond issue carries, it will have to pile up heavy majorities in the small rural counties where property assessments are kept low in order to give substance to the plaints of poverty that are heard in each session of the General Assembly.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASK COURT ACTION:

N.C. parents file new school segregation suit

STANLEY, N.C. — Colored citizens here through their attorneys, Charles V. Bell and Peter H. Bell of Charlotte, filed suit in the United States Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Nov. 18, asking the Court to end segregation in the public schools of Gaston county.

The plaintiffs, Lance Froneberger, Jake Froneberger, John Wilson, J. T. Brown, Robert Benton, Mrs. W. A. Friday, Odena Brown, Lewis Byers and Bruce Lynch alleged in their complaint that inequalities exist in the public schools of Gaston county.

They claimed, further that several complaints had been made to Hunter Huss, superintendent of public schools, and the board of education of Gaston county, and that nothing had been done, through the years, to provide colored children of Gaston county with facilities comparable to those enjoyed by the white children.

Three-judge Court

The plaintiffs, also, requested that a three-judge court be convened to pass on the constitutionality of the segregation laws of North Carolina, as they apply to the public schools, alleging these laws to be unconstitutional and in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment and of the Constitution of the United States.

Children of the plaintiffs are now attending a three - room frame building, with two teachers as instructors, while the white children, who live in the same district, attend a modern consolidated super high school, with thirty - eight teachers.

The plaintiffs have named as defendants in this action, Hunter Huss, Gaston county school superintendent; board of Education of Gaston county, Charles F. Carroll, state supervisor of public instruction; the North Carolina State Board of Education, Luther Hodges, Lt. Gov. of North Carolina, chairman of the State Board of Education; and and Edwin M. Gill, treasurer of North Carolina.

Harry McMullan, attorney general for the State of North Carolina, said that he saw "no need for the suits since four suits now before the U.S. Supreme Court will decide the identical question."

McMullan said further that the Gaston suit is the first such action brought in North Carolina, which asks directly that the federal courts outlaw separate schools as such.

In North Carolina!

$200 Million Needed To Equalize Schools

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Fifth in a Series)

RALEIGH, N. C.—Tarheel solons and school heads were left bewitched, bothered and bewildered by the U. S. Supreme Court's postponement of the school segregation cases.

Gripped with the fear that the high court will order Southern states to integrate publicly supported Negro and white schools, North Carolina has adopted a "wait and see" attitude.

On Oct. 3, the people approved the issuance of $50,00,000 in bonds for school buildings and $22 million in mental hospital in accordance with an act of the 1953 General Assembly.

During the campaign for the passage of the bond election, state leaders were careful not to mention the integration fight. Dr. Charles F. Carroll, superintendent of public instruction, told the Courier that the $50 million fund was an "improvement" rather than an "equalization" fund. Dr. Carroll said it will continue the building program, which began with a $50 million grant made by the 1949 General Assembly.

Mr. Rivera

Alert Negro leaders were quick to point out that the last accounting of this money showed that the whites had received $27,195,615.92 to increase the glaring inequalities in the white and Negro schools.

Immediately after the passage of the $50,000,000 bond election earlier this month, it was leaked by highly placed state officials to reporters who cover the Capital that in all probability the school bonds will not be sold until after the Supreme Court decision on segregation schools.

What the Supreme Court has to say in the matter of segregation will have a lot to do with the spending of the fund. If segregation is upheld, the state wants cash on hand to start upgrading Negro schools.

The Courier learned that unless the state subscribes to a formula of spending the money from the bond election specifically to "equalize" white and Negro schools now, the money will only perpetuate the annual $5 million gyp against Negroes.

Gov. William B. Umstead, a lawyer, who knows what kind of a legal battle to expect over the segregation issue, proposed the bond issue to (1) meet an urgent need for new classrooms and other facilities, and (2) to provide "more nearly equal facilities" for white and Negro children. There is nothing in the law that prohibits the perpetuation or the extension of now existing differentials in the dual system . . . a system that has systematically robbed Negro children as much as seven million dollars a year.

In 1945 the per pupil differential in current expenses was only $15.65, but in 1950 the difference was $29.62—almost double. The aggregate steal from Negro students, based on the per pupil expenditure for white children in 1945 at $15.65 for 210,596 students in average daily attendance amounted to $3,296,000, and in 1950, 233,116 Negro students in average daily attendance, who suffered a per pupil differential of $29.62, were gyped of $6,905,000.

* * *

UNTIL 1949 North Carolina authorities disavowed the legal responsibility for seeing that the state's separate schools for Negroes were equal of those for whites. The state contended then, as it does now, that building schools is a county responsibility.

Governor Umstead, an attorney who was thoroughly beaten in the Durham equalization suit of 1950, has intimated that North Carolina will abide by the Court's decision, but there is little in his past to suggest that he will work for integration.

As pointed out in the Courier for Dec. 20, 1952, in a fifty-year review of education in North Carolina, the differential between Negro and white schools is greater today than it was fifty years ago. Continuation of the 1949 practice would increase the differential of "inequality."

* * *

G. H. FERGUSON, director of the division of Negro education, estimated that approximately $200 million will be needed to equalize white and Negro schools and facilities in this state. In 1950-51, the value of school property per pupil enrolled in North Carolina schools was $370.54 for whites and $170.91 for Negroes. In short, the Negro pupil would be better off with the differential which is $199.63.

The dilemma facing Tarheel solons now is, "Who foots the bills if segregation is ended?" and "Where will the money come from if the Supreme Court gives the states a chance to equalize?"

W. Frank Taylor, the Governor's liaison with the lawmakers, said, "We might as well be frank about it. If the Court allows segregation, it must be done without discrimination." State Senator James H. Pou Bailey said, "In view of the financial strain imposed by school segregation, I wonder how long can it (segregation) be maintained." Bailey pointed out that 74 per cent of the budg

Negro— This is Jordan-Sellars Negro High School of Burlington, N. C. Negroes have petitioned the school authorities to equalize the two facilities.—(See bottom photo.)—Rivera Photo.

White— The million-dollar white high school of Burlington, N. C., is one of the newest and most pretentious school buildings in the state. Upon its completion Negroes started an equalization suit and have been promised many improvements. Above is a picture of the Burlington Negro high school.—Rivera Photo.

NORTH CAROLINA claims to have equalized educational operations at the state level and to the extent of equalizing teachers' salaries based upon training and experience, this is true, but this is far from the total picture.

Reactionary elements within the State Department of Public Instruction have effectively hamstrung many progressive measures at the state level. In several so-called back-

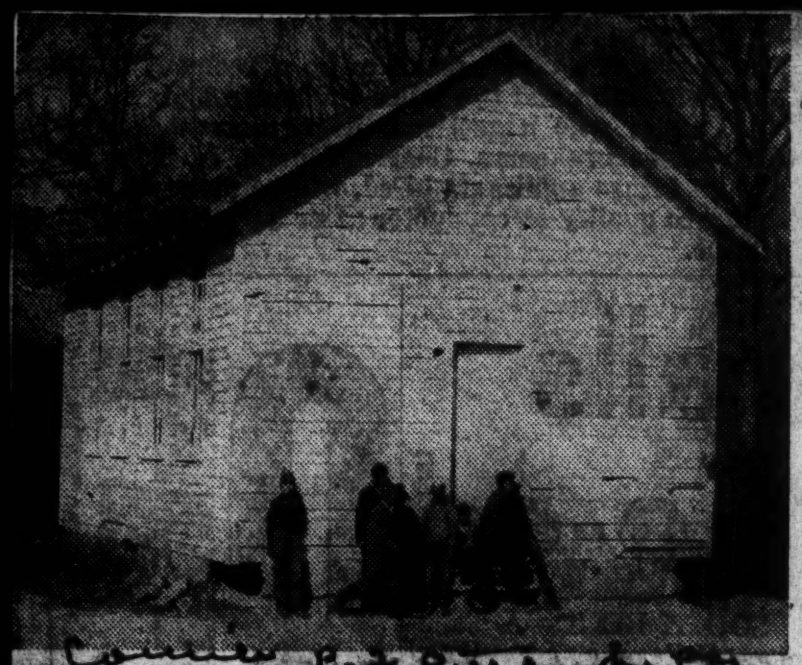
if it rules against integration.

This situation can be duplicated in many of the state's 100 counties, and if granted, the chance to equalize by the Supreme Court within a reasonable time, these counties could not get the money. Many have borrowed up to the constitutional debt limit for the white schools and are completely stymied to do much for Negro schools.

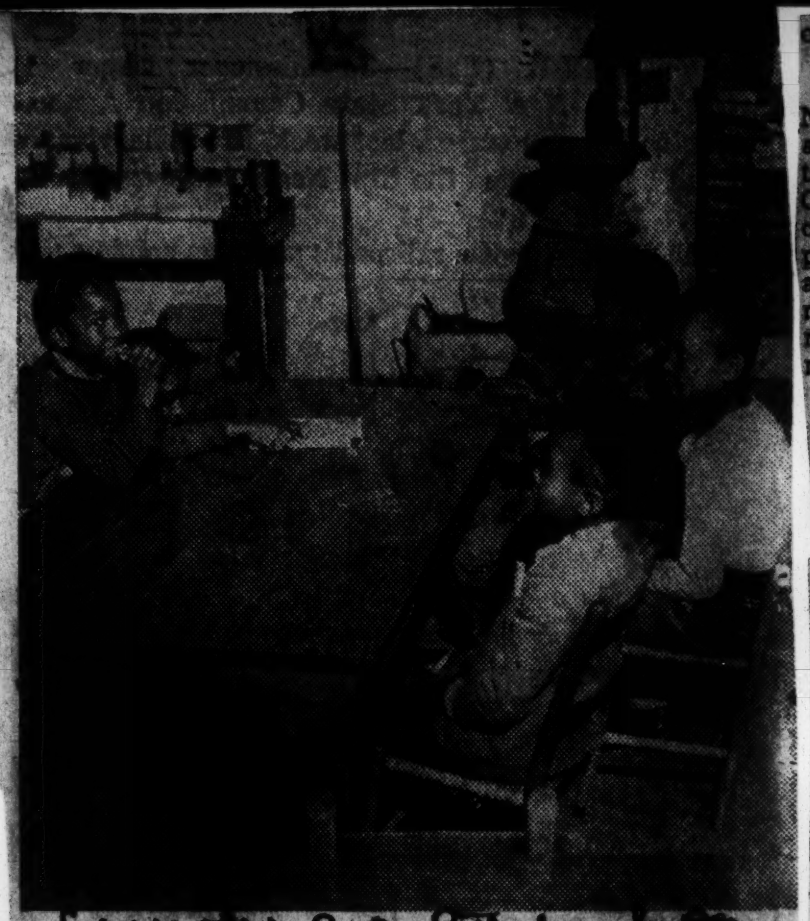
schools." Satterfield explained his predicament, "The constitution fixes my county's debt limit at $400,000," he said, "and we would do everything constitutionally possible and we would still be $400,000 short."

Where is this $400,000 coming from? The Court will have to grant Person County and many others, not only the right to segregate, but also the right to continue to dis-

REPRESENTATIVE B. I. Sat... of Person County, ask... Davis Cotton, assistant di... of the budget, a question that has been kicking silently about among county officials. "We have a school suit in our county," said Satterfield, "and if it is upheld, it will take a million dollars to equalize the

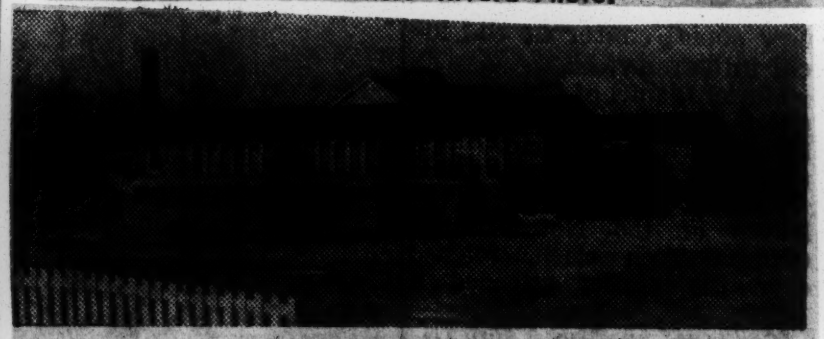


For Us—Exterior of a one-teacher school located in Caswell County. These schools are customarily built with windows on one side, no electricity, no running water, and outdoor privvies.—Rivera Photo.



Equal?—This interior of a one-teacher school is typical for the rural area of North Carolina and is duplicated hundreds of times. Note "the central heating system" in the rear, and the "library" for the seven grades in the corner.—Rivera Photo.

No Janitor?—No, these boys are not junior woodsmen of the world, they are foraging for fuel to keep a big belly stove burning in one of Caswell County's many one-teacher schools. There are over 200 such schools in North Carolina for Negroes.—Rivera Photo.



For Them—A school for whites taken in the same vicinity of the one-teacher Negro school in Caswell County. It is completely modern. — Rivera Photo.

only helpers.

* * *

THE STATE'S FIGHT to keep Negroes out of the graduate and professional divisions of the Greater University of North Carolina is additional indication of the views of some of the key-planners in education, business and politics. Only token enrollments of Negroes in the above-mentioned areas have been permitted to date.

The state's iniquitous formula for maintaining white supremacy is apparently to provide inferior schools for Negroes from which handicapped students become poorly prepared teachers who, in turn, return to these inferior schools to produce a never-ending cycle of handicapped students.

According to the state's standard for accreditation, which it is admitted was based upon "a fairly satisfactory learning situation," 60.7 per cent of the Negro schools in the state cannot qualify for consideration of accreditation.

* * *

THERE ARE 283 Negro one-teacher schools in the state (where one teacher instructs students from the first through the seventh grade in the same room), and the minimum requirement is six whole-time teachers for six grades. Through a program of consolidation, these schools are slowly being eliminated, but at the graduate and professional level the state is rapidly establishing one and two-teacher schools, departments and divisions designed to meet the pressure of court action and to keep Negroes out of the State University.

A consideration of the curricula provides dramatic proof of the injustices fastened on the Negro students through the machinations of separate-but-equal die-hards. According to the annual report of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction for 1949-50, fifty-seven subjects were offered in 312 cases in white high schools to 30,371 white students that were not offered and were not available to any Negro high school student in the state.

For an example, there were seven courses above the basic math requirement taught in 119 classes in the white high schools in this state, but not available to Negro students. Another instance was seen in vocational and pre-vocational offerings; thirty-one courses were taught in 3,046 classes in the white schools and only 847 in Negro school.

* * *

FOR THE PAST fifty years Southern white speakers, aided by a hard corps of Negro collaborators, have cleverly lectured to Negro audiences about the "progress" made in Negro education, always careful to evade any comparison of comparable figures on expenditures for whites.

Six months ago the Courier revealed, in a definite study of North Carolina's dual educational system, that contrary to published claims of officials of the State Department of Public Instruction and state governmental officials that educational facilities for white and Negro students are nearing equality, figures taken directly from the files of the Department of Public Instruction show that the differential between the races is wider now than it was in 1900.

In 1900, school construction was not so expensive, the average school for whites in North Carolina was worth $270, and the average Negro school had a value of $162, a difference of only $108. It is a pattern found throughout the South that as school building costs increase, equalization becomes more and more impossible. In 1951 the average white school in North Carolina cost $121,761, and the average Negro school cost only $30,747, or $91,014 less than the average white school.

Unlike South Carolina, North Carolina has never proposed to equalize educational opportunities for Negroes and whites, and if in the future the state and local school authorities follow the same trend in building and equipping public schools for white and Negro children as they followed during the first fifty years of this century, the injustices of the separate-but-equal farce will be compounded and the school investment per capita for Negroes will never equal the whites.

Negro professional personnel were left in several scattered areas of the city while more spacious accommodations were made for white employes in the new wing, who do work of considerably lower professional calibre.

ward counties, for example, Negro and white professional employes are integrated, at least in the same building.

The attitude at the state level, on the other hand, can be seen in recent action following the construction of a new wing to state education headquarters.

BIGOTED STATE officials, it was reported to this writer, resent Negro personnel and the Negro public using toilet facilities, and occupying offices which they feel threaten the pseudo-superior position enjoyed in a lily-white building. Another indication of the state's biased racial attitude is seen in the fact that Negroes are left out of all special services that go along with education except teaching and janitorial work.

The director of the Division of Negro education is white and though there are some Negro supervisors under him, they do not approach the ratio of white supervisors to the white school population.

Where the text books are sold and where they are distributed Negroes are denied employment opportunities, and throughout the transportation system there are no Negro mechanics—

Turn Pupils Away From Ohio School

CINCINNATI — Children attending out-moded Eckstein elementary school in suburban Glendale were denied admission to more modern and up-to-date Congress public school last week when the children accompanied by their parents appeared at Congress school to register.

The principal Howard R. Cromwell flatly refused to register any of the Negro children despite insistent pleas of their parents.

Principal Cromwell told the parents that if he accepted their children he was afraid that more would want to come to Congress school which combines both elementary and high school.

Parents of the children seeking to enter the Congress school claim that the second floor at Eckstein school is unsafe and that the school has no fire escape.

Prior to the march on Congress school the parents of children living in that district held a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson, 332 East Willow st., to map out strategy to be used in fighting the school discrimination.

Among those present to aid in the fight were Donald Jones, Regional Director, NAACP, and Atty. Michael Turpeau, legal counsel to the Cincinnati branch.

It has since been learned that the local board of education has decided to take the demand that the Negro children be admitted to Congress school under advisement and to await the decision of the County Prosecutor, C. Watson Hover.

Glendale, one of Cincinnati's most distant and exclusive suburbs is set to be one of the richest villages in the country having as residents 25 millionaires.

Hamilton Girl To Teach In Lincoln Heights School

Miss Nettie Carter

Miss Nettie Carter has accepted a teaching position in the elementary school at Lincoln Heights, Ohio, an all-Negro governed City located south of Hamilton.

Miss Carter, since graduating from Miami Univ. with her B. S. in education, Feb. 1, 1953, has been assistant librarian at the Booker T. Washington library in the Second Ward Center where she made a fine record.

Miss Carter's friends will be happy because they know of her life's ambition to teach and how anxious she was to begin since she had worked long and hard to educate herself.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Ada Carter, 721 South Monument ave. and one of Hamilton's leading young women.

1452 Pupils In School

Miss Carter, is one of four First grade tachers among the total number who teach 1452 children.

Just this week, the Office of Education in Washington, D. C. announced the allocation of $7794.15 to the Lincoln Heights City Board of Education as part of the cost imposed upon it in the last school year by Federal activities in the area.

A Federal law makes this possible where government activities bring additional children into a school, and then removing homes and places of employment from the tax duplicate.

The money was for 325 children whose parents work at GE in Evendale.

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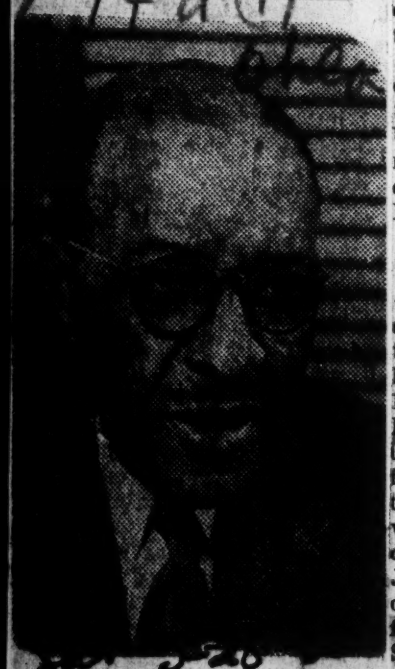
OKLAHOMA

School Named In Educator's Honor



Dr. Charles S. Johnson, who was elected president of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., in [illegible], was honored March 20 when a school in Tulsa was named and dedicated the "Charles S. Johnson School." A. L. Morgan is principal.

Truman in 1946 as one of the ten United States delegates to the first session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization in Paris and 1947 to the second session in Mexico City.

He is also a member of the executive committee of the United States National Commission for UNESCO; appointed in 1948 as a member of the President's Board of Foreign Scholarships under the Fulbright Act.

* * *

DR. JOHNSON is past president (1945) of the Southern Sociological Society; member of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council; and author of 18 volumes on the Negro, race relations, southern probems, and education. Coulmbia University conferred the degree of doctor of letters on him in 1947; Harvard University awarded him the degree of doctor of laws in 1948; and on June 18, 1952, he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Glasgow in Scotland, the first honorary degree conferred by this 500-year-old university on an American Negro.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson attended the dedication ceremonies.

C. S. Johnson School Opened In Tulsa, Okla.

TULSA, Okla.—The Tulsa public school system dedicated the new "Charles S. ohnson School" March 20. A. L. Morgan is principal of the new elementary school.

This is the first time that a school has been named in honor of Dr. Charles S. Johnson. "Dr. Johnson's long career in the field of educational leadership makes him especially qualified for this public tribute," said Mr. Morgan.

* * *

DR. JOHNSON is a member of the American Commission of 20 educators sent to apan in 1946 at the request of General MacArthur to advise on the reorganization of the educational system of that country. Appointed by President

New Buildings Slated For Bunche School

The Tulsa Board of Education announced Tuesday a new elementary school will replace the pre-fabricated units at the Ralph Bunche School on East Apache. After plans and specifications are completed the board will name an architect and advertise for bids. Funds for the building will come out of the 1953-54 separate building fund.

Dr. Charles C. Mason, superintendent of schools, said the building will "most likely" provide space for 18-22 classrooms. He added that the specifications would not include an auditorium-cafeteria combination.

The present school accomodates 750 children with a pupil-teacher ratio of 45 to 1 in seven pre-fabricated buildings. Three of the buildings are four-classroom structures and the remaining four are two-classroom structures. Prof. J. M Rouce is the principal.

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Pennsylvania

Another Anachronism Ended

ANOTHER anachronism was ended at the beginning of the school year when colored and white children were fully integrated in the school system of Harrisburg, capital of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg was the lone remaining large city of the Keystone State in which the school system was segregated, and for more years than most people can remember, this city's general racial pattern had followed that of the schools.

There had always been opposition to this educational segregation which, as elsewhere, had always been discriminatory, with Negro children having the poorest school plants and other forms of discrimination which inevitably follow such separatism in a supposedly democratic society.

While other large Pennsylvania cities like Philadelphia abolished educational segregation, Harrisburg clung to it, and for many years the city was, interracially, scarcely distinguishable from some of the more "liberal" Southern communities.

In 1946 colored citizens launched their campaign against this anachronism when the Rev. Luther E. Cunningham of Philadelphia blasted the system in a Harrisburg church, and this was followed by an organized drive of the Non-Partisan Civic League, headed by Harrisburg's militant Dr. Joseph A. Randall, and backed by the Elks' Civil Liberties League 74.

Last April the Harrisburg School Board threw in the sponge and this month, for the first time in history, the entire school system was redistricted, colored children sent to school in their own neighborhoods and colored teachers assigned to instruct mixed classes.

Moreover, as in so many other places where such a drastic change has been made, it was accompanied by no tenseness or conflict; which indicates that the people, colored and white, are a long way ahead of their leaders who, too often, are more timid than circumstances warrant.

We should like to suggest that if Harrisburg, Pa., and Cairo, Ill. (to name just a few cities that have changed over peacefully in the past decade) have been able to bring about this revolution without strife, what reason is there for supposing that the same could not be done in Baltimore, Wilmington, Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Savannah, Miami and Dallas just as amicably?

Every evidence points to the fact that the violent opponents of racial integration in the public schools everywhere are a small but noisy minority, often influential, who are out of step with mass thinking; and it is extremely doubtful whether the masses would prefer to continue to drain local treasuries to support segregated schools when such money can be saved by integrating them.

This school jimcrowism has come down to a matter of dollars and cents, quite aside from its injustice.

With the American tax burden on every level growing heavier every day, this question of educational segregation must be faced realistically.

The only alternative to heavier taxes is racial integration of public education in all parts of the country.

Harrisburg is a shining example of what can be accomplished in the direction of economy when thoughtful and influential civic leaders set their minds to it.

Jim Crow Schools Called Slow Death For Children

Tamiment, Pa.—Segregated public schools were branded as "slow death" for Negro children in a speech here on July 21 by Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Speaking in the summer lecture series of Camp Tamiment, Mr. Wilkins said:

"The five cases scheduled to be re-argued October 12 before the United States Supreme Court are the result of the determination of Negro parents to wipe out this 'slow death' that has been crippling their children's chances in life under the Jim Crow school system. Every statistic on the operation of separate schools for the races reveals glaring inequalities which prove beyond doubt that there never has been, is not now, and never will be such a thing as 'separate but equal.' Equality of opportunity in education will never be secured by Negro children until Jim Crow schools are abolished."

SUPPORT FIGHT THEY BEGAN:

$5,000 raised by S.C. Afro-American to reargue school cases

COLUMBIA, S.C.—The South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches, the group which initiated the litigation to break down segregation in elementary schools, last week gave the NAACP special legal fund a contribution of $5,000 to assist it in rearguing five such cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The $5,000 check was presented to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, by the Rev. James M. Hinton, president of the conference, at a rally held here on Sept. 20.

Mr. Marshall, in accepting the check, told the cheering South Carolinians gathered at the meeting that the NAACP's legal department was concentrating all of its efforts on preparing for the cases which will be argued by the highest court in the land during the week of Dec. 7.

In addition to the Rev. Mr. Hinton, Bishop Frank M. Reid of the AME church and W. E. Soloman spoke.

AFRO Sparks Drive

Meanwhile the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers are continuing their fund raising efforts in this special fight under their slogan: "A Dollar or More to Open the Door," through not only news reports and editorials, but also by the running of advertisements urging all who expect better opportunities for their children to contribute to the fund.

The list of those who sent contributions last week through the various AFRO offices follows:

PHILADELPHIA

Cpl. Luther Cunningham, Valley Forge Army Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa., $5.

RICHMOND

Montgomery - Pulaski County Welfare and Educational Society, Blacksburg, Va., $25.

BALTIMORE

Robert Evans, Deep River, Conn., $1.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton B. Allen, 1908 Madison ave., $10.

WASHINGTON

Dr. H. M. Ladrey, 327 N. Henry st., Alexandria, Va., $20.

Theodore R. Jones, RFD2, Box 416E Alexandria, Va., $2.

Everett Hamilton, 1101 5th st., se, $1.

HCB, 1101 Oronoca st., Alexandria, Va., $2.

William Holloway, 1124 New Hampshire ave., nw, $1.

Walker Johnson, Capitol Cab Co., 14th and Swann sts., nw, $1.

Ken-Gar Community, $8.

Mrs. Dorothy T. Hatchett, 15 R st., ne, $1.

Frederick Goings, c—o Robinson and Roundtree, 1808 11th st., nw, $1.

Mrs. Iris Weaver, 161[illegible] 15th st., nw, $2.

George W. Bannister, 1961 15th st., nw, $5.

Harris M. Taylor, $1.

Mrs. Carrie J. Lancaster, 532 Columbia rd., nw, $2.

Anonymous, $1.

Mrs. Cora Williams, 1317 Harvard st., nw, $1.

Lawrence Trimmer, 1917 Rosedale st., ne, $1.

This list of contributors shows that in addition to newspapers and NAACP groups, themselves, other civic groups of various kinds are interesting themselves in the drive to raise the $38,700 which is the minimum amount needed to prepare and file the legal papers to clinch the difficult cases before the court.

Among those groups are the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL, as well as the CIO, which recently donated $2,500 to the NAACP special legal fund.

Hugo Ernst, general president of the HREU, last week made a plea to all of the various locals in the international to make a "special effort to help raise the 'Fighting Fund for Freedom'."

TURKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA ASK TO BE LEGALLY LABELED AS WHITE WHEN BRANDED AS BLACK

Descendants of Revolutionary Heroes Desire To Attend State's Elementary Schools

OBJECT TO HYPHENATED STATUS IN DIXIE

SUMTER, S. C. — (ANP) — The "Turks," a dark-skinned people living near here, last week asked to be recognized as members of the white race.

The group asked a United States district court here to grant them that recognition in order that their children may attend white elementary schools.

South Carolina law officially recognizes only two races—the Negro and the white. The "Turks" constitute another race and have placed school officials in a dither over what to do about them.

The group, believed to be descendants of two Turkish men who fought in the American Revolutionary War, does not want to associate with Negroes. It refuses to send its children to colored schools.

Since they are not white, a special school, with white teachers, was established for them. But the Turks no longer want this "hyphenated" status. They insist upon being considered as white.

Two years ago a United States court compelled the white high school here to accept a handful of "Turk" children. The court however, did not instruct the white elementary schools to accept them.

Court action taken last week is designed to eliminate this latter barrier.

The Sumter school district No. 2, defendant in the case does not want the children in its schools. The defendants have invoked a provision of the South Carolina state constitution which forbids members of different races attending the same schools.

South Carolina Official

Sees Integration Failing to Work

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-13-54 p. 2

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA Jr.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—P. H. Bomar, finance officer for the State Board of Education, meets the Negro press willingly enough but he has a definite opinion of what will happen in South Carolina when integration is ordered in the state's schools.

He lets you know at the outset of the interview that, "I just don't think we're quite ready for integration."

* * *

BUT, IF it does come, as he puts it, Bomar believes the State of South Carolina will continue to operate Negro and white schools and he believes that there will be 90 per cent voluntary segregation. Which means that he thinks integration would only swallow up about 10 per cent of the total Negro and white student enrollment.

Bomar, who thinks out a question before giving an answer, says he doesn't anticipate trouble in South Carolina over the matter of school desegregation but "it will take years and years to work it out."

He threw out a mild threat when he said: "If integration comes, a lot of good Negro teachers will lose their jobs." He based this on the fact that some teachers failed to make high ratings on teacher tests.

Bomar could stand some more schooling himself. He still doesn't know how to pronounce the word "Negro." Or, maybe he just doesn't care. He says "Niggra."

S. C. Group to Advise Course If Court Hits School Race Bar

'Wait and See' Is Attitude Of Legislature Pending Ruling

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5—South Carolina has outlined no procedure to follow should the United States Supreme Court declare segregation unconstitutional per se in public schools, but a study group, authorized by the General Assembly, will, in that event, recommend an "advisable course."

This committee, composed of ten legislators and five persons appointed by the governor, will not report unless "the federal courts nullify the provisions of the state constitution requiring the establishment of separate schools for the children of white and colored races."

The 1952 assembly submitted to the people a state constitutional amendment to eliminate a provision that the state must maintain a public school system. The people voted favorably on the proposal, but the amendment has not gone into effect, because the 1953 legislature did not ratify it. It was understood that ratification didn't come up because the Supreme Court had not ruled on the segregation issue.

In other words the attitude of the legislature so far has been "let's wait and see what happens."

It will be recalled that Governor Byrnes in an address in 1951 stated his attitude. What he said has been quoted often, though not always accurately. His text shows that he said:

"Should the Supreme Court decide this case against our position we will face a serious problem. Of only one thing can we be certain: South Carolina will not now, nor for some years to come, mix white and colored children in our schools. . . . If the court changes what is now the law of the land, we will, if it is possible, live within the law, preserve the public school system and at the same time maintain segregation. If that is not possible, reluctantly we will abandon the public school system."

Byrnes' Position

Commenting in a prepared statement, Alex McCullough, his research secretary, has said: "Governor Byrnes seemed to insons under the direction of Thurgood Marshall.

"The financing of the NAACP cases," the Lighthouse and Informer said, "was actually done by the American public, with individual donations starting from pennies contributed by orphans and school children, to thousand of dollars from groups and organizations. The contributions ranged from $5 to $7,500.

"Marshall's original estimate was that the minimum cost of the cases would be $32,000. It was later raised to $39,200."

The South Carolina case which seems to be the essence of the issue, arose in Clarendon County when Negro parents brought action to require the district trustees to allow their children to attend the same schools as white pupils.

The state of South Carolina joined the district in the defense. A three-judge federal court, composed of Judge John J. Parker of the circuit court of appeals, and Judge George Bell Timmerman and Judge J. Waites Waring of the federal district courts of South Carolina, by a two to one decision (Judge Waring dissenting), abided by the Supreme Court's separate but equal facilities rule.

Facilities Not Equal

Attorneys for the defense admitted that facilities were not equal at the time but cited South Carolina's efforts toward equalization.

The plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court which remanded the case to the three-judge court to report on progress being made toward equalization. In the meantime, Judge Waring had retired and Judge Doby of the circuit court of appeals was named in his stead. The three-judge court reported to the Supreme Court that South Carolina was making a satisfactory effort to equalize. The plantiffs urged the Supreme Court to review its long established separate, but equal, facilities rule, and to pass anew on segregation, per se. The court agreed to do this, and at the same time in December 1952 heard four other school segregation cases. Before adjourning for the summer, the court asked for additional arguments and information to be presented December 7.

dicate by this statement that he does not expect segregation in the schools to continue forever, but at the same time he left no doubt as to his position at the present."

McCullough charged that the governor's statement had been

SOUTH CAROLINA

used out of context to show Mr. Byrnes as a "relentless persecutor of Negroes." He said "it is never presented along with his declaration in the same speech to the teachers, that it must be the duty of humane white people of the state as individuals to see that innocent Negro children are not deprived of an education because of false leaders."

The South Carolina brief for the hearing was filed this week. It is contended that the 14th amendment was not intended to end segregation of Negro and white people in public schools, and that the highest tribunal does not have the power "to construe the amendment adversely to the understanding of its framers as abolishing segregation."

John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for president in 1924, will argue the South Carolina case. He may be the first attorney heard.

NAACP Brief

The brief on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the instigator of the South Carolina suit, was filed a few days earlier. The Justice department has also filed a 188-page brief, arguing that the court has full power to act.

Filing of the NAACP brief, according to the Lighthouse and Informer, Negro newspaper published in Columbia, represented the combined effort of 130 per-

Negroes Petition To Enter Schools In Beaufort, S. C.

BEAUFORT, S. C.—In a move aimed at wiping out segregation in the public schools here, copies of a petition asking that Negro students be admitted to Beaufort county white school have been received by seven Beaufort school trustees.

The petition, with forty-one signatures affixed, charges that Negro schools in Beaufort county are "Unequal and inferior in plant, equipment, curricula and other opportunities and advantages.

The eight-page petition also charges that it is "impossible for a Negro child" to obtain equal educational opportunities in segregated schools.

PRELIMINARY MOVE

The petition is viewed as a preliminary move in action leading to a federal court case similar to the Clarendon County, S. C., case before the United States Supreme Court. The Clarendon County suit also attempts to stop racial segregation at the public school level.

James H. Hinton, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated that segregation in the Beaufort public school would be challenged earlier this month when he stated that a group of patrons of Robert Smalls High in Beaufort would be plaintiffs in such a petition.

SIGNIFICANCE EXPLAINED

The significance of the petition was explained by Rev. A. C. Redd of Columbia, executive director of the South Carolina Conference of the NAACP, Thursday in speeches at Grace Chapel in Beaufort and at Port Royal.

The petition was drawn up by NAACP attorneys in Columbia and was mailed Friday to seven directors of Beaufort school district one, including the district superintendent and county superintendent of schools.

The next move would seem to be up to the school trustees, who had no comment Friday night.

To Correct Educational Inadequacies

Beaufort Parents Petition To Open Town's White Schools

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

BEAUFORT, S. C. — A petition to open the white schools of this sea coast town was filed last week in Federal Court by NAACP lawyers representing fifty or sixty parents and patrons of the Robert Smalls School.

It was the South Carolina branch of the NAACP which backed the now famous Clarendon County school suit of 1950, the first in modern times to sue for integration in public schools. This is one of five school cases now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The action was agreed upon at a meeting of the NAACP at the Washington Library, July 14, at which time agreements signed by the Negro parents were collected and carried back to Columbia for study preparatory to writing the petition.

A. C. Redd, executive secretary of the South Carolina Conference of the NAACP, told the writer that the petition would be presented to the county superintendent of education and the members of the board of trustees of the local school district.

M. L. Bostic, chairman of the school district, said that being handed papers would be a new experience for him and that if it happened, he'd have to have legal advice.

Mrs. Mae Dixon said the petition is the result of unsatisfactory relations with the county school board. They said equal facilities promised for the Robert Smalls School had not been provided and that the present enlargement is inadequate.

James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina NAACP Conference, told this paper that the Federal Government will be brought into this case because of the large amount of money being allocated here to enlarge and extend segregated facilities. Hinton said that the United States had spent over $900,000 in education in Beaufort County under the law created to relieve Federally impacted areas. The United States Government allocated $206,000 for improvements of the Robert Smalls School, which the petitioners claim to be unsatisfactory now and claim will be inadequate when the construction is completed.

Hinton was quick to question President Eisenhower's April statement, "Whenever Federal funds are expended for anything, no American can justify discrimination, legally, logically or morally in spending those funds."

The normal school population here is being increased constantly by the expanding personnel at the Naval Hospital and at the Parris Island Marine Base.

The Beaufort Negro Citizens Committee, working on the school situation, was advised in April by the NAACP to bring court action. Hinton said at that time that the NAACP, to which the local group had turned for advice, was "committed to the complete elimination of segregation" and could not take any steps for equal facilities. The April release pointed out that the local Negroes had presented a written statement to the Board of Trustees of School District 1, expressing "dissatisfaction over the location of the new (Robert Smalls) high school and the broader problem of equalizing facilities, and charged the board with negligence in failing to provide adequate cafeteria, gymnasium and auditorium space and service in the new school situations."

Allan Paul, county superintendent of education; O. K. McDaniel, then superintendent of District One and now supervisor on the county school building program; Bostick, chairman of District One trustees, replied in detail, pointing out that the Robert Smalls construction was being done with Federal aid funds allotted on the basis of Federally connected children. The same statement pointed out that at that time none of the "sales tax" money had been allocated for white schools, while $966,000 had been allocated for Negro schools. It was also asserted that the Negroes were obtaining more than their proportionate share of the Federal aid allocations.

Segregation Suit Filed in S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — State Negro leaders have taken preliminary steps to initiate a suit, identical to one now before the U. S. Supreme Court, asking that Beaufort county white schools be opened to Negroes.

No reason for the move was given by James M. Hinton, state president of the NAACP. Presumably a decision in the Clarendon county, S. C., school case, now pending before the Supreme Court, and which seeks an end to racial segregation at the public school level, would also determine the proposed Beaufort suit.

A petition placed before the Beaufort district school board, charges that Negro schools in the county are unequal and inferior in plant, equipment, curricula and other opportunities and advantages."

Answered E. R. Crow, director of the state educational finance commission, all funds allocated to date under South Carolina's multi-million dollar school improvement program have gone to Negro schools.

The petition further charged, however, as was argued before the Supreme court, that the fiction of "separate but equal" schools will never spell true equality. Said the signers of the petition, it would be "impossible for Negro children to obtain an equal education in any segregated school.

Turks To Negro School In S. C.

SUMTER, S. C. — (INS) — A colony of people claiming to be descendants of Turks presented a strange racial segregation issue yesterday at Sumter.

They are seeking admission of their children to a Sumter School that bars colored people in line with South Carolina law.

White parents have protested a recent order by Federal district Judge Ashton H. Williams paving the way for the children to attend classes at Hillcrest School.

WHITES STRIKE

Judge Williams yesterday re-considered his earlier ruling when 100 of the white children staged a stay-at-home strike.

The judge advised the descendants of the early Turkish settlers to return to the school for colored people which they previously attended pending further hearing of the case on September 9 at Charleston.

The Turks claim they are descendants of a family who lived on the plantation of Gen. William Sumter, a revolutionary war hero.

Decision Delayed In 'Third Race' School Segregation

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9 (U.P.)—A federal judge delayed a decision today on the issue of education for children of a "third race" in South Carolina where whites and Negroes already are in conflict over segregated schools.

Judge Ashton H. Williams heard a petition by a dark-complexioned colony of Sumter County citizens known as "Turks" seeking admission of their children to the Hillcrest School for whites.

The Turks, who are believed to be descendants of an Arabic strain which settled in South Carolina shortly after the Revolutionary War, formerly sent their children to a school of their own. But no provision was made for them in the new state consolidated educational program.

The Turks refused to let their children go to a Negro school and after Judge Williams gave them temporary permission to attend Hillcrest, some 150 white families boycotted the school.

"Turks Not Negroes" Says Lawyer In SC School Case

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(INS)—Attorneys for a colony of "Turks" Wednesday told a Federal Court Judge in Charleston why their children should be permitted to attend white schools in Sumter County.

The attorneys contend that the "Turk" children are not Negroes, and therefore do not fall under the state law prohibiting Negroes from attending white schools.

Judge Ashton H. Williams gave no opinion in the case and conferred with attorneys after the hearing to determine whether the problem should go to a special referee.

Judge Williams previously had ruled that the "Turks" could go to school with white children. As a result of the temporary order, white parents withdrew their children from the school, and the judge reversed his decision, pending yesterday's hearing.

Children of the Turk colony have been going to a school of their own.

The colony, which has kept to itself for more than a century, is said to be composed of descendants of Turks who settled in South Carolina before the Revolutionary War.

SUPPORT FIGHT THEY BEGAN:

$5,000 raised by S.C. to reargue school cases

COLUMBIA, S.C.—The South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches, the group which initiated the litigation to break down segregation in elementary schools, last week gave the NAACP special legal fund a contribution of $5,000 to assist it in rearguing five such cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The $5,000 check was presented to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, by the Rev. James M. Hinton, president of the conference, at a rally held here on Sept. 20.

Mr. Marshall, in accepting the check, told the cheering South Carolinians gathered at the meeting that the NAACP's legal department was concentrating all of its efforts on preparing for the cases, which will be argued again by the highest court in the land during the week of Dec. 7.

In addition to the Rev. Mr. Hinton, Bishop Frank M. Reid of the AME church and W. E. Soloman spoke.

AFRO Sparks Drive

Meanwhile the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers are continuing their fund raising efforts in this special fight under their slogan:

"A Dollar or More to Open the Door," through not only news reports and editorials, but also by the running of advertisements urging all who expect better opportunities for their children to contribute to the fund.

The list of those who sent contributions last week through the various AFRO offices follows:

PHILADELPHIA

Cpl. Luther Cunningham, Valley Forge Army Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa., $5.

RICHMOND

Montgomery - Pulaski County Welfare and Educational Society, Blacksburg, Va., $25.

BALTIMORE

Robert Evans, Deep River, Conn., $1.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton B. Allen, 1908 Madison ave., $10.

WASHINGTON

Dr. H. M. Ladrey, 327 N. Henry st., Alexandria, Va., $20.

Theodore R. Jones, RFD2, Box 416E Alexandria, Va., $2.

Everett Hamilton, 1101 5th st., se, $1.

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Labor Groups Helping

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White Families Demand Equal Carolina Schools

COLUMBIA, S.C., Dec. 29 (INS)—A group of white parents today filed suit in federal court in Columbia, demanding that their rural school facilities be "equalized" with those of white and Negro schools in a neighboring community.

Parents of children in the farming community of Gaston, in Lexington County, asked that their rural elementary school be improved in proportion to the improvements made on white and Negro schools at nearby Swansea.

The parents based their case on the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which, they contend, guarantees their children equal school facilities.

The group said that as a result of improvements made during the last two years at Swansea, the enrollment at Gaston is decreasing, and parents are transferring their children to other institutions.

Byrnes Asks Segregation Action Delay

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 14—(INS)—Governor Byrnes advised the South Carolina Legislature today to adopt a wait-and-see attitude on school segregation and urged enactment of expanded programs in education and hospitalization.

Gov. Byrnes

His recommendation included a pay raise for schoolteachers and state employees and a program of permanent improvements at colleges and mental institutions totaling close to $12,000,000.

He told a joint session of the assembly to withhold ratification of an amendment eliminating from the state Constitution a requirement that the state provide a public school system. The amendment would clear the way for turning public schools over to private operators.

A U. S. Supreme Court decision is expected early this year on the Clarendon County, S. C., school segregation case. Byrnes said:

"Should the decision be favorable, you might consider ratification unnecessary. Should the decision be adverse, then the General Assembly can decide whether the amendment should be ratified."

The following Legislature recommendations were made by the South Carolina chief executive:

1. An average pay hike of 10 per cent for schoolteachers.

2. A salary increase for most, but not all, state employees.

3. A raise to $35 a month in pay for school bus drivers.

4. An increase in school building funds by raising the allotment from $15 a student to $20 a student.

5. An appropriation for purchase of new school busses.

6. The spending of $5,000,000 from surplus funds for permanent improvements at the white and Negro mental hospitals and for a training school for mentally defective Negro children.

7. The spending of $5,500,000 for permanent improvements at institutions of higher learning.

8. A new system of bond issues, backed by tiution fees, by which colleges can finance permanent improvements in the future.

Gov. Byrnes in Plea For 'Equal' Schools

By CARTER JEWELL

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — Gov. James F. Byrnes, national voice of the Dixiecrats, made a strong plea last week for "equal school" facilities as opposed to mixed schools in his address to the General Assembly of South Carolina.

Gov. Byrnes said an objective of the current school program is "to equalize facilities for the races." He said is this being achieved. He remarked:

"The courts that have thus far passed upon the litigation seeking to abolish segregation have favorably commented upon our sincere efforts to comply with the law which requires equal facilities.

"We have done it because it was right. It was wise because it has helped us in our efforts to uphold the provision of our state constitution that the races shall be kept separate in our public school system."

Byrnes said the "program (of prevailing equal facilities for the two races) has been a serious financial burden because we have been called upon to do in a few years what should have been done through the last 50 years." He added:

"As we have more accredited high schools for Negro students, we will have greater demands on the State college at Orangeburg. Last September this college could not accept the students who sought to enter. Its facilities must be greatly increased."

In the fight in the South to prevent the mixing of the races in state institutions of higher learning, several state officials have sought to set-up schools for courses in law and other fields in state supported colleges for Negroes so that Negroes desiring such courses will not need to seek them in white colleges and universities.

Such courses hurriedly set-up at South Carolina State college at Orangeburg have been described as woefully inadequate and unsatisfactory by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and competent educators. Byrnes is trying desperately to find a way to circumvent any federal court decision which might declare that separate public schools for the races are unconstitutional.

The South Carolina governor has already served notice that if the United States Supreme court outlaws segregated schools he will ask the state legislature to change the state constitution so that the schools will not operate under the state but will be private institutions.

Under private operation, Byrnes hopes that any decision of the federal courts will not apply and that separation of the races can be continued. Georgia, Virginia and Mississippi and possibly other southern states hope to find similar means of evading a possible federal court ruling against segregated schools.

Mixed Schools Scored By S. C. Official

COLUMBIA, S. C. — "A great majority of both races in South Carolina will be perfectly satisfied" to attend segregated schools regardless of the Supreme Court decision, a state official said here Saturday.

This was the opinion expressed by State Attorney General T. C. Callison, in reply to a letter from the Pittsburgh Courier, a national weekly.

Callison said "If an adverse opinion is rendered in the segregation cases, some adjustments will have to be made in our public school systems," but "I am not in a position to make any declaration as to a program which this state may follow in the event of an adverse opinion."

The State Attorney General said he feared there had been much misunderstanding on the part of people of other sections of the nation as to the real picture of the South on the race question.

"The State of South Carolina recognizes the political, economic, civil and religious rights of the Negro," Callison said, "but it also recognizes the absolute right of each race to control its own social affairs, without any governmental regulation of any kind or character."

He also pointed to the rapid progress being made in the state in developing the state's public school system in order to banish anything like discrimination against either race.

Clarendon Says Race Schools Are Now Equal

SUMMERTON, S. C.—(ANP)—The school district of Clarendon county where one of the school suits scheduled for further arguments before the U. S. Supreme court had its origin, now boasts of having equal facilities for Negro and white pupils.

Some $700,000 has been spent to complete the Scott's Branch and South Bend grammar schools and the Spring high school for Negroes H. B. Betchman, district superintendent, said.

Parents of Negro pupils in the Summerton school district filed suit more than two years ago, declaring that facilities for their children were unequal to those provided for white pupils in the district. The parents, in their suit, asked that segregation be declared unconstitutional.

Teachers Get Jobs Pending Supreme Court Decision

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)—Public school teachers in St. Paul school district are assured of a job until the U. S. Supreme court renders a decision on the constitutionality of segregation in the nation's public schools.

That is what R. D. Schreder, superintendent of St. Paul district, told newly appointed teachers last week.

He pointed out that a decision by the high tribunal outlawing segregation would necessitate a re-organization of the school set-up, and, consequently, no job could be guaranteed after such a decision.

"This represents my personal opinion as superintendent," he said. "I feel it is only fair to the teachers to notify them that there necessarily would be a general re-organization of the state school system should the court rule against segregation. Whoever does the reorganizing, of course, would have a free hand in naming the teachers."

Clarendon County Says Schools Equal

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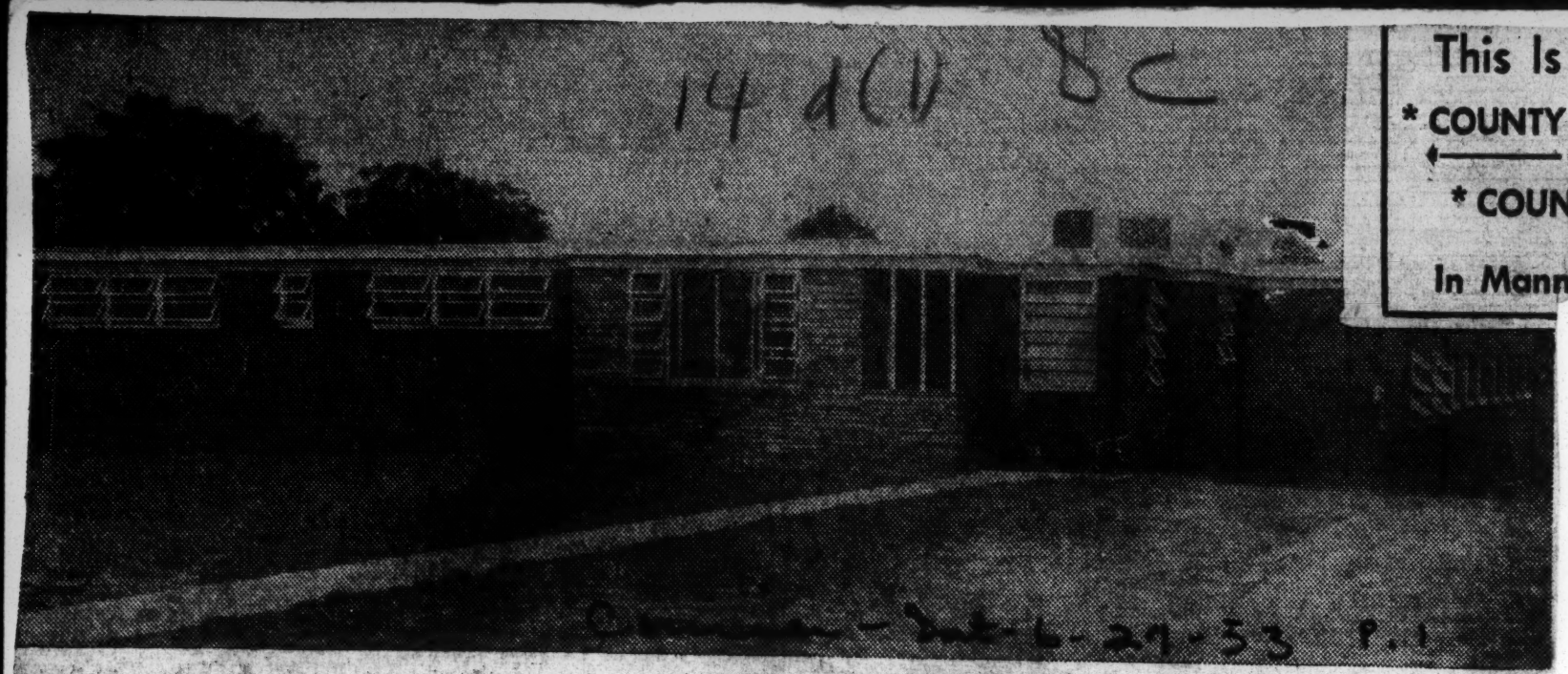
Parents of Negro pupils in the Summerton school district filed suit more than two years ago, declaring that facilities for their children were unequal to those provided for white pupils in the district. The parents, in their suit, asked that segregation be declared unconstitutional.

In a decision rendered by a special three-judge court, the separate but equal theory was upheld by two of the judges, with one judge dissenting. The judge, J. Waites Waring, held that segregation per se (in itself) was inequality.

The court ordered the school district to equalize school facilities for Negroes with those for whites, and to report back to it within six months on progress being made on equalization. The statment issued last week by Betchman was in line with this agreement.

Negroes appealed the decision of the three-judge special court to the Supreme court. It is one of the five postponed until October 12 for a final decision.



This Is Equal?

* COUNTY JAIL ←

* COUNTY SCHOOL →

In Manning, S. C.

County Jail—This is the jail in Manning, S. C., which comprises the seat of the Second School District of Clarendon County. Since both Negro and white offenders are housed here, it is easy to conclude that law-breakers have more commodious facilities than school children.—Rivera Photo.

Officials Say Schools Equal

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Negroes appealed the decision of the three-judge special court to the nation's highest tribunal. It is one of the five postponed until October 12 for a final decision.

County School—This is the elementary school in Manning, S. C., which comprises the seat of the Second School District of Clarendon County. This building once housed a work gang. Negro pupils have attended school here thirteen years. A new school, built last year, may replace this shack.—Rivera Photo.

New School Suit In So. Carolina

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C. — (ANP)—Another suit challenging segregation in public schools has been filed in South Carolina. The latest one, filed with the County Board of Education here, includes the signatures of some fifteen parents of Negro children.

J. Waties Waring Lone Dissenter Among 3 Jurists

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Declaring segregation in the public schools a "matter of legislative policy for the several states, with which the federal courts are powerless to interfere" the special three-judge federal court which heard testimony in the Clarendon County school case begun by the NAACP, ruled segregation in the public schools as constitutional.

Only one of the Judges, J. Waties Waring, differed with the majority opinion and voiced strong opposition to the maintenance of segregation in the public schools.

It was Waring's opinion that "We should be unwilling to straddle or avoid this issue and if the suggestion made by these Defendants (to maintain the separate but equal theory) is to be adopted as the type of justice to be meted out by this Court, then I want no part of it."

From the national headquarters of the NAACP it was announced by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, that they had not seen the court's opinion, but they would give it careful study with the view toward an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Thus the 2-1 opinion hastened a ruling by the United States Supreme Court which to date has avoided issuing a direct opinion on whether segregation is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Waring further contended: "The law of South Carolina considers a person of one-eighth African ancestry to be colored. Why this proportion? How are the trustees to know who are whites and who are colored?

"If it is dangerous and evil for a white child to be associated with another child, one of whose grandparents was of African descent, is it not equally dangerous for one with a one-sixteenth percentage?"

Circuit Judge John J. Parker and District Judge George Bell Timmerman concurred with the long standing practice of "separate but equal" asserting that "there can be no question but where separate schools are maintained for Negroes and whites, the educational facilities and opportunities afforded by them must be equal."

"We think, however, that segregation of the races in the public schools, so long as equality of rights is preserved, is a matter of legislative policy for several states, with which the federal courts are powerless to interfere."

Holding that state Constitutions providing for segregation are not in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment the court pointed out that educational facilities for Negroes in Clarendon County are not equal and said "This inequality is violative of the equal protection clause."

Waring, however, called the practice of segregation "unreasonable, unscientific, and based on unadulterated prejudice."

He held: "If is all caused by unreasoning emotional reactions and these are gained in early childhood. Let the child's mind be poisoned by prejudice of this kind and it is practically impossible ever to remove these impressions however many years he may have of teaching by philosophers, religious leaders or patriotic citizens."

Congratulating the people of Clarendon County for their courage in bringing the suit, Waring said, "There is no longer any basis for a state to claim the power to separate according to race in graduate schools, universities and colleges. I am of the opinion that all of the legal guide posts, expert testimony, common sense and reason point unerringly to the conclusion that the system of segregation in education adopted and practiced in the state of South Carolina must go and must go now."

Waring is the Judge who opened the South Carolina Democratic primaries to Negroes.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP reported that the case would be immediately appealed to the United States Supreme Court which is customary with cases involving state constitutions that are heard by special three judge courts.

Segregation Upheld By Federal Tribunal

By the United Press.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 23.—Aacial segregation was upheld 2 to 1 today by a three-judge federal Court that had been asked to rule on the first suit to attack the issue directly as a social principle. Judge J. Waties Waring, who outlawed South Carolina's white primary in 1947, dissented.

The majority decision said state laws regarding segregation were "not of themselves violative" of the 14th—equal rights—Amendmen to the U.S. Constitution and that plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction forbidding segregation in the public schools.

The court, found, however, that school facilities for Negro children were not "substantially equal" to those afforded white children. That inequality, the court said, is violative of the equal protective clause of the 14th Amendment and must be corrected.

Follow Decision Of U. S. Supreme Court In S. C. School Segregation Case

Doctrine Of Separate But Equal Again Upheld By U. S. Court

NAACP Prepares For Early Appeal Of Case

Charleston, S. C., June 27 — (DSN) — The NAACP lost the first round in its all-out attack on segregation in the public schools of the South when a special three-judge court following the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in a number of cases, held that the state must provide equal educational facilities and opportunities for Negroes, but at the same time upheld the state laws providing for segregation of Negroes in the Public Schools.

The special three-judge court which heard the case, in which a two-to-one decision was made in favor of continuing segregation in the public schools of the state, was composed of Circuit Judge John J. Parker, District Judge, George Bell Timmerman, and District Judge J. Waties Waring, who has been under fire in South Carolina since his decision permitting Negroes to vote in the South Carolina Democratic Primary.

Judge Waring entered a vigirous dissenting opinion in the case in which he said "there is no longer any basis for a state to claim the power to separate according to race in graduate school, universities and colleges. I am of the opinion that all of the legal guide posts, expert testimony, common sense and reason point unerringly to the conclusion that the system of segregation in education adopted and practiced in the state of South Carolina must go and must go now.

The case which was brought by Negro citizens of rural Clarendon County with the support of the NAACP, where there is presented some of the most glaring defects in the separate but equal doctrine has attracted nation-wide attention as the first case directly attacking the segregation laws of the southern states, which has not yet come directly before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina who had said that the state would reluctantly close its public schools if segregation was outlawed by the courts declined comment following the decision.

other" to the end that "unity es sential to combat communism i impossible."

Capt. Malan, who is a former "Battle of Britain" Air Force, said that South Africa veterans "will not rest in their fight against the government's separate representation of voters bill, which puts colored voters (those of mixed or Afro-European descent) on a separate role.

"Surely we have the right to demand that we have a government which will assure the unity of all South Africans, irrespective of color, against so dangerous an enemy."

School Bias Decision Is Not the End

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

CHARLESTON, S. C. — A three-judge Federal court — made up of Carolina judges— last week held that South Carolina's segregated schools are legal, but directed Clarendon County—where the case originated—to equalize its public schools with a sixty-day time limit being given the state in which it must show progress towards equalization.

It was not, however, a unanimous decision. Judge J. Waties Waring dissented from the opinions of his two fellow-judges.

Waring Hits OK Of Segregation

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (INS) — Racial segregation in South Carolina schools — under attack in a widely-heralded test case — was upheld Saturday in a split decision by a three-judge Federal court in Charleston. The NAACP announced it will appeal to the U. S. Supreme court.

The majority, Judges John J. Parker and George Bell Timmerman, simultaneously ordered Clarendon county, S. C., officials to equalize school facilities for Negro and white pupils.

Judge J. Waties Waring, who has consistently ruled against segregation in recent federal cases, wrote a dissenting opinion arguing that South Carolina "should follow the intendment and meaning of the Constitution of the United States."

Waring said, "If segregation is wrong, then the place to stop it is in the first grade and not in graduate colleges I am of the opinion that all of the legal guideposts, expert testimony, common sense and reason point unerringly to the conclusion that the system of segregation in education adopted and practiced in the State of South Carolina must go and must go now. Segregation is per se inequality."

"I had hoped that this court would take this view of the situation and a make a clear-cut declaration that the State of South Carolina should follow the intendment and meaning of the constitution of the United States and that it shall not abridge the privileges accorded to, or deny equal protection of its laws to any of its citizens."

Agree on Inequality

Judges Parker, of Charlotte, N. C. and Timmerman, of Columbia, S. C., agreed that Negro pupils in the county do not have facilities on a par with those provided for whites but argued:

". . . The inequality suffered by the plaintiffs results not from the law but from the way it has been administered . . . We think our injunction should be directed to removing the inequalities resulting from administration within the framework of the law rather than nullifying the law itself."

Judges Parker and Timmerman

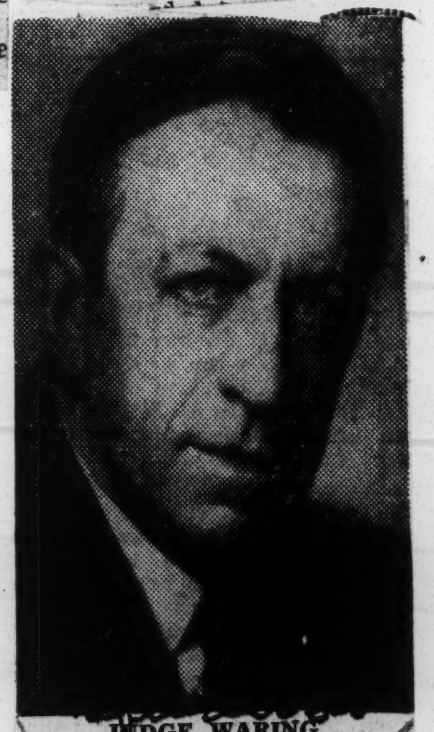
The injunction ordered immediate establishment of equal "educational facilities, equipment, curricula and opportunities" for Negroes.

The majority decree also ordered Clarendon county school authorities to report to the court within six months on the progress of the equalization program.

16,000-Word Opinion

The 16,000-word, 49-foot long opinion brought temporary victory to supporters of the South's racial barriers. The Clarendon county case was the latest in a long series filed by the NAACP—often successfully—in border and southern states.

South Carolina's legislature has established a new sales tax levy to provide funds which Gov. Byrnes promised will be used to improve Negro educational facilities. Byrnes declined comment on the verdict.



JUDGE WARING

In his dissenting opinion, Judge Waring said:

"There is no longer any basis for a state to claim the power to separate according to race in graduate schools, universities and colleges. In the instant case, the plaintaiff produced a large number of witnesses It is significant that the defendants brought but two.

These two were not trained educators. One was an official of the Clarendon schools who said that the school system needed improvement and that the school officials were hopeful and expectant of obtaining money from state funds to improve all facilities.

"It is openly and frankly admitted by all parties that the present facilities are hopelessly disproportional and no one knows how much money would be required to bring the colored school system up to a parity with the white school system.

"On the other hand, the plaintiffs brought many witnesses, some of them of national reputation in various educational fields. They showed beyond a doubt that the evils of segregation and color prejudice come from early training."

Sees Ultimate Victory

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said emphatically the association is not abandoning its fight against jim crow schools. He said the NAACP would "appeal immediately to the U. S. Supreme court."

James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina conference of the NAACP, said he believed the nation's highest tribunal will reverse the lower court's ruling.

"We feel as strongly now that segregation is morally wrong and must be eliminated if America is to focus her impact on the world of darker skinned peoples."

FIRST DIRECT ATTACK

The case was that of the NAACP representing parents of Clarendon County Negro school pupils, in which for the first time the direct attack was made upon segregation per se. Heretofore, attacks have been made on the "separate but equal" phase, but this was a momentous case of the greatest implications and was aimed directly at segregation itself, as such.

ATLANTA—The Atlanta school jim-crow suit will not be affected by the South Carolina ruling. Attorney A. P. Walden said, "The suit will not have any effect on the prosecution of our case." Governor Talmadge was delighted to hear of South Carolina's decision and predicted the Supreme Court would follow the 100-year precedent.

In Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP legal counsel, said when told of the decision: "We have not yet seen the opinion handed down by the court, however, we will give it careful study with a view to probable appeal to the United State Supreme Court."

Senior Circuit Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., and District Judge George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina, writing the majority opinion declared segregation a matter of local legislation and not in violation "per se" to the Fourteenth Amendment.

SAYS LEVELS DIFFER

The joint opinion of Judges Parker and Timmerman stated that "the problems of segregation as applied to graduate and professional education is essentially different from that involved in segregation in education at the lower levels . . . it is difficult for the state to maintain segregated schools for Negroes in this field which will afford them opportunities for education and professional advancement equal to those afforded by the graduate and professional schools maintained for white people."

Perhaps the most significant statement in the majority opinion held "the Federal Courts would be going far outside their constitutional function where they attempt to prescribe educational policies for the state in such matters." The opinion further held that "there is nothing in the Constitution that requires that the state grant to all members of the public a common right to use every facility that it affords."

JUDGE WARING DISSENTS

Judge J. Waties Waring of Charleston, S. C., in his dissenting opinion took judicial notice of the evils of segregation and color prejudice and declared, "If segregation is wrong, then the place to stop it is in the first grade and not in the graduate colleges. I am of the opinion that all of the legal guideposts, expert testimony, common sense and reason point unerringly to the conclusion that the system of segregation in education adopted in the State of South Carolina must go and must go now. Segregation is per se inequality."

The decision was no surprise to whites or Negroes. Negroes did not feel that they would get a 1-2 decision in the lower court.

TO FIGHT ON

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, announced that "the organization is not abandoning its fight on the South's segregated schools. He said that the association would appeal immediately to the United States Supreme Court."

The decision of the three judge court may go directly to the Supreme Court on appeal or certorari. The Court held that the segregation did violate the equal practice clause of the Fourteenth Amendment but denied that the State Constitution violated the Fourteenth Amendment.

The opinion of the Court was about forty pages long.

There are similar cases on file in North Carolina and Virginia.

'Have No Fear' Of Segregation Ban, Gov. Byrnes Declares

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 24—(AP) "We need have no fear" that segregation in the state's public schools will be abolished, Gov. James F. Byrnes declared Wednesday.

His statement came in an address to the general assembly. He asked for a $75,000,000 school construction bond issue.

"We will find a lawful way of educating all of South Carolina's children," he assured the lawmakers, "and at the same time providing separate schools for the races.

"The politicians in Washington and the Negro agitators in South Carolina who today seek to abolish segregation in all schools will learn," he predicted, "that what a carpet-bag government could not do in the (Civil War) reconstruction period, cannot be done in this period.

"And the white people of South Carolina will see to it that innocent colored children will not be denied an education because of selfish politicians and misguided agitators."

Governor Byrnes Orders Defense Of Segregation

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(INS)— Gov. James F. Byrnes Friday asked South Carolina's attorney general to defend the state in a suit seeking an end to segregation in the schools of Clarendon County.

Byrnes said that "determination of this issue affects every school and therefore it is proper for the state to defend the case."

The suit was brought by Negro parents against Clarendon County school officials. It attacks, as a violation of the 14th Amendment, portions of the State Constitution which provide that schools shall be equal but separate.

A three-judge federal court will meet May 28 in Charleston to hear the case.

Dixie States Mix Views Of Suit On Segregation

Byrnes Asks United Southern Front

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27 (U.P.) Dixie leaders showed mixed reaction today to Gov. James F. Byrnes' plans for a united Southern front to fight a forthcoming suit in South Carolina which seeks to overthrow public school segregation. Some states indicated a hands-off policy.

A United Press poll of governors and attorneys general in 16 states outside of South Carolina which maintain racial segregation in public schools showed:

1. Some border states probably will not join the suit.

2. Some, principally in the Deep South definitely will join

3. Most others refused to commit themselves before studying the case and receiving a formal request from Byrnes to enter the suit.

16 States Asked

Byrnes plans to ask the 16 states to file briefs supporting South Carolina and the principle of public school segregation when the case reaches the U. S. Supreme Court probably this fall.

The suit, backed by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People will be heard before a three-judge federal court in May and will be appealed directly to the high court. Negroes are attacking the principles of segregation itself, and the outcome probably will affect public school segregation all over the South.

The United Press, in advance of Byrnes' formal request, asked the governors and attorneys general if they anticipated joining the suit. None gave definite commitment. But several indicated what course their states probably will take.

Talmadge Promises

Gov. Herman Talmadge, an outspoken segregation champion, said Georgia certainly would intervene and help "fight the case to the limit" if his attorney general thought it legally advisable.

"I have directed the attorney general of Georgia to proceed in any and all cases to maintain segregation in Georgia," Talmadge said.

But Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, Republican governor of Maryland, indicated strongly his state would not participate. While refusing direct comment until hearing from Byrnes, he said:

"I am looking forward to the day when segregation will be eliminated from Southern and border states. I hope eventually all people can live together in peace and harmony."

Persons Non-Committal

Alabama's Gov. Gordon Persons, while not committing himself, pointed out that he was elected on a platform that included support of segregation. The state's attorney general, Si Garrett, said he has told South Carolina Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison:

"I will assist the State of South Carolina in any proper way I can in its effort to uphold constitutionality of . . . segregation . . . I feel that any adverse decision on that question in South Carolina will have an important and direct bearing on . . . Alabama."

Attys. Gen. A. E. Funk, of Kentucky, and Richard W. Ervin, of Florida said their states probably will come to the support of South Carolina.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., of Virginia said the question would have to be "considered very carefully." But he said the state constitution requires public school segregation.

States whose governors or attorneys general refused any comment whatever before receiving Byrnes' request are North Carolina, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri and Tennessee.

No Discrimination — No Public Schools

Former Secretary of State James Byrnes, now Governor of South Carolina, has issued a statement regarding the public school system of South Carolina which is quite in line with the thinking of Georgia's Governor Talmadge.

Gov. Byrnes declared recently that any attempt to mix colored and white students in the public schools of that state would lead to the turning over of the schools to the church and the dissolution of the public school system as such. He made it very plain that the intentions of a group of colored citizens who have filed suit against the present set-up were not in accord with his beliefs and that he will do everything possible to oppose.

It's exasperating to think that a man who has attained the positions which Mr. Byrnes has held in his life-time could be so narrow-minded. To think that the former Secretary of State of the United States would be so brazen with acts of race hate as to interrupt the public school system of a state is the epitome of Godless tyranny.

Governor Byrnes probably dosen't care what opportunities his statement may afford the Communist propaganda machine. Even if he did and tried to explain it off or justify it he would fail because essentially Mr. Byrnes is saying the same thing which Hitler said of the Jews and other minorities. In fact, Communist mouthings stemming from the acts of Byrnes and Talmadge are basically true regardless of what the purpose behind them may be.

The Governor of South Carolina has placed a star in his cap of racial segregation which will continue to cast its weird and ugly light across the land warning all citizens who believe in American precepts to beware. This comes as a sort of inglorious crowning of his discriminatory achievements.

Public Education Began Here In 1868

By Staff Writer

CHARLESTON — Students of historical events here — and there are a great many proud ones among them—occasionally point to the plant of the Charleston News and Courier, and The Evening Post—at 134 Meeting street, and say to the visitor: "It was right here that the Ordinance of Secession was signed."

That was December 20, 1860.

Or, down on Charleston famous Battery, pinched at one end by the merger of the Cooper and Ashley rivers, they'll point to one of the decorative cannons, besides which are stacked neatly the old balls in use then, and say "This one fired the first shot from Fort Sumter."

Peering out on the body of water formed by the Cooper and Ashley union as it flows out to the Atlantic Ocean one sees Fort Sumter in the distance. It was there that the first shot in the Civil War was fired, these students and historians agree.

The old slave market, the "George Washington slept here house" and the numerous other historic places and buildings have created for Charleston an unique place in history and American life. And this place is a pride and joy to Charlestonians.

But just as Charleston has been the beginning place for much of literary and cultural value, it is also the beginning site of much of the sstate's and south's social practice, particularly practices governing the handling of the race problem, and the status of Negroes following the lifting of the bonds of slavery following the Civil War.

For example, the constitution of the first government the state had following the Civil War was drafted right here. (They say in Hibernian Hall). That was in 1868, in a convention dominated by Negroes. Portions of that convention are still a part of South Carolina. Many portions were altered or dropped by the Tillman convention on the constitution in 1895. And one of the works of the 1868 covention—a public school system—after a bit of tampering with in 1895, returns here for adjustment, but this time in a federal court.

On Monday, May 28, beginning at 10 A. M., in the rather tiny federal court room of U. S. District Court Judge Waties Waring, three federal judges will hear pleadings, retire and later decide on what should be the operation of the state's public schools: Whether the non-segregrated policy of the Negro-dominated convention here of 1868 was a better one, or the Tillman convention of 1865, which provided for racial segregation.

The scene is on the opposite side of Meeting street from Charleston's famed St. Michael's church, about three blocks away from the site of the signing of the Ordinance of Secession and about the same distance from the meeting place of the 1868 constitutional convention.

Constitutional Issue

The issue is one involving provisions of the South Carolina constitution, which plaintiffs' attorneys argue are in violation of the U. S. Constitution, particularly, the Fourteenth Amendment to that constitution. For that reason, it will be heard by three judges, in lieu of one.

Sitting with Mr. Waring will be Circuit Court of Appeals Judge John H. Parker of Charlotte, and U. S. District Court Judge George Bell Timmerman of Columbia, who several months ago had to [illegible] similar issue in a case [illegible] by parents of Turkish [illegible]ren in Sumter.

Lawyers for the plaintiffs, all residents of School District 22 in Clarendon county, are Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter, special, and assistant special counsel for the NAACP's national legal staff, and Harold R. Boulware of Columbia, chief counsel for the South Carolina NAACP.

Representing the defendants are Robert McC. Figg, Jr. of Charleston and S. E. Rogers of Summerton. With these will be part of the staff of state Attorney General T. C. Callison and possibly members of the state legal staffs of three other southern states.

Plaintiffs Named

Plaintiffs are: Harry Briggs, Anne Gibson, Mose Oliver, Bennie Parson, Edmund Ragin, Luchrisher Richardson, Lee Richardson, James H. Bennett, Mary Oliver, Willie M. Stukes, G. H. Henry, Robert Georgia, Rebecca Richburg, Gabriel Tyndal, Susan Lawson, Frederick Oliver, Onetha Bennett, Hazel Ragin and Henry Scott.

Named as benefactors in the action are 46 children of these plaintiffs, who are asking that segregation be eliminated in that district, the county, and over the state.

The particular state statute under attack is section 7 of Article II of the 1895 constitution, to wit:

"Separate schools shall be provided for children of the white and colored races, and no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race."

(Despite popular declarations, it is noticeable that this section does not promise the "equal" facilities state leaders say it guaranteed to colored children.

May Be Lengthy Case

Indications here on the week-end were that the case is certain to require several days to get in a bulk of testimony from both sides. The NAACP lawyers said they were bringing in about a dozen witnesses, mostly in the field of education, psychology ect. There will also be a minute description of conditions in the colored and white schools and a minute presentation by the defense, whose biggest argument in its answer appears to be the state's right to police its own affairs.

A check indicated also that Charleston boarding places are set to do a record business, beginning on the week-end. Hundreds from other sections of the state have indicated intentions of being here for the trial, which is considered one of the most important ones since the Civil War days.

On this case hangs the fate of "Jim Crow" in the south, and nation and whatever side wins, Charleston is again in the center of things, although it may not be approving.

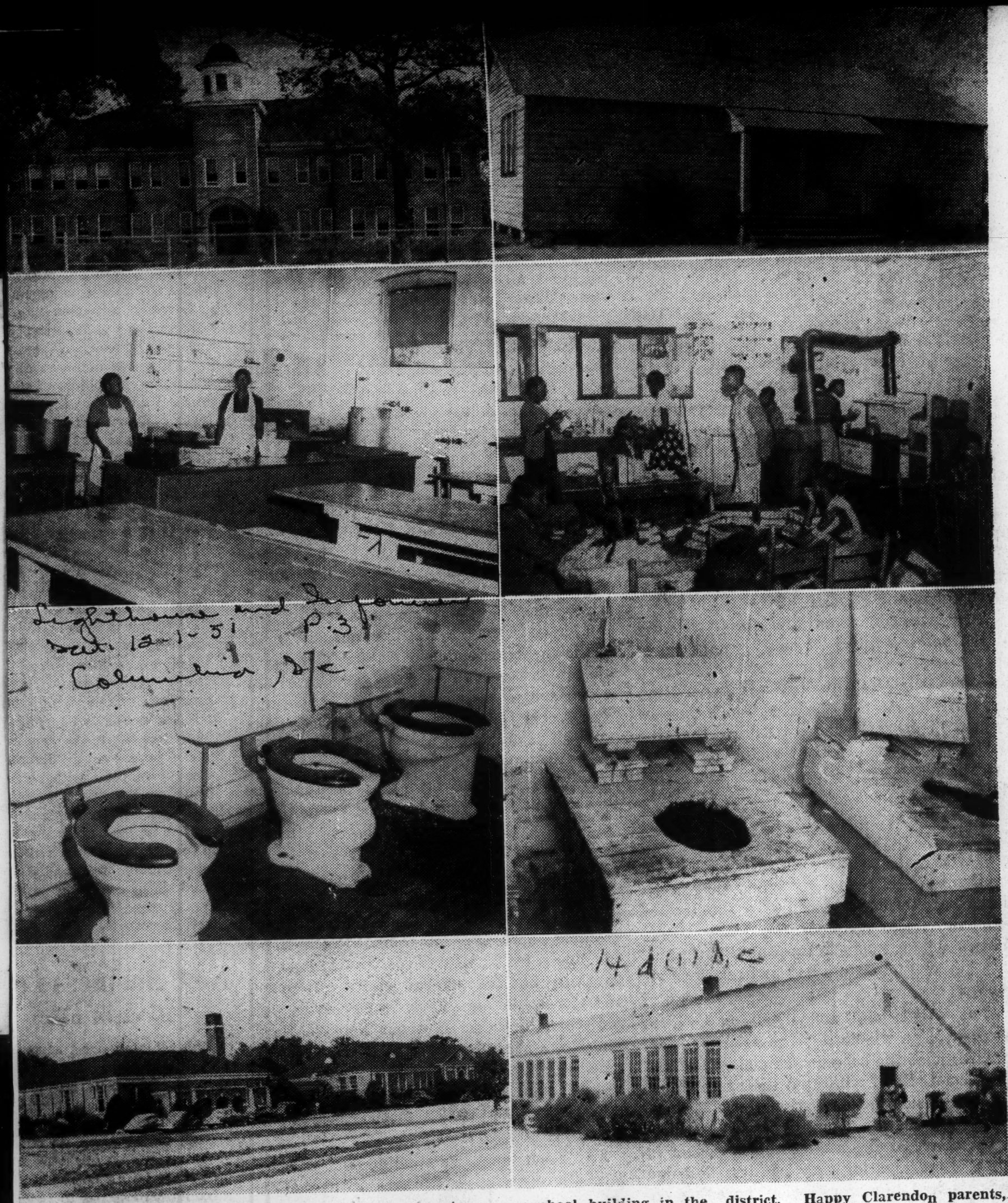
MARSHALL, STAFF ARRIVE

CHARLESTON — (ANS) — Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter and several expert witnesses to appear in the Clarendon county anti-segregation suit here beginning Monday, arrived here by train early Thursday morning.

The party was met by Eugene A. Montgomery, state NAACP secretary, who said that he and some of the experts were leaving immediately for Clarendon county for a last minute check on details.

Attorney Harold R. Boulware of Columbia was scheduled to arrive here later in the day. All are to go over final strategy and materials on the week-end.

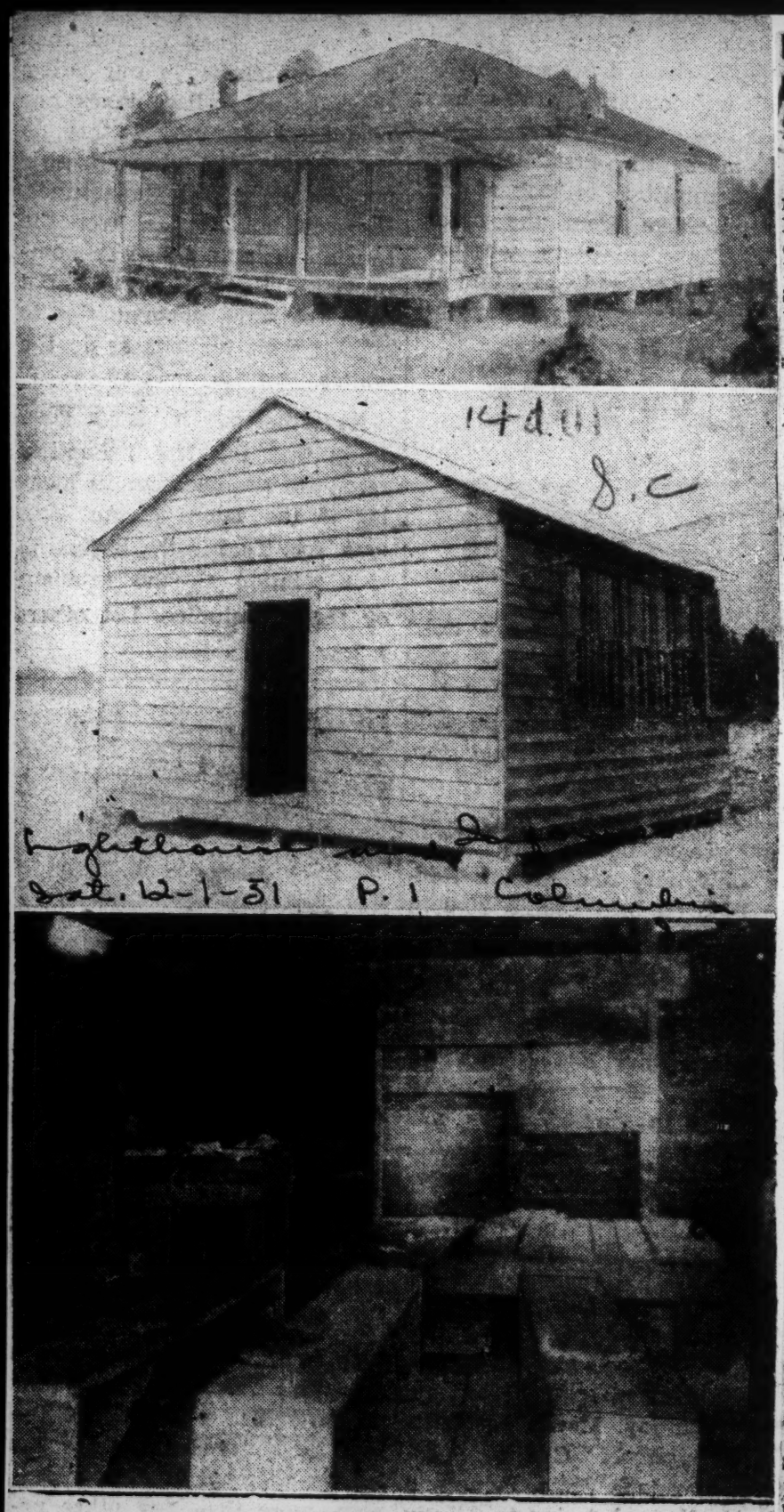
14d(1) 1951 South Carolina



WITHIN A YEAR you won't be able to see the pictures on the right above, which are of the elementary and high schools in District 1 of Clarendon county, defendant in the integration issue before the top court.

During the week school officials for the district said that a contract totaling $261,000 had been let to a Sumter construction firm, which is to erect a new school building in the district, which is to be ready for the 1952-53 school year. Scenes at the left are corresponding facilities for white children when these pictures were made las spring.

Happy Clarendon parents, although set on breaking up segregation, say the gains already prove that it pays to fight for your rights.



BELIEVE IT OR NOT, the above photographs are of actual "Negro" school houses operated in lower South Carolina. Many of these will be closed under the state's hastily adopted consolidation school program. They face attack in a new court action demanding integration of school children, the test of which is in Clarendon county's anti-segregation law suit, pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Byrnes Vows To End Schools If Segregation Ends

COLUMBUS, S. C.—The governor of South Carolina, in a speech Friday night before the state education association, said South Carolina will continue to segregate Negro and white pupils or "abandon the public school system.

Gov. James F. Byrnes further stated that his government would, should the federal courts outlaw segregation, "If it is possible live within the law, preserve the public school system, and at the same time maintain segregation."

The governor declared, however, that if this was not possible, they would "reluctantly" abandon the the public school system.

On May 28 a three judge federal court will hear a suit in which Negroes ask the end of segregation. The state governor, also suggested that churches take over schools if the state choses not to.

S. C. White Schools 4 Times Value Of Negro

BIRMINGHAM (—ANP)—White school property in South Carolina is valued at more than four times as much as Negro school property, and the only way to remedy this unequal situation is to end segregation, James M. Hinton, South Carolina NAACP leader, said here last week.

Hinton made this point in describing the Negro court fight against segregation in the public schools of Clarendon county, S. C., to Alabama NAACP members attending the state convention.

"The Clarendon county school case to breakdown segregation is a head-on attack on the most vicious system in our American democracy," Hinton said. "This vicious system has denied equal education to Negroes in South Carolina and other Southern states.

"The inequalities are seen in South Carolina where school property for whites is valued at slightly more than $75,000,000 while property for Negroes is valued at slightly more than $16,000,000.

"The great difference is due entirely to segregation, and it cannot be overcome at this late date. The only solution is the elimination of all segregation in public schools, and full and complete integration of Negroes in existing schools."

Report School Building Program Already Underway

COLUMBIA, S. C. — In a report released here by the office of Governor James F. Byrnes, the Summerton school district of Clarendon County informed a three-judge federal court at Charleston that an all-out effort is being made to equalize Negro and white educational facilities, including building, curricula and teaching staffs.

This six-months "progress report" was filed by the district in compliance with an order by the special three-judge tribunal on June 21, at which time the district was told it must equalize educational facilities in order to maintain separate schools for the two races.

BUILDING PROGRAM ALREADY UNDERWAY

In this report the district told the court that it has received funds totaling $278,550 and nine school buses toward equalization of Negro schools in the county. It indicated that the district planned to spend $552,682.95 on new school plants, and that one such plant was under construction, and that by the start of the 1952-53 school year it hoped to have all its 2,566 Negro students in modern school buildings which will "certainly be the equal" of any in the county.

According to the report, the school district told the court construction of a new Negro school at Scott's Branch is underway and the building should be ready for use by the fall of 1952. The building is being built at a cost of $261,000.

The remainder of the $278,550 which the county got from the State Educational Finance Commission under the new school improvement program, has been spent on sites for two new Negro elementary school,s $4,500 and $13,500 in architects' fees.

SUIT BROUGHT BY NAACP LAST WINTER

Attorney Robert McC. Figg, Jr., and Attorney S. E. Rogers of Summerton, representing the defendant trustees in the suit brought last winter by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed the "progress report" at Charleston.

Four copies were filed: one for the trial record at Charleston; one each for Judge John J. Parker of Richmond and Charlotte, chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Fouth Judicial Circuit, and for District Judges George Bell Timmerman of Batesburg and J. Waties Waring of Charleston.

While Judges Parker and Timmerman concurred in the June 21 decree, Judge Waring filed a separate opinion in which he held that segregation was "per se inequality."

The NAACP has appealed the decree, which held that segregation of the races in grade schools was permissable under the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution, but that where the races are schooled separately facilities must be equal in all respects, to the Supreme Court.

A Sound Segregation Decision

The decision of a three-judge federal court in South Carolina upholding the right of states to maintain systems of segregation in the public schools serves well the cause of racial relations, particularly in the South. It is, we believe, in the interest of both the white and colored peoples.

Abolition by law of the present system of segregation in the South's schools would, we believe, produce a perilous chaos in our system of public instruction; it would deepen and intensify dangerous prejudice; it would reactivate intolerant, extremist elements, disposed to take law into their own hands; it would increase racial tensions generally; it would make for more bitterness and animosity; it would definitely impede and make incalculably more difficult the profoundly complex business of achieving greater racial justice and cooperation.

* * *

The majority decision in this case—one of the judges dissented—is fundamentally based, we take it, on the broad right of states to order their own peculiar affairs and to deal with their own special problems, particularly in preserving order through the exercise of police power.

Public order is essential to the functioning of the state and to the public welfare. It is the foundation of a peaceful society. Compulsory ending of the segregation in the schools would, we believe, threaten such public order. Consequently, from a lay viewpoint, it appears plain to us that the state has the right to exercise its police power in this way.

Further, the decision maintains that as there are opposing views on the effect of segregation on the processes of education itself, the underlying question is one of legislative policy rather than constitutional rights.

Another point of great force in the ruling holds that "there is nothing in the constitution that requires that the state grant to all members of the public a common right to use every facility that it affords." There is no question that it is the obligation of the state to afford equal educational opportunities. Negro citizens are, of course, right in pressing that demand. We hope they continue to do so and that progress in this respect is accelerated. But is there constitutional basis for a demand that such opportunities be furnished so that white and colored children will be taught together?

Government at its various levels cannot guarantee absolutely the same treatment and facilities for all citizens. As a matter of fact, all white schools are not equal. All roads are not the same. The courthouse is not equally convenient to us all.

These are considerations having to do with the legal ground for public school segregation, which, under present conditions, seems to us to be based on reality, understanding and experience. From the practical standpoint, the case for such segregation seems overwhelming. It hardly needs outlining in any detail.

* * *

Segregation has certain unfortunate and ill effects and is in a sense discriminatory. Still, these adverse effects are not nearly so great as would be those resulting from the legal abolition of this phase of segregation now.

As the court stressed, really equal facilities for both races must be urgently sought. That is the sound goal now.

What Other Papers Say

Dixie Paper Cheers S. C. School Ruling

(From Richmond Times-Dispatch)

THE enlightened South — not the hidebound, reactionary South—and all friends of both white and Negro races, should give thanks for Circuit Judge John J. Parker, whose opinion that segregation in the public schools does not violate the Constitution, may well prove historic.

Judge Parker and District Judge Timmerman constituted the majority of the three-judge Federal court which handed down the decision over the week end that separate public schools for the white and colored races are legal. The fact that Judge Parker, who stands as high, perhaps, as any Federal circuit judge in the nation, and who was nominated by President Hoover to the United States Supreme Court as long ago as 1930, took this view, can hardly fail to influence that court. Judge Parker failed of confirmation by a single vote 21 years ago, because of unwarranted hostility from the labor and Negro blocs in the Senate, but his prestige is undimmed. Furthermore, he has been notably "liberal" in his decisions, specifically on the race question.

Had Judge Parker sided with Judge Waties Waring, the super-liberal Charlestonian, in the segregation case just decided in South Carolina, the United States Supreme Court probably would have been influenced by that fact, and the chance that the highest tribunal would uphold segregation in the public schools would have been lessened. As matters stand the outlook seems good that the Parker opinion will help in bringing the court to hand down an opinion giving the States a chance to equalize facilities.

Judges Parker and Timmerman rightly declare in their opinion that "when 17 States and the Congress of the United States have for more than three-quarters of a century required segregation of the races in the public schools, and when this has received the approval of the leading appellate courts of the country, including the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court of the United States, at a time when that court included Chief Justice Taft and Justices Stone, Holmes, and Brandeis, it is a late day that such segregation is violative of fundamental constitutional rights."

How can such strong and convincing words be refuted? It has been argued that the famous and oft-cited case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, upholding the constitutionality of segregation, was decided in 1896, and that things have changed so drastically in the intervening years as to make that finding no longer valid. But now attention is called to a unanimous decision of the court, in the late 1920's, which stated a similar conclusion. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People may have some difficulty making out a convincing case in refutation, when it appeals from the Parker-Timmerman decision.

That decision directs the authorities of District 22 in Clarendon County, S. C., which is the only district involved in the case, to provide equal facilities for colored school children, and to report back in six months on the progress they have made.

This is fair enough. The court doesn't order the local authorities to perform the impossible, but it does show that it intends to have substantial equality of instruction and facilities within a reasonable time.

The Supreme Court is expected to hand down its opinion in the South Carolina case by December. The Virginia General Assembly can take any necessary steps, persuant to that decision, the following month.

Judge Parker's great prestige, and his position on the issue leads one to hope that his views will prevail with our highest court, and that the South will be spared the terrific social and cultural shock of overnight abolition of segregation in the public schools. Neither race is ready for so drastc a step.

Bunche Says Byrnes Harms U.S. Abroad by Stand on Segregation

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, said yesterday that it is "shocking" to find James F. Byrnes, governor of South Carolina, "in the forefront" of "Southern anti-Negro bitter-enders" along "with Herman Talmadge."

Dr. Bunche, who received an award from the League for Industrial Democracy at a luncheon in the Hotel Commodore, referred to the recent statement attributed to Gov. Byrnes that his state would abandon the public school system rather than end segregation in it.

Dr. Bunche said: "I say shocking not because it is Byrnes, Governor South Carolina, but Byrnes, former Supreme Court Justice and Secretary of State, who recently declared, if the press quoted him accurately, that he would have his state go as far as to abandon the public school system rather than bow to any decision of the Federal courts which would call for an end to segregation.

"Who indeed could be in better position than Byrnes to know how costly are such undemocratic declarations, to our internat R fi ET larations and practices to our foreign relation,s to our international reputation for democracy, our prestige and our leadership.

"Such actions and policies are taken by many throughout the world, and not by any means exclusively by those who are unfriendly to us, as typical of the American way of life.

"In a very real sense, therefore, Byrnes and South Carolina, whether we like it or not, speak to the world for you and me. Such episodes place obstacles in the path of democratic progress, but the record of the society is one of steady advance. . . .

"Louder voices and bigger men than Byrnes and Talmadge have seen their bigotries prove futile against the inexorable onward march of American democracy."

Dr. Bunche, who won the Nobel Prize for 1950 for his mediation of the Palestine dispute as a U. N. representative, compared current Asian revolutions to the American Revolution. "Vast populations

which in the long last have known only poverty, suffering, underprivilege, depression and exploitation; are now clamoring insistently for higher living standards, for greater security and broader freedom," he said. The revolts have "nothing to do with any particular ideology," he said.

Pleads for Civil Rights

He also criticized "those who would wish to take advantage of the public anxiety caused by the East-West conflict and the world-wide ideological struggle between democracy and Communism, in order to circumscribe our traditional freedom and to restrict the enjoyment of our civil rights."

"We must be ever vigilant," he said, "to internal and external threats to our civil liberties."

The occasion of the award was the forty-fifth annual luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy. The league cited Dr. Bunche's "outstanding achievement in the promotion of international understanding."

The league also awarded a scroll to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for "a half century of constructive leadership in the cause of labor." John Dewey awards, for distinguished alumni of college chapters of the league, were given to Dr. Selman A. Waksman, professor of microbiology at Rutgers University, who discovered streptomycin, and to Sen. Paul H. Douglas, D., Ill., who was not present.

Around-table discussion of "Next Steps in Labor-Political Action" was held by the League yesterday afternoon. Among the speakers were Tilford E. Dudley, assistant director of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee; Gabriel Kersch, editor of the League's publication, "Outlook;" John Herling, editor of a labor newsletter; Dr. John L. Childs, professor of philosophy of education at Teachers College of Columbia University; M. J. Coldwell, a member of the Canadian Parliament, and Mrs. Rebecca Simonson, president of the New York Teachers' Guild.

S. Carolina Daily Predicts North To Export Teachers

Charleston, S. C.—(ATLAS)—The conservative News and Courier, the voice of South Carolina, brooding over the recent clash on Jim Crow in Clarendon County, finally admits openly, that the standard of education for Negroes in the State of South Carolina is inferior to that of the Whites, to say nothing of the North.

Comenting sarcastically in an editorial this weeek, the News and Courier said: "Not in many a year will there be found among the native Negroes of the South a body of teachers as well educated and trained as are the white teachers. And if "school facilities" of Negroes in South Carolina shall be made equal to those of the white people, it will be necessary to import Negro teachers . . . Northern Negroes of education will perceive the opportunity offered by the South Carolinans, and will troop to the South. 'These immigrants" said the Courier caustically, "will be Liberals." They will recruit the Southern branches of the N. A. A. C. P. They will preach social equality, as did Negro carpetbaggers of the 1870s."

The staid old Charleston Daily thinks primary elections should be abolished since these Negro educators would be useful lieutenants in primary elections.

Preservation Of Racial Segregation Estimated To Cost $4 Million In South

By WILLIAM M. BATES
United Press Staff Correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (UP) — Southern school officials estimated today that it would cost a staggering $400,000,000 at the minimum to preserve racial segregation in their classrooms by providing Negroes equal facilities.

Separate but equal facilities would be the price for keeping up the racial barriers if the supreme court should uphold a recent federal ruling.

A United Press survey in 11 southern states where Negroes and whites go to separate schools showed that the value of Negro school properties alone—building, grounds and plant facilities—trails some $400,000,000 behind white facilities in proportion to the enrollment of both races.

The south, spurred by the language of a three-judge panel that ruled in favor of separate but equal facilities in South Carolina, is engaged in an unprecedented school construction program. But there's a long way to go.

Officials did not break down the amount being spent for Negro school plants but overall construction in progress, planned or proposed in seven of the 11 states would run to approximately $525,000,000. Much of this money will be spent for bettering Negro schools.

The United Press was furnishkd detailed statistics by public school departments in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia.

The most critical discrepancy in the Negro and white systems appeared to be in the value of school plant facilities.

About 30 per cent of the 7,500,000 public school students enrolled in the 11 states are Negroes. But the value of Negro school property is only about 15 per cent of the total for both races. Mississippi, with about the same number of white and Negro students, valued its white schol property at four times that provided for Negroes. Georgia, with Negroes making up one-third of the enrollment, has five times better vacilities for white pupils.

On the other hand, Texas, with about six times as many whites as Negroes in public schools, valued white school property at $525,000,000 and Negro property at $78,000,00.

North Carolina, often termed the most progressive southern state, values its white school property at about five times that for Negroes, although Negroes make up about one-third the enrollment. Arkansas has eight times better facilities for white pupils but they make up only three-fourths of the enrollment.

Some of the Southern states are taking bold action to bring school facilities for Negroes more in line.

South Carolina and Georgia plan to spend a total of $175,000,000 on building programs. Florida will vote on a constitutional amendment that would authorize a $150,000,000 school construction project. Alabama has approved a $5,000,00 program for 1951-52.

The best guess among officials contracted was that it would take ten years, even if white schools remained at today's level, to bring the Negro facilities up to the equal level.

Three R's To Yield To A Big C Friday For Negro Pupils

The three R's will bow out Friday afternoon to the big C, that time of year having arrived when the hands are more important than the head to Negro students in Shelby County schools. So readin' 'ritin' and 'rithmetic must give way to cotton.

George Barnes, superintendent, announced yesterday the closing of all bu three Negro schools tomorrow afternoon for the six-week cotton picking vacation. The date originally set for Oct. 10, was advanced because of the early cotton crop, Mr. Barnes said. Schools remaining open will be Weaver, Brooks Avenue and Newman. The parents of students in these three schools are for the most part employed in business, industrial and domestic jobs, with few parents doing farm work.

The Negro schools will reopen Oct. 27, Mr. Barnes said. The shut-down will affect about 7,500 of the more than 8,000 Negro students in the county system.

DUNN AVENUE SCHOOL—The above photo shows the new Dunn Avenue School of which Mrs. D. R. Burnley is principal. The new school was dedicated Sunday, January 25th.—(Hooks Photo).

DEDICATION OF DUNN SCHOOL—Ernest C. Ball (1) Superintendent of Memphis City Schools presents the keys of the new school to Mrs. Dovie R. Burnley. (3) Principal.
Others in photo looking on approvingly are (2) Milton Bowers, president of the board, and of J. D. Springer (4), principal of Douglass Schoo and co-ordinator of Memphis Negro Schools Dunn School opened in October.—(Photo ocurtes; of Commercial Appeal).

Texas CIO Seeks Ban On Public School Jim Crow

Galveston Daily News Sat. 1-3-53

14d(1) Texas

Union Supports Move To End Segregation

Houston, Texas

GALVESTON, Texas — The fight of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to abolish Jim Crow education has gained the support of the Texas CIO Industrial Union Council which, at its sixteenth annual convention here, voted unanimously to go "on record as supporting the immediate elimination of all forms of segregation in the public schools of Texas."

Adoption of the resolution by 600 delegates, on December 13, shortly after NAACP attorneys had argued before the United States Supreme Court against segregated education, followed an address to the convention by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant. Mr. Hill told the convention that "the continued existence of racial segregation and discrimination has become the major political and social question in our national life."

Citing the southward expansion of industry and its failure to absorb Negro workers, the NAACP official also told the delegates that "the deliberate and systematic denial of equal job opportunities for Negro workers remains the most important civil rights problem."

In addition to going on record against public school segregation, the Texas labor group voted to "continue to work with an extend its assistance and cooperation to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the State of Texas until all citizens are assured equal justice under law."

SCHOOLS

Below Standard Conditions In 8 Schools Listed

Houston Press 2-28-53

HOUSTON — "See for yourself" was the challenge given to school board members by the Harris County Council of Organization, Monday night. A special committee, backed up with concrete recommendations, pointed out below standard conditions existing in eight Negro schools.

Saying that our schools are horrible and presenting facts to show the same, the committee continued an all out fight for better schools

The schools included in the survey are: Dunbar, 908 Clark, Bruce, 815 Cage Street; Crawford 1519 Jensen Drive; Atherton, 2400 Schweikart; Gregory, Wilson Street in Fouth Ward; 23rd Avenue, Independence Heights; Douglas, 300 Truley. Sunnyside, Blackshear and 8th Avenue were pointed out as having similar problems.

Temporary shacks, antiquated buildings and worn out second hand desks were pointed out as concrete evidence of existing inadequacies.

Houston Post 2-28-53

"We have never had an ROTC in our schools in spite of the fact that there are seven in the white schools," a portion of the statement read.

The recommendations were topped by a request for relocation of Dunbar Elementary school. The recommendation pointed out that this school is located in the path of Highway 59. It asked that a new site be found immediately and a permanent modern building be erected, as soon as possible. The other recommendations are printed below:

2. Specific attention of the Board should be given to the following
a. Side walks and proper drainage around the schools.
b. Halls wide enough to prevent injuries to children.
c. Sufficient toilet stools to adequately accommodate boys and girls
d. Separation of cafeteria from gymnasium.
e. Separate rest room and lounge for teachers
f. A need of acquiring adequate playground space for all schools.
g. Modern and new desks should be acquired to comfortably seat students, also better desks for teachers.
h. Provision should be made for library facilities.
i. Proper and adequate heating facilities should be installed.
j. Better school buses and better bus accommodation where it is necessary to use them.
k. That a Director of Physical Education for boys be added.
l. A complete athletic program in Junior and Senior High schools
m. Health service viz professional doctor and dental service and reserved officers training corps in high schools.
n. Stop the practice of sending old worn desks and furniture from other schools and putting in schools for Negro children.
o. More permanent school building and teachers to relieve the crowded conditions in the schools
p. Since we have no Negro representative on the school board to bring the needs of the Negro schools before this Honorably Body we think this Board should make an occasional visit to our schools to observe the conditions first hand.
q. Allocations for our schools and not just proposals.

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The committee is composed of the following. Sid Hillard, J. E. Robinson, George Nelson, Mrs. Lillie Mae Alonza Atty, A. M. Wickliff, Dr. L. E. Smith, M. L. Ward, A. R. Spiller, C. C. Cole, Marvin Garner, Mrs M. W. Johnson, Elbert Terry and Turner Wyche.

14d(1)

Below is the report on the schools as found by the committee:

AT DUNBAR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, which is an old three story frame building erected in 1909. It is surrounded with temporary shacks and practically no play ground space for the children. It has an enrollment above 400 children with practically all rooms carrying an over load.

One room we checked had 37 students, another small room in the basement has been partitioned into three classrooms which is practically impossible to get proper heat and ventilation. There is an old wash basin installed in the toilet out in the yard and there is no hot water there.

The drainage is very bad in and around the school. Practically all of the desks the students use are old, dilapidated and badly worn. There is one small cafeteria which has to be used for eating, gymnasium, and other such activities. The teachers and students must use the same rest rooms. There is no teachers' lounge in the school. The school halls are very narrow in the old three story building and in our opinion is a fire tran.

AT BRUCE SCHOOL, located at 815 Cage, with an enrollment of more than 1500 students, we found practically the same conditions as the above school. Restrooms having to be used by both teachers and students. There is no lounge for the teachers. The children's desks are very old and worn; the cafeteria is used for gymnasium, auditorium and other activities. There is no play poor drainage around this school. The school is so crowded until the children often have collisions turning the corners of the 21 temporary classrooms erected on the site. In spite of the drinking fountains being old and worn, there is not enough to properly accommodate the children. There is also poor dranage around this school.

At CRAWFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, with an enrollment of over 1100 students. It is just across the street from one of the largest junk yards in Houston. There are old worn desks for the children, poor heating system that has to be regulated from the boiler room. The rest rooms are in a building out in the yard and some of the small children have to walk four hundred feet through the yard in order to reach a rest room which has absolutely no heat. Two hundred and five feet of this distance is completely without any type of shelter for the children.

The school is in need of blinds at the windows. The cafeteria is used for gymnasium, visual education music room and general meeting place. The teachers are over loaded. There are also 16 temporary classrooms in connection with the old three story frame school building. Teachers and students must use the same restrooms. It is necessary to have five setting in the cafeteria to feed all of the children.

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AT ATHERTON SCHOOL, with an enrollment of more than 1200 students. There are 34 teachers with 31 classrooms, they are holding one class in the clinic, one in the cafeteria and there are two kindergarten teachers in the same room.

The cafeteria is also used for gymnasium assembly and other activities. There is no teachers lounge. There are only six stools in the rest room to serve more than 500 boys, and the day the committee was there, they saw the children standing in line for a chance to use the rest room.

As in the other schools, there one old fahioned worn, dirty desks for the children, to use. In practically every elementary school visited, the committee found a large number of old worn out desks too large for some of the small children who had to use them. In many instances their feet can not rest on the floor, only their toes and you can easily see how they are sitting in a strain. This school has only one janitor and two and one half maids, to clean up this entire school building, school rooms, hall ways, rooms and cafeteria which is too few to properly clean the buildings.

AT GREGORY SCHOOL has an enrollment of more than 900 students. It has the worst looking dirtiest desks and furniture than any schools visited. There is no auditorium, the cafeteria is in an old frame building that was formerly used for a school room with the exception of there was stagnant water under the building. In her room with several of the classrooms, also in a few replacements with other activities.

the streets around the school. We were told by neighbors that they have seen the teachers behind hard rains transport the children in cars into the school yards and and in front of the school doors because of the water standing so high in the small yard. This school had nothing except old worn desks.

AT DOUGLASS, there is no sidewalk around the school. The school is run down and some of the rooms, the heavy plaster is actually falling oout of the ceiling. It has poor heating and has approximately 37 average teacher load. This school has more unusuable bad black boards and desk with broken backs and broken legs than any of the schools we visited.

SUNNYSIDE, BLACKSHEAR, 8th AVENUE and other schools come in for about the same criticism as most of the above mentioned schools. We found Harper to be in better condition than any of the other schools visited. The committee visited the site that has been mentioned for a new high scool across from the High school stadium. We think it is an ideal site and will be pleased to have it. There are only 12 houses occupied by white people facing this site and the rest of it is completely surrounded by colored families and the high school stadium. We do not think there should be any hesitation of acquiring this land because of just 12 families. We have never had an ROTC in our schools in spite of the fact that there are seven in the white schools.

Fine, Jail Parents Protesting 20 Mile Ride To Jim-Crow School

RICHMOND — A 30-day jail sentence and a $50 fine was meted out last week by the Virginia Circuit Court of Appeals to the eight parents who refused to send their children 20 miles outside of the town of West Point to a jim-crow high school.

The cases came before the Circuit Court as a result of appeals filed by the NAACP lawyers in behalf of the parents after the Trial Justice Court of West Point found guilty and convicted the parents of violating the "compulsory attendance laws" of Virginia. They were then fined $200 each.

The briefs were filed with the Circuit Court of Appeals on January 9 by the NAACP attorneys on behalf of the eight parents after they had been arrested and convicted of keeping their children, all under 16, out of school.

The action on the part of the parents, which was called "the West Point strike," came about when the school board closed the Negro high school and ordered the parents to send the students to the Hamilton-Holmes High School, located some 26 miles away from the town of West Point and completely out of the school board's jurisdiction.

GO TO WHITE SCHOOL

Instead, the parents sent their children to the all-white West Point High School for enrollment. They were bluntly refused on the ground that to accept them would be violating the segregation laws of the State of Virginia. Rather than send the students the distance to the Hamilton-Holmes High School, the parents kept them at home. Because of this action, the State claimed the parents violated the Virginia compulsory attendance laws.

In its briefs appealing the convictions, the NAACP stated that not only the attendance law was involved but also the state's segregation law, which was in violation of the 14th Amendment.

Under cross examination at the hearing of the appeal in the Circuit Court, the lone witness for the school board, W. E. Garber superintendent of schools, admitted that the West Point High School was superior to the Negro high school and had been for 26 years. The school superintendent also admitted that the school board was aware of the objection of the Negro parents to send their children 20 miles out of town to another segregated school. The Town of West Point made no effort to provide an "equal but separate" school for Negro children, the parents charged.

TWO SUSPENSIONS

NAACP lawyers, Spottswood W. Robinson, III, and Oliver W. Hill, stated in their argument that it was the state of Virginia which had violated the law, not the parents.

The court, in handing down its ruling, suspended the fines and sentence of two of the parents because they had enrolled their children into segregated schools outside of West Point and the King Williams County.

NAACP lawyers indicated that they will appeal the conviction to the Virginia Supreme Court.

End JC Schools, Hampton Warned

HAMPTON, Va.—A formal request that Hampton end its "undemocratic and expensive" segregated school system or face the consequences has been filed with the local school board by William D. Butts, Newport News attorney.

In a notice of suit filed with the board last week, Mr. Butts, representing some 125 school patrons and their children, calls upon the board to "eliminate the inequalities in Hampton's schools by ending the undemocratic and expensive segregated system."

City Attorney J. Wilton Hope Jr. was directed to study the demands following receipt of the notice warning the board to "cease and desist from maintaining the policy of denying to colored children the right and privilege of attending schools reserved exclusively for white children."

Hint Plots To Balk School Integration

FAIRFAX, Va. —(NNPA)—The Fairfax county school board would probably cancel its agreement with Fort Belvoir and withdraw its teachers from there if segregation in the local schools is ended in line with White House policy to end segregation in all schools operated on Army posts with federal funds.

Robert Walker, Fairfax school official, said last week the county school board would have no other choice if school segregation is abolished at Fort Belvoir.

"Under Virginia law we could not supply teachers for non-segregated schools," Walker said.

SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

The Fairfax county school board operates segregated schools for 700 white students and 52 colored students, all children who reside at Fort Belvoir.

The colored school is in a remodeled barracks. "It's a terrible school," said Mrs. Walker. Both buildings belong to the Army.

The 354 children who live at Fort Myer, Va., are transported by bus to District of Columbia public schools, which are segregated.

The District is reimbursed for the education of these students by Arlington county, which in turn is reimbursed by the Army. Arlington county does not have sufficient pupil stations in its schools to accommodate children who live at Fort Myer.

D. C. SCHOOLS

Pupils who live at Fort McNair attend the District of Columbia's segregated schools as non-tuition paying residents of Washington.

The Anne Arundel County, Md., school system built a school for white children from Fort Meade on land rented from the Army just off the reservation. It transports colored children who live at Fort Meade to regularly operated colored schools in the county.

An Anne Arundel school official sais the county "probably" would withdraw, like Fairfax county, if the order to end segregation by next September goes through.

Hampton Lawyer Asks End To Segregation In Schools

HAMPTON —William Davis Butts, prominent Peninsula attorney appearing before the Hampton School Board Tuesday night as representative for about 125 local school children, demanded that the board end segregation in the Hampton schools.

In his notice for suit, Butts said: "Formal, clear and unequivocal demand is made upon you to cease and desist from denying to Negro children the right and privilege of attending schools reserved exclusively for white children." He also asked for the elimination of inequality in the schools and the termination of the "undemocratic and expensive dual system."

ACCORDING to reports, Butts said that the bone of contention is the existing inequality between the white and colored high schools. The Hampton High School (white) is city owned, he pointed out, while Phenix High School is leased from Hampton Institute and has an inadequate library and gymnasium.

H. H. Holt Jr., who is an attorney and a member of the school board, pointed out that the board could take no action on the demand in view of the fact that the state law provides for segregated schools. He instructed C. Alton Lindsay, superintendent of schools, to refer the matter to J. Wilton Hope Jr., city attorney.

Anti-Segregation Suit Filed By Hampton Parents

HAMPTON, Va.— (ANP) — Parents of 125 Negro children last week filed suit demanding that the Hampton School Board end segregation in the public schools of Hampton.

Representing the parents, William David Butts, an attorney from Newport News, declared that a "formal, clear and unequivocal demand is made upon you (the school board) to cease and desist from maintaining the policy of denying Negro children the right and privilege of attending schools reserved exclusively for white children.

Butts called upon the board "to eliminate the inequality" in the schools. He also called for an end of the "undemocratic and expensive dual school system."

The school board delayed an answer to the petition. Meanwhile the issue was referred to City Attorney J. Alton Hope, Jr., for consideration.

Va. Supreme Court Gets School Cases

RICHMOND

The much - publicized West Point school case is now in the hands of the State Supreme Court of Appeals. It may end up in the highest court of the land — the United States Supreme Court.

In a petition filed with appellate court Friday, West Point parents asked the high court to reverse their convictions in King William County Circuit Court of violation of the State's compulsory school attendance law.

The parents contended that a high school in King William County to which school authorities sought to have them send their children, was "inferior and unequal" to one provided for white pupils in the town of West Point.

"Inequalities, Hardships"

They charged that the travel required of their children to reach the school in the county resulted in "inequalities, hardships and incoveniences to which the white parents and their children were not subjected."

White children at West Point attend a high school in town, while colored children there must travel some 18 miles to Hamilton Holmes High school in King William County. The town closed its colored secondary school at the end of the 1951-52 school year.

As a result of the closing 29 high school pupils refused to attend classes at the county school. The town authorities charged their parents with violation of the school attendance laws. The parents were convicted in the lower court, their appeal is from that conviction.

In eight identical briefs, filed by NAACP attorneys Spottswood Robinson III, Oliver W. Hill and Martin A. Martin, the parents asked the appellate court to reverse the lower court on the grounds that the Commonwealth had no evidence to sustain a conviction and the law on which the prosecution was based, if allowed to apply, would violate the "due process" and "equal protection of the laws" guarantees in the United States Constitution.

The briefs further contend:

"Segregation laws are the ordinary media of State enforced racial segregation and discrimination in public education. The real issue in this case is not whether the child may be required to attend school, but whether the child can be compelled to attend Hamilton Holmes.

May Avoid Jim Crow

"Ordinarily, the individual is segregated only when he voluntarily enters the segregated situation. Thus he may avoid segregation in theaters by simply declining to attend, or on public vehicles, by utilizing some other mode of transportation.

"In all such cases, the individual has the choice of the one or the other. But in this case there is no choice. Compulsory attendance laws enforced as they were here . . . .compel both parent and child to the State's scheme of segregated education."

The Commonwealth, in a brief prepared by King William County Commonwealth's Attorney John P. Casey, contended that the compulsory attendance law "is on its face a valid exercise of the police powers of the state."

The State further contended that segregation statutes are not "properly at issue" in this case.

Negroes Win School Fight In Nansemond

NORFOLK, Va., July 3 (AP).— "Complete victory" was claimed today by Nansemond County Negro leaders in their 18-month battle to secure public school facilities equal to those afforded whites.

Sweeping concessions made yesterday by the county School Board resulted in the indefinite postponement of a hearing scheduled for Monday in United States District Court on an equalization suit brought by Negro attorneys in January, 1952.

The suit contended that Negro school facilities in Nansemond are inferior to those provided for white children.

James A. Overton, an attorney for the plaintiffs, said the School Board agreed to meet five demands. Overton said he doubts the suit will be heard "until fall—if ever."

The demands met by the board included: Closing of all one and two-room Negro schools not later than September, 1956; building of necessary facilities to accommodate the students at Nansemond County Training School, construction to start by April of next year; reduction of the teacher load at East Suffolk High School by this September; provision for "adequate" bus transportation for Negro pupils by this September; equalization of all four-room schools with facilities afforded whites by September, 1956.

Negroes outnumber white residents 15,000 to 11,000 in Nansemond. During the 1950-51 school year, 3233 Negro students were enrolled in county schools as against 1499 white children.

EDUCATION

Teaching Cost For Races Equalized

The school year 1952-53 was the first year the cost of educating colored and white children in the public school system of Norfolk, Va. was equal. In 1952-53, the school board spent $217.55 on each Negro child, and $217.28 on each white child.

The school report showed a drop of 48 cents for each white child from the previous year, and an increase of $17.73 over the previous year for each colored child. The per capita cost of instruction is only one of the phases of the education of the races that colored organizations are trying to have equalized.

Racist Seeks School Board Ouster

ARLINGTON Va. — (ANPA) — John Locke Green, an attorney and a Republican whose colored voters helped to keep in office for years as treasurer of Arlington county is using the race issue in an effort to oust from office all five members of the county school board.

Green last Friday filed a complaint against the school board members asking the county circuit court to order them to show cause why they should not be removed from office for "malfeasance, misfeasance and incompetency."

He charges that the board members violated provisions of the Virginia constitution and statutes by permitting co-mingling of white and colored children.

Green called for the removal from office of the board chairman Dr. Curtis Tuthill, and the four members Dr. Edwin R. Draheim Dr. Barnard Joy, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell and Warren Cox.

The complaint charges that board members permitted white and colored children to be taught together. Green also charged that the board "did knowingly and willfully co-mingle white and colored audiences in the Washington-Lee high auditorium" and compiled the co-mingling of white and colored teachers their wives and their husbands at teachers' meetings in the county schools.

He also charged that school board members had permitted white and colored persons to be served together in the same school cafeteria.

Suerpintendent of Schools T. Edward Rutter said white and colored teachers have met together, but no white and colored pupils attended music classes at Washington-Lee last May as Green charged.

2 Boards Cleared

Arlington Racial Suits Thrown Out

The Arlington County board and the Arlington school board were cleared yesterday of alleged segregation law violations which formed the basis for separate ouster complaints against the two bodies.

Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy dismissed the complaints after hearing on nine charges. The county board has been accused of five violations in a complaint filed by Lindell F. Shrum while the school board was defendant against four charges brought by a special grand jury after an investigation of a complaint originally filed by John Locke Green, attorney.

Judge McCarthy initially threw out eight of the charges—the five against the county board and three of the four against the school board — on motion of Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan. The remaining charge against the school board was dismissed after the jurist heard arguments on a demurrer filed by school board attorneys.

The first eight counts were dismissed after Hassan told the court they were based on mixed attendance at "governmental functions" of the two boards, not subject to State segregation laws.

The "functions" included zoning and budget hearings of the county board; classes for police, public health nurses and food handlers; educational meetings at the county health department, "in-service" training classes and workshops for county school teachers and preschool examinations for county pupils.

The remaining charge, subject of an hour and a half hearing, was based on a music festival held last May at the Washington-Lee High School. According to the complaint, no provisions were made for segregation of the audience, although white and Negro music groups performed separately.

In dismissing the ouster petition against the school board, Judge McCarthy said there was "reasonable doubt" as to whether the music festival was a public entertainment or an official function of the school board. If it was an official board function, he said, the board was entitled to dismissal of the charge for the same reason the other eight charges were thrown out.

The jurist said he thought the festival could be construed as an event "for the benefit of the pupils, themselves," and said the fact that they were required to perform before an audience might be considered as "part of their training."

File Demand For Equal Facilities

City School System For Colored Said To Be Vastly Inferior

Special to Journal and Guide

LYNCHBURG—Lynchburg city school officials were confronted last week with a choice of taking steps to equalize white and Negro school facilities or facing court action to compel opening of white schools to Negro pupils.

The demands for better Negro school facilities were presented to the board Tuesday night by Herman L. Taylor, attorney of Raleigh, N. C., spokesman for a delegation of 45 members of the Lynchburg Civic Council and parents who attended the board's meeting at the Wyatt School.

EARLIER, Dr. R. Walter Johnson, president of the Lynchburg Civic Council, an organization of Negro professional, civic and fraternal groups, presented the City Council with a statement assailing its failure to correct slum conditions and to provide adequate school facilities for Negroes.

The threat of court action was made by Mr. Taylor who warned the Board that it must provide Negro children with schools similar to the new E. C. Glass high school and William Marvin Bass elementary school or face the alternative of permitting Negro pupils to attend those white schools.

MR. TAYLOR expressed the delegation's unwillingness to go along with any "ten-year-plan" for improvement and said that Negro residents of Lynchburg want "equal facilities this year."

"Equality delayed for one moment," he declared, "is equality denied."

In his statement Dr. Johnson, who is also chairman of the Citizenship Committee of the PTA Council, cited failure of the City Council to take action on conditions affecting Negroes and said:

"A remark was made labeling this council a 'do nothing council.' "

"SURELY NO ONE could truthfully label this council a 'do nothing council.' A council that is bulding the fourth best high school in the USA for Lynchburg and an elementary school, Marvin Bass, second to none, must go down in history for its foresight and constructive planning. We are proud of the new advanced steps in education made possible by this council.

"This council must be labeled a 'do nothing council for Negroes.' Although all Negro facilities were pooerer and more needed than for white children, council has done nothing to relieve them."

* * *

AMONG THE unequal conditions listed by Dr. Johnson were backless, splinter-filled seats and use of the only Negro school cafeteria in the city as an auditorium which was still unable to accomodate all of the pupils at one time.

Also: use of school corridors for band instruction; principals without offices, but with desks placed in halls; no science labratories or gymnasiums, and poor library facilities.

* * *

EARLIER the school board had considered turning the white Robert E. Lee junior high school over to Negro children after completion of the E. C. Glass high school.

At the last meeting of the board, however, a delegation of white property owners met with the board to protest the transfer on the grounds that it would cause depreciation of property values in the neighborhood.

WARNING THE school board of the steps planned for seeking equal facilities, Mr. Taylor presented an August 15 deadline for a reply from the board.

Mr. Taylor declared that the group he represented in making a demand and not "beseeching or making a tearful appeal" because the board is required by law to provide equal facilities for Negro children.

* * *

"THE NEGRO citizens are not asking any special favors. They are only asking to be treated as citizens. . .They have no objection to the fine edifice being built for white children, but believe that the board should provide the same type of structure for Negro children.

"However, if the board puts all of its money in white schools and has nothing left for Negro schools, the law is plain that there is no alternative except to let the Negro childreg go to the schools."

Schools On Segregation

HAMPTON, Va. — Parents of 125 school children this week filed suit against the Hampton school board to end segregation in the public schools here.

Atty. William D. Butts, Newport, News, filed the complaint for the parents for an order to "cease and desist" segregation policy.

The board has not filed an answer to date. The complaint is being considered by city Atty. J. Walton Hope, jr.

County School Named In Honor Of Mrs. Julia Page

FARNHAM, Va.

In appreciation of the work of Mrs. Julia G. Page, Jeanes supervisor of Richmond county, Va., the new school has been named the Julia G. Page Elementary School, located at Farnham in the lower section of the county.

The school can accommodate about 300 elementary school children, and is rated among the most modern consolidated schools in Virginia. Jesse L. Walker is principal.

MRS. PAGE began her supervisory work in 1917 in Richmond county. She worked through many hardships; walked through rain and snow, stayed over night with any parents who were interested in the educational work.

She has been influential in improving the building facilities and the health and civic conditions of the county.

IN 1936, A GREAT effort was made to secure high school facilities. The first county-wide organization was created with Mrs. Page as president. This organization bought the land for the present Richmond County High School. This school opened as an accredited high school in 1940.

Mrs. Page accredits her success or accomplishments to her progressive superintendent, Blake T. Newton; her deceased husband, R. D. Page, and the kind, sympathetic parents and patrons of both races in the county.

MRS. JULIA G. PAGE

NEW RICHMOND COUNTY SCHOOL—Shown above is the new Julia G. Page Elementary School at Farnham, Va., which was named in honor of Mrs. Julia G. Page, Jeanes supervisor in Richmond county. Mrs. Page, who has been supervisor since 1917, has made such an excellent record that the citizens of the county felt that it was appropriate to name the school in her honor.

THE INSIDE STORY:

Economic pressure feared by plaintiffs

Jobs, homes are at stake in in county school controversy

By RUFUS WELLS

FARMVILLE, Va. — Picture a county in which colored residents outnumber the whites and in which the minority maintains control by denying the majority elementary human rights, and you can understand the positions of certain Prince Edward school segregation plaintiffs who think integration would bring reprisals from their white fellow citizens.

To get the story behind the statements of plaintiffs, I drove and walked through miles of gooey red clay in the backwoods where some of them live.

Colored citizens represent 52 per cent of the 15,000 inhabitants of this county. They compose 59 percent of the school population. In most istances, their education stops before they complete high school. Many of the older ones are almost illiterate.

They work as laborers, or farmers, and their income averages $5 a day.

Davis Family Typical

Typical of the group is the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis who live at Meherrin, 14 miles south of Farmville. To get to their modest frame house you drive three - quarters of a mile — and the mud comes up to your hub caps — then walk the rest of the way when the road becomes impassable.

The Davis family has eight children, two of whom had to leave Prince Edward county to get employment commensurate with their technical training.

Mr. Davis, a farmer who owns 34½ acres of land, has spent 40 years in the county in an unceasing struggle for survival.

Could Starve Us

Mr. Davis declared:

"We raise tobacco, corn, wheat, hogs and chickens. Everything we raise, we have to sell to white people. They could starve us out."

After recounting the difficulty he had experienced in getting a fair price for his products, he said he feared that if the schools were integrated the white buyers would get angry and refuse to buy from small operators like himself.

Mr. Davis who sat near a wood heater in his mud-smeared overalls, interrupted:

"Why just the other day a fellow went downtown and had to go to the toilet. He went to a white toilet, was arrested and fined $5. He didn't have the money and is in jail today.

"You fellows are from Richmond and don't understand Prince Edward county. We don't even have a colored lawyer here and if we get into trouble we have to turn to the white people to speak for us.

Battle For Road

On the question of integrated schools, he said:

"I don't think it would work here, the white folks are too rebelish (prejudiced)." Look at that road, he pointed to the winding road turned by rain into a quagmire, "We've been trying for 40 years to get it paved, but they tell us to build our own road. If there were some white families living on the road they would pave it."

His wife, Mrs. Sallie Davis, pointed out that their daughters had to go to New York to get jobs as clerks. They couldn't get them here. We have no voice here, therefore it is better if we stay as far from them as possible.

Most Vicious Community

Early this month the Minneapolis Tribune sent Reporter Carl Rowan to Prince Edward county to get information behind the school case. Mr. Rowan quoted Dr. Vernon Johns, wealthy colored gentleman farmer, as saying:

"This is one of the most, vicious communities, racially speaking, in the world. It's concealed. But there are many places in the south where the colored farmer can put his products in competition with white products. Not here.

'Colored beans cannot compete with white beans. Negro potatoes cannot compete with white potatoes. In this county, which went Dixiecrat in the presidential election, the non-white is preserved only by abject cowardice.'

The Prince Edward county case began in May, 1951, with a petition for equal facilities and an end to segregation. The petition was signed by plaintiffs in the case currently before the Supreme Court. It was rejected by the school board, and pupils attending the school went on strike

Meanwhile the matter was taken to court. A Federal district court in March, 1952 ruled that facilities were not equal and ordered the board to make them so. The court did not rule that segregation is unconstitutional, per se. The NAACP appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court that on the grounds that segregation is unconstitutional.

Arguments were completed this month and the court is expected to make a ruling next spring.

Explain statements about Afro-American school segregation case

By RUFUS WELLS AND LEE BARROW

FARMVILLE, Va. — Fear of economic pressure that might be exerted by white residents has caused a few of the plaintiffs in the Prince Edward county school segregation case to be concerned for their welfare should the U.S. Supreme Court outlaw segregation in public schools.

The differences of opinion were revealed in a Richmond Times-Dispatch story published Sunday and widely circulated by the news wire service since then.

A haunting fear that they would be dismissed from their jobs and that other economic reprisals would be made against them by white residents of the community, caused the dissenting plaintiffs to fear for their own well being in Prince Edward county.

However, all of the plaintiffs said that they favored integration, but feared that it would bring a harmful reaction from certain white people of the community.

Friends Favor Integration

The plaintiffs who did not fear this reaction were just as vocal in standing by their guns.

Barbara Ann Trent, said she was "shocked" when she read of her co - plaintiffs reneging on their original stand.

She continued:

"All of my friends are in favor of it (integration) and I am sure that those who oppose integration are in the minority — an extremely small minority.

"We don't fuss and fight with them when we work together. I don't see why we should fuss and fight in school."

Says Father Misquoted

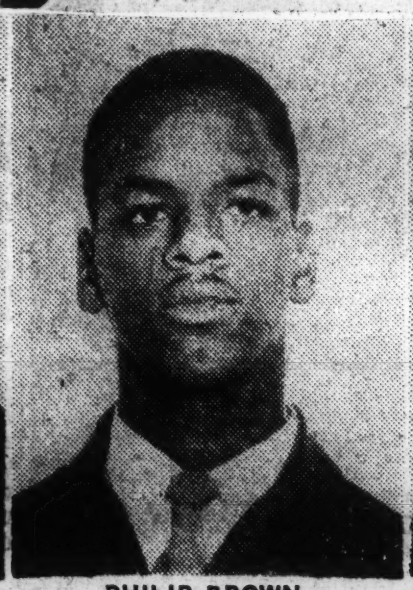
Miss Adeline Dennis, another plaintiff, said her father, Isaiah Dennis, a janitor at Longwood college, was "misquoted" by the daily reporters.

"He didn't mean that he opposed integrating schools but that he didn't think it would work out in Virinia—in New Jersey and New York perhaps, but not in Virigina.

Would Not Object

The 17-year-old high schooler said that if the Supreme Court outlawed segregated schools she would not object to attending an integrated school, and she felt that her father would not object to her attending one.

DOLLY GOODE
Wants schools integrated



PHILIP BROWN
"No comment"

DOROTHY E. DAVIS
"It won't work"

ADELINE DENNIS
"I'll attend integrated school"

BARBARA ANNE TRENT
"I'm for it!"

Another plaintiff, Phillip Brown, 20-year-old senior at Robert Moton High and president of the student council, said he had "no comment" he continued:

"I'd rather not make any statement until the decision is handed down by the Supreme Court. Public opinion is a powerful thing, you know, and it could influence a decision. It's in the hands of nine good old men."

The opinion of the dissenters was expressed graphically by Mrs. John Davis, mother of Dorothy E. Davis, whose name heads the list of 118 plaintiffs. Mrs. Davis, in answer to the question: "Do you favor the abolition of racial segregation in Prince Edward County schools?" replied:

"I do not think mixed schools would work here. We live with a nasty bunch of white people . . . we've got no voice here.

All of the colored people who work here, work for white people. Some work in the box factory, some in wire factory, they make about five dollars a day. They all are common laborers, and their foremen are all white men.

The white people here are just too nasty for mixed schools, they wouldn't know how to act, the colored people would know how to act, but the white wouldn't."

Slender, 16-year-old Dorothy Davis, sat silently by and assented to her parents statements with a nod of her head. Obviously nervous and up-set by being suddenly shoved into the national limelight, Dorothy admitted that she was in favor of integration but didn't think it would work in Prince Edward county.

As her father put it: "The white people here are just too rebelish" (prejudiced).

When word of the schism was published, Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson III, two Richmond lawyers representing the pupils and their parents in the NAACP - sponsored case, revealed that they would contact all of the plaintiffs to ascertain their present opinions.

On Wednesday a team of NAACP investigators including W. Lester Banks, Virginia State NAACP executive secretary, visited the Farmville area and talked with plaintiffs. Their findings will be made public at a later date.

Mr. Hill explained that he was "not worried" about the reported dissension. He continued:

"I am certain that a majority of the plaintiffs still are in favor of what has been done. Some people, both white and colored, have no concept of what constitutes equal educational opportunities. They think in terms of buildings and that's all," Mr. Hill concluded.

Cab's Daughter Teaches . . .

Defender

Va. Integrated School Works

Chicago, Ill.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

Alexandria, Va. — An ironic contradiction to the passionate arguments of attorneys upholding segregation before the Supreme Court in the recent school hearings was revealed this week when a perfect experiment in intergrated schools was found in Jim Crow Virginia.

Sat. 12-26-53

Mrs. Camay Calloway Brooks, 26 year old pretty daughter of Cab Calloway, is one of the most popular teachers on the staff of the intergrated Burgundy country day school. Her class of 20 first graders includes only one Negro child.

The school is in its fifth year of integration and Negro and white children play and study together with no friction, other than normal childish squabbles.

In 1950, the school, a cooperative venture was voted to become open, to both races. Seventeen parents out of 200 voted against the plan and two families withdrew their children. The rest of the families are unanimous in agreement that the plan has been successful.

Defender

Ten of the present number of parents who own the school now are Negro. They include a grocery clerk who is a sculptor in his spare time; A Howard music professor; a teacher and government workers.

Mrs. Brooks, whose husband is a student at Miner Teachers' college in Washington, lives with him and his parents there. She said that she and her husband have tickets to see her father play in Porgy and Bess when it comes to the Capital for a run soon.

Sat. 12-26-53

Born in Baltimore where she attended segregated schools, Mrs. Brooks remembers that the Negro children were uneasy about white children. "We didn't know what to say or do when we met them on the streets. The lack of understanding was the reason for a number of unpleasant incidents between the races."

Meeanwhile, Alexandria School Supt. T. C. Williams told the school board that tests in achievement and mental maturity in the public schools had shown Negro pupils two years behind white children.

Alexandria has 1,500 Negro pupils in a total enrollment of 10,532. Williams said that the lag of the Negro pupils would pose a serious problem if the supreme court should rule in favor of integration.

Mrs. Camay Calloway Brooks

West Point School Case Briefs Filed

Parents Refuse To Send Kids To Another County

RICHMOND

In the latest outgrowth of the stormy West Point School situation, NAACP attorneys last week filed a brief in the Circuit Court of King William County in defense of eight parents who refused a court order to send their children to a high school, 20 miles away from the town.

Oliver W. Hill, of the Hill, Martin, and Robinson law firm of Richmond which is handling the case, told the AFRO that the brief would be the basis for the fight against the educational set-up.

The defense contends that West Point school authorities have not provided equal educational facilities for colored children of the town. his inequality, they point out, increases to a greater degree when school authorities order the children to attend a school controlled by King William county school officials.

Started In September

The trouble started at the beginning of the 1952-53 school term when West Point children refused to attend the Hamilton-Holmes high school located in King William County.

The school which they previously attended in West Point was converted to an elementary school.

The parents who have been arrested are charged with disobeying the state's compulsory educa-education law which requires them to send their children, all under 16, to school. They, together with the NAACP, are preparing an all-out fight.

Conflict Of Laws

In this case, the attorneys have recognized the conflict between the Commonwealth's compulsory education laws and the segregation statutes.

They claim that there was no violation of the compulsory education law since the West Point school authorities have no jurisdiction over King William County school affairs where the Hamilton-Holmes school is located.

Enrollment Denied

The brief stated that "parents of strking West Point students sought to obtain admission into the only public secondary school (the West Point High School) controlled and operated by the town, but this enrollment was refused solely because their children are colored."

"But for the segregation requirements, the defendant's children would have been admitted to the West Point High School, and the proposal that they attend the Hamilton-Holmes High school and is concomitants would never have developed" it continued.

The brief re-emphasizes the fact that West Point school authorities have not afforded any other public secondary school to which attendance can be lawfully required.

In the opinion of the attorneys, the exclusion of the children from the West Point High School solely because of their race or color and the order requiring them to attend the Hamilton Holmes school denies rights guaranteed by the 14th admendment to the Constitution and is therefore unconsitutional and void.

"If the segregation laws could not validly operate to exclude the defendant's children from the West Point High School and compel them to be educated elsewhere, it follows that compulsory attendance laws cannot operate to render defendants criminally liable for a failure to follow an unlawful course dictated by the segregation laws."

The eight parents of striking West Point students who are facing the court are William Billups, Mrs. Julia Carter, James Dobbins, Mrs. Annie Fauntleroy, C. C. Leakes, Taft Manley, Mrs. Cecilia Reid, and Mrs. Hattie Thornton.

They, backed by most colored citizens of the town, and the NAACP, are determined to win the court battle.

In the meantime, the children who are out of school continue their studies at home so their educational progress will not be greatly affected by their absence from school.

Refused To Send Children 20 Miles To Segregated School

RICHMOND, Va.—A 30-day jail sentence and a $50 fine was meted out last week by the Virginia Circuit Court of Appeals to the eight parents who refused to send their children 20 miles outside of the town of West Point to a jim-crow high school.

The cases came before the Circuit Court as a result of appeals filed by the NAACP lawyers in behalf of the parents after the Trial Justice Court of West Point found guilty and convicted the parents of violating the "compulsory attendance laws" of Virginia. They were then fined $200 each.

The briefs were filed with the Circuit Court of Appeals on January 9 by the NAACP attorneys on behalf of the eight parents after they had been arrested and convicted of keeping their children, all under 16, out of school.

SCHOOL STRIKE

The action of the parents, which was called "the West Point strike", came about when the school board closed the Negro high school and ordered the parents to send the students to the Hamilton-Holmes High School, located some 20 miles away from the town of West Point and completely out of the School board's jurisdiction.

Instead, the parents sent their children to the all-white West Point High School for enrollment. They were bluntly refused on the grounds that to accept them would be violating the segregation laws of the State of Virginia. Rather than send the students the distance to the Hamilton-Holmes High School, the parents kept them at home. Because of this action, the State claimed the parents violated the Virginia compulsory attendance laws.

LAWS INVOLVED

In its briefs appealing the convictions, the NAACP stated that not only the attendance law was involved but also the state's segregation law, which was in violation of the 14th Amendment.

Under cross examination at the hearing of the appeal in the Circuit Court, the lone witness for the school board, W. E. Garber, superintendent of schools, admitted that the West Point High School was superior to the Negro high school and had been for 26 years. The school superintendent also admitted that the school board was aware of the objection of the Negro parents to send their children 20 miles out of town to another segregated school.

The Town of West Point made no effort to provide an "equal but separate" school for Negro children, the parents charged.

'STATE VIOLATED LAW'

NAACP lawyers, Spottswood W. Robinson, III, and Oliver W. Hill, stated in their argument that it was the state of Virginia which had violated the law, not the parents.

The court, in handing down its ruling, suspended the fines and sentence of two of the parents because they had enrolled their children into segregated school outside of West Point and the King Williams County.

NAACP lawyers indicated that they will appeal the conviction to the Virginia Supreme Court.

Violated State Law

Conviction of 8 Parents In Jim-Crow Fight Upheld

KING WILLIAM COURT HOUSE, Va.—(ANP) The conviction of eight Negro parents of acts violating Virginia's compulsory school attendance law was upheld here last week by King William County Court.

Council for the defendants insisted, however, that the real question at issue was the state's school segregation practice.

Defense counsel indicated immediately following Judge Lewis Jones' decision that an appeal will be made to the Virginia State Court of Appeals.

Legal action against the parentts was started last October after they refused to send their children to the Hamilton-Holmes School, in King William County about ninteen miles from West Point where all the defendants reside.

Until the beginning of the fall term the twenty-nine students affected had been attending the Beverly Allen High School, in the town of West Point. The West Point school board ordered the local high school suspended and its students to report to the county school for Negroes.

Eight of the students who refused to transfer to the county school were within the age limits set by the school compulsory attendance statute.

Commonwealth Atty. John Paul Causey argued that the sole question before the court was whether or not the parents had violated the state law in not sending their children to school. Judge Jones also ruled out any evidence bearing on segregation, inequality of school facilities or racial discrimination.

Oliver W. Hill and Spottwood W. Robinson III, of Richmond, counsel for the parents, contended that questions of segregation and inequality were the real issues. Judge Jones finally consented that evidence relative to segregation and discrimination might be entered in the record, but it would not be admitted as a basis for influencing a decision as to the guilt or the innicense of the defendants.

W. E. Garbar, school superintendent for West Point and King William County, was the only witness for the state. He had the warrants sworn out against the eight parents.

Segregation In Education Is Deplored

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—Inequalities and segregation in education were deplored as unChristian and indefensible here by President Earl H. McClenney of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute during the convention last weekend of the Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

The featured speaker at the public meeting Thursday night at James Solomon Russell High School attended by a capacity audience, Mr. McClenney asserted that the "South finds itself trapped by its own laws which when drafted, were based on the faculty premise that Negroes were not equal citizens and therefore not covered by the statutes requirin gequalit yof education."

THEIR GOVERNMENTS

In a very real sense, the educator declared, the future of the schools are in the hands of PTAs throughout the country, for they represent the people and the people get as education exactly what they require of their governments.

He aluded the objectives of the parent-teacher association to bring about a closer relationship between the school and the home and remarked that a great deal more needs to be done by parents and teachers to bring about a better understanding of youth problems.

EVERY CHILD

He stressed that equality of opportunity was not the same as identity of opportunity, averring that "it is a crime to require every child to take Latin or shop, for instance."

Charges Board Violated State Segregation Law

ARLINGTON, Va.— (NNPA) — John Locke Green, an attorney and a Republican, whom colored voters helped to keep in office for years as treasurer of Arlington County is using the race issue in an effort to oust from office all five members of the county school board.

Mr. Green last Friday filed a complaint against the schoo' board members, asking the county circuit court to order them to show cause why they should not be removed from office for "malfeasance misfeasance and incompetency."

He charges that the board members violated provisions of the Virginia constitution and statutes by permitting co-mingling of white and colored children.

Mr. Green called for the removal from office of the board chairman, Dr. Curtis Tuthill, and the four members, Dr. Edwin B. Draheim, Dr. Barbara Joy, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell and Warren Cox.

CO-MINGLE

The complaint charges that board members permitted white and colored children to be taught together. Green also charged that the board "did knowingly and wilfully co-mingle white and colored audiences in the Washington-Lee high school auditorium" and "compelled the co-mingling of white and colored teachers, their wives and their husbands at teachers' meetings in the county schools.

WHITE AND COLORED

He also charged that school board members had permitted white and colored persons to be served together in the same school cafeteria.

Mr. Green also said the school board members allowed motion pictures "of nude men and nude women (to be) shown to the public school children.

Superintendent of Schools T. Edward Rutter said white and colored teachers have met together, but no white and colored pupils attended music classes at Washington-Lee last May as Mr. Green charged. He denied that any pictures of nudes had ever been shown in any Arlington school "not even in hygiene or art classes.

Dr. Tuthill said he had no idea what the reference to the movies of nudes meant, but had no comment on the integration charges until he reads the complaint.

Mr. Cox said he personally knew nothing of either charge, but neither of these things had ever been authorized by the school board.

Mrs. Campbell said it was "absolutely untrue" that any movies of nudes were shown and denied that white and colored students were taught in the same classroom. She said Mr. Green apparently was referring to a music festival last May in the Washington-Lee gym.

Music students from all county junior and senior high schools, colored and white alike, attended this festival, she said, but they were seated separately and "they even sang separately except for a patriotic number at the end."

Mrs. Campbell said not only has the present school board strictly adhered to the segregated school system, required by Virginia law, but "we have tried to bend over backwards to eliminate the pressure for nonsegregation by spending thousands of dollars to give colored pupils facilities equal to those of the white.

The two other board members, Dr. Joy and Mr. Draheim, had no comment at this time.

COURT RULED

Mr. Green, a long-time foe of the school board, has pending an appeal of a circuit court decision upholding the right of Federal employees to serve on the board. This suit was filed by Mr. Green in behalf of Attorney Miles Spence Bray.

The race issue was raised in that suit, but the court ruled that it was irrevelant to the issue and that the question of the right of Federal employees to serve on the school board had been settled by the Virginia Court of Appeals in a previous suit brought by Green.

The school board has filed a $700,000 damage suit again Green and Bray, charging them with maliciously, wrongfully, wantonly and wilfully abusing legal process by keeping litigation pending, regardless of its merits.

NEED NOT 'SHOW CAUSE':

Clear school board in test of JC law

ARLINGTON, Va. (NNPA)—All charges against the Arlington county school board and the County Board of violating Virginia's Jim Crow laws were dismissed in Arlington County circuit court Wednesday by Judge Walter E. McCarthy.

Only one of the nine original charges was aired in court and Judge McCarthy dismissed this one after Commonwealth Attorney William J. Hassan conceded that it should be dropped if the court had reasonable doubt as to whether a music festival at Washington-Lee high school for white students was a governmental function or public entertainment.

In dismissing the charges, Judge McCarthy explained that Mr. Hassen agreed that the charges should be dropped if the music festival was a governmental function, but the judge added, if the festival was not a governmental function, then the board members were not acting in their governmental capacities.

Dismissed Charge

In view of these facts, Judge McCarthy dismissed the charge.

The school board members had been cited to show cause why they should not be ousted from office for violating Virginia segregation laws. The charges, designed to bring about the removal of school board members were made by John Locke Green, an attorney and former county treasurer, whom colored voters had helped to keep in office until two years ago. Green is a Republican.

Judge McCarthy dismissed four "charges against the school board. He also threw out five similar charges brought against the County Board by Lindell Shrum, a parent, who enlisted in the fight as a friend of the school board.

Surprised Spectator

Commonwealth Attorney Hassan, acting as prosecutor in the removal proceedings, surprised spectators packing the court room by moving to dismiss all the charges against the two boards except one charging the school board with allowing colored and white pupils to "comingle" at the music festival last May 28 at Washington-Lee high school.

In the case of the music festival, Judge McCarthy sustained a demurrer by James H. Simmons and Armistead L. Boothe, attorneys for the school board, who asked dismissal of the charge.

Virginia law requires that white and colored people be segregated at public entertainments and gatherings in theaters, opera houses and such.

Mr. Boothe argued that the music festival was not covered by the state Jim-Crow statute, but was an official function of the school system. He cited numerous examples of public meetings at which there was no segregation, including a speech by Gov. Adlai Stevenson to a mixed audience of 7,000 in Richmond last year.

Called Private Meetings

Mr. Hassan has asked dismissal of the first eight charges on grounds that the gatherings complained of were private meetings. Mr. Hassan also said that the County Board could not be held liable for enforcement of segregation laws by health or welfare officials because they are not subject to direct removal by the County Board.

Mr. Hassan also said that schools for public health nurses and food handlers, run by the healthy department, did not come under the law applying to public schools. Such schools he said have been "notoriously" exempt from the Jim Crow law in other instances in Virginia and that they are not public assemblies.

The charges against the County Board had been filed by Mr. Shrum after a grand jury asked the court to consider possible violations of segregation laws by the school board. Mr. Shrum said he did not believe the school board alone should have to face charges for what he contended was common practice in Virginia.

Only For Singing

School officials say white and colored pupils were brought together from all over the country for the music festival but were seated separately and rehearsed separately.

Their voices only "co-mingled" when they sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America, the Beautiful," the official said. The audience was not segregated at the festival.

Discussing charges that colored and white persons had "comingled" at public hearings before the County Board on the county budget and rezoning, Mr. Hassan said these sessions are not actually open public meetings, but are duly prescribed meetings of the county board. Spectators, he said, are there by right of law and there is no reference to racial segregation in the statutes concerning such meetings.

Judge McCarthy said that officials have interpreted the law as permitting such gatherings on a non-segregated basis.

Virginia Affairs

School Racial Suits Fought With Calm

By Benjamin Muse

WHEN PROBLEMS of great moment and delicate implications arise, we have peculiar reason to be thankful for the kind of leaders that come to the top in Virginia. Now, in the face of a possibly epochal crisis in relations between the white and Negro races, Virginia's leaders are moving with dignity, and with restraint and, in the opinion of this column, with sober wisdom.

MUSE

No hot-headed utterances have been heard in any responsible quarter—not in the whole long period since the litigation in the school racial segregation cases began. We have heard nothing here about "blood flowing" or about anybody attempting to "plunge a dagger in the back of the South." Nor has there been any suggestion of abolishing the public school system in this state.

Virginians, generally, are opposed to the abolition of segregation by Supreme Court decree. We believe in state rights and we are not ready, on our own initiative, for racial integration in our public schools.

But whatever the Supreme Court decision may be, Virginia is preparing grimly, but loyally, and without inflammatory rhetoric, to make the best of it. That is the position of most of Virginia's political leaders, and that is the gist of this Commonwealth's case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE ANCIENT PREJUDICE against the intermingling of the two races is still present among many thousands of Virginians. It is especially prevalent among the more ignorant element of white people and among those in areas with a heavy Negro population.

But few among Virginia's leaders defend racial segregation in principle. Most of them agree that segregation is wrong and should be brought to an end, eventually. They differ widely in their opinions as to how soon it should be ended.

The Virginia attorneys in their brief conceded: "As time passes, it may well be that segregation will end"—although they insisted that "the judges of the proper time to end it should be the legislators who are so much nearer the facts of the racial problems that caused segregation."

If segregation is to be ended, they urged the court to "permit gradual amalgamation."

SIGNIFICANTLY, the Virginia brief also said: "We venture to suggest that if immediate amalgamation were ordered in Virginia schools, they could not reopen for 12 months."

That statement reflects the study of the problem state officials have made. It is estimated that a year would be necessary for reorganization, indoctrination of teachers and administrative adjustment to an integrated school system.

Dowell J. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction, believes desegregation could be accomplished—without a public upheaval.

If the Supreme Court should decree desegregation, and if the decision should lead to violence in some other states, it will be in part because leaders in those states have predicted violence. Disorder in Virginia will be minimized by the sheer determination of Virginia leaders that there shall be no disorder here.

SINCE THE APPEALS from lower court decisions on the South Carolina and Virginia school segregation cases, there has been a growing feeling that it may be "later than we think." There has been considerable spiritual preparation for a possible critical step in interracial relations. More and more has been said from the pulpit about the sin of racial discrimination.

Last week, on the eve of the Supreme Court hearing on the school cases, the Richmond Ministers' Association adopted a resolution petitioning the General Assembly to repeal the laws requiring segregation on common carriers and in public assemblies. The Virginia Council of Churches had already taken a stand against segregation on common carriers.

I have never seen Virginia politicians so far removed from politics as when they discuss the possibility of a Supreme Court decision ending segregation in public schools.

"There can be no politics about this," they say. "If that happens, there will be no party, no faction. We'll all just have to get together and work it out."

The difficulties, even the dangers, are not to be underestimated, but in that spirit, whatever the Supreme Court may decide, Virginia can take it in stride.

Va. Negroes Found Split on Integration

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12 (AP).—Not all of the 69 Negro families listed as plaintiffs in the Virginia antisegregation suit now before the Supreme Court actually want racial segregation ended, The Times-Dispatch said tonight.

Two newsmen who questioned 19 of the 69 families in Prince Edward County reported that only five of the Negro families declared themselves unequivocally for integrated white and Negro schools.

Six families said they definitely preferred a continuance of Virginia's school separation policy. The other eight families said Reporters Bill McIlwain and Alf Goodykoontz stands "in the middle."

The families "were scattered . . . and they differed considerably in occupation and economic status. They would seem, then, to represent a good cross-section of opinion."

The suit originated in 1951 when it was alleged that Negro schools in Prince Edward were unequal to schools provided white children. Since then, an $840,000 high school has been built for Negroes. It opened last September.

The Times-Dispatch indicated the survey, after a check, had shown the specific Negro student in whose behalf the antisegregation suit was filed—Dorothy E. Davis—now "does not want integrated (i. e., non-segregated) schools."

The Davis girl was a freshman at the old Robert R. Moton High School for Negroes when the suit was precipitated by a two-week-long "protest" strike against "poor conditions" by 450 Moton pupils in April, 1951.

The Times-Dispatch quoted the Davis girl, now 16 and an honor student, as saying, "I'd rather have it go the way it is."

When asked if she hoped the Supreme Court would strike down segregation, she was quoted as saying, "No."

"I don't think we'd be happy, and I don't think they (white students) would be happy," she said.

Her mother, Mrs. Sallie Pride Davis, said, "I'm proud we got the new school, but I would have felt better if it had been put up in peace."

The old school, she said, was "bad . . . when it rained, it leaked in on the children. The heating was bad. . . . It was overcrawded. . . . I don't want non-segregation. The new school is what we wanted."

An exactly opposite view was expressed by Mrs. Sallie Spencer, mother of eight. She said, "Certainly, white and colored children should go to school together. We're all human beings. The same God serves both races."

Mrs. Viola W. Neal agreed. She said, "They can equalize and they still won't get schools equal until they end segregation."

But Mrs. Kate Johnson said: "My race should stay to itself."

Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, president of the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peopde, which instituted the suit, said he was "quite surprised" at the survey results.

Said Dr. Tinsley, a dentist, "This is the first time I have heard anything like that. In the beginning, it was stated that 100 per cent of the Negro people in that section were for abolition of segregation. Our attorneys took the case because of this feeling."

14d(1) 1952 Virginia

3 U.S. Judges Uphold Segregated Schools

Admit Inequality; NAACP To Appeal

RICHMOND, Va. — Spottswood Robinson, III, an attorney for the NAACP, said last Saturday he will appeal the decision of a three-judge federal court which ruled segregation in Virginia high schools is constitutional.

The court ruled segregation is constitutional, although high school facilities for Negro pupils are "not substantially equal" to those of white.

The decision was handed down last Friday after a three-day hearing which ended two weeks ago.

In its decision the court ordered Prince Edward County school officials to "proceed with all reasonable diligence and dispatch" to equalize schools. However, no date was set for the equalization.

As a part of the equalization program, a school officials pointed out at the hearings that construction of an $800,000 Negro high school will begin in the Spring.

Attorney Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., declared "the decision of the court will bolster the course of public education in Virginia for both races."

The NAACP suit against Prince Edward County schools was the first direct attack on segregation at a high school level. The decision of the judges was patterned after the decision of a South Carolina court which upheld segregation in elementary schools.

The South Carolina decision was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court but was sent back on a technicality.

A three-judge federal tribunal last week listened to evidence from both sides in new developments in the Clarendon county (S. C.) anti-segregation school suit.

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, pointed out that school trustees are trying to equalize facilities, but have not done so. And each day they remain unequal, Negro children are deprived of their Constitutional Rights for equal educational opportunities.

School trustees argued that Clarendon county is acting in good faith in providing equal facilities.

The case was appealed to the high court following an unfavorable decision a year ago.

Hearing the case were two judges who heard the original case last year — Judges John J. Parker and George Bell Timmerman. Absent is the third member of the original trio — Judge J. Waties Waring, now retired. In his place was Circuit Judge Armistead M. Dobie of Norfolk, Va.

Last year, Judge Waring declared that segregation per se (in itself) automatically discriminated against Negro children.

The majority opinion agreed that Negro schools in Clarendon county were inferior to those for whites, but did not act against Jim Crow. The court ordered the county to report within six months what it had done to equalize the schools.

Clarendon county is in what is called the "low country" of South Carolina and has an enrollment of 2,799 Negro children to only 295 whites.

The county declared it had spent $5,515,000 for Negro school improvement and $1,992,000 for white schools.

Dowell J. Howard, superintendent of public construction in Virginia, declared at the hearings that if the court ruled segregation is unconstitutional, public funds for unsegregated schools would be cut off.

Oliver W. Hill, also an attorney for the NAACP, declared:

"I am very disappointed. Not only do we want to win a decision against segregation, but we would also like to win it in a Virginia court. I think such a decision would be beneficial to the whole educational program."

The decision of the court pointed out that "Virginia alone employs as many Negro teachers in her public schools, according to testimony, as are employed in all the 31 non-segregated states.

"Likewise, it was shown that in 29 of the even 100 counties in Virginia the schools and facilities for the colored are equal to the white; in 17 more they are now superior, and, upon completion of work now authorized or in progress, another five will be superior.

Of the 27 cities, five have Negro schools and facilities equal to the white and eight more have better Negro schools than white."

Equalize Or Else School Board Told

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The Negro Civic Council here stated last week that no immediate legal action would be taken if the Lynchburg school board "promises" to take steps toward providing equal facilities for Negro and white students.

Several weeks ago the civil council issued an ultimatum to the school board threatening court action if their demands for immediate steps to equalize the schools were not heeded.

Dr. R. Walter Johnson, president of the Negro Civic Council stated that "We know it is impossible to equalize the schools by the Fall of 1952 or even by 1953." He said "we are only asking for some immediate action from the school board to show its good faith."

The deadline set by the civic council for a "satisfactory reply, with a lawsuit as the alternative, is August 15.

Virginia's Bias Education Laws Challenged By Parents

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

RICHMOND, Va. — Witnesses for Negro citizens challenging Virginia's segregation laws charged Tuesday separation of white and Negro students violates the "basic concepts of Democracy."

Dr. John J. Brooks, Director of an experimental, interracial new Lincoln School in New York, said segregation tends to have a "frustrating effect" upon Negroes. He said segregation is not compatible with the teachings of brotherly love, and the pledge of allegiance to the American flag, which proclaims "liberty and justice for all."

RETARDS REASONABILITY

M. Brewster Smith, Chairman, Psychology Department, Vassar College, said segregation retards personality development, and produces a feeling of inferiority. He said through segregation the Negro is made to feel "quarantined."

He proposed a sudden end to segregation, rather than what he described as a "gradual, pussyfooting approach."

Judge Armistead M. Dobile, one of three federal judges hearing the case, said Smith raised a question which was "better addressed to the legislature," than the court.

Effects of segregation were brought out after other witnesses attacked equipment used for Negro schools in Prince Edward County, Va., as inadequate.

Dr. Thomas M. Henderson, Dean of the Virginia Union University at Richmond, said there were 15 school buses serving the two white high schools and only nine transporting pupils to the one Negro high school.

He said the buses for Negroes are "handed down as their safety hazard increases."

BACKS UP CLAIMS

The Negro educator presented a series of 40 photographs to back up his claim of inadequacy of the bus transportation for Negro students of Prince Edward County. He said buses used for white pupils were valued at $44,000 while the ones used for Negro students were valued at $23,000.

Federal Judge Dobie remarked that the "issue is of national or even international importance."

The suit is directed against the Prince Edward County School Board, but the state of Virginia is playing the lead role in the defense.

Against contentions of the plaintiffs that more money is being spent in operation of the schools for white children, Thomas J. McIlwaine, Division Superintendent of Schools, countered that $800,000 has been earmarked for construction of a second Negro high school by the fall of 1953. He said it would be better than any school for white pupils in the county.

Spotswood Robinson, Attorney representing the Negro parents who filed the suit, said presentation of his evidence is almost complete. McIlwaine predicted the state would take about two days with its defense to the charges raised.

Striking Pupils Hold Makeshift Classes

West Point, Va. Teen-Agers Fight Hi School Transfer

WEST POINT, Va. (NNPA) — Twenty - four of the 29 colored high school pupils, who struck against being transferred to an out-of-county school, have set up a school in an abandoned town-owned building, it was learned last Friday.

The makeshift school has been holding classes since Sept. 8 in a frame building that was formerly a part of Beverly Allen School, the jim-crow school here. Virginius Thornton, a former teacher, is conducting the classes.

Town officials were surprised by the move. L. P. George, chairman of the local school board, learned of the makeshift school last Thursday and immediately began an investigation. He aid permission to use the building should have been obtained from the board.

5 On jobs

Mrs. Florence Edwards, president of the colored Parent-Teacher Association, said all but five of the toln's colored high school pupils are attending the classes. She said the five others had gone to work or were attending schools elsewhere.

The strike for equal school facilities in West Point began with the opening of the 1952-53 school term. The entire colored high school student body refused to board the bus for school Friday morning, Sept. 5, in protest against being transferre from the Beverly Allen School to the Hamilton-Holmes School in King William County.

An arrangement had been made between the King William County and the local school boards for the 29 colored high school students here to attend the King William County Hamilton - Holmes Consolidated High School. The local board has moved the colored pupils who attended Beverly Allen Elementary School into the brick structure occupied last year by the high school students.

The high school students refused to accept the transfer. A new bus, purchased by the town to carry them the eighteen miles to the King William County School, has yet to carry a passenger.

The student-strike followed an Allen School PTA meeting Thursday night, Sept. 4, at which the PTA indicated that it wanted West Point to continue to maintain a high school for colored students.

Dr. W. H. Hosfield, a member of the town's school board, said it was necessary to transfer the students to Hamilton - Holmes School to provide colored pupils with a broader curriculum and to make room for the greatly expanded white elementary enrollment at Beverly Allen School.

To Consult NAACP

Mrs. Edwards said "the parents and students are holding out against going to school because we are dissatisfied with the school board's plans." She also said the problem will be presented to the NAACP.

Besides Thornt,n, a second-year Virginia Union University student who is serving as as teacher without pay, the PTA has secured the services of John Lee, a Va. State College student.

Mrs. Edwards said a member of the Beverly Allen PTA has been at the makeshift school each day since classes began. She said other instructors are to be obtained when Thorton and Lee leave to begin their own classes this month.

Teacher Rehired By White Town

CASSVILLE, Wisc. — This community's lone Negro resident, Mrs. Rebecca Wyatt, who was greeted by a surprise board of education when she came here to teach last fall, was rehired Wednesday night for another term.

The arrival here of Mrs. Wyatt, a native of Paris, Tenn., created national interest last year. The board engaged her through a teachers' agency, assuming she was white.

Rehire First Race Teacher

CASSVILLE, Wis. — (ANP) — Mrs. John Wyatt, a graduate student in summer session at the University of Wisconsin; will return this fall to her teaching job here.

She was hired last fall as the first Negro teacher in the local school system. At the time she was hired, the school board was not aware of her racial identity.

This summer, she joined her husband at the University of Wisconsin. John Wyatt, recently discharged from the Army after 15 months in Korea, also is a teacher. He will teach in Potosi, Wis.

Agricultural and Mechanical Institute (Normal, Alabama)

H. 235, by Hawkins* (Etowah) and others: Making a conditional appropriation of $175,000 for each of the next two fiscal years _____ for purchase of land [illegible] construction of a [illegible] at the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal.

Churches, Negroes Improving Segregation Prolem, Blair Says

An awakening of a "powerful religious tone" among Southerners and demands from Negroes for better educational facilities are two reasons for the Southern Negroes' progress during the last 15 years.

That was what Dr. J. C. Blair, director of the Negro education division, State Department of Education, told members of the Montgomery Exchange Club here yesterday.

"Progress in Negro education in the South in the last 15 years has been outstanding," Dr. Blair said.

He said Southern white people have come to feel that better education for the Negro "is the right thing."

Bills before the U.S. Supreme Court concerning educational facilities have already been argued and decisions are expected this spring, Dr. Blair said. These educational facilities, he emphasized, "if separate must be equal."

Pride was expressed by the educator in the fact that there are now 98 buses transporting 3,662 Negro pupils to school.

Two Negro colleges are state-supported, he added. One of these, Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery, is the largest college for Negroes in the United States. The other is State A&M at Huntsville.

Enrollment at the two institutions for higher education for Negroes has increased in the last 15 years from 2,000 students to 9,000. Both colleges are accredited.

Dr. Blair was introduced by James Stovall, program chairman.

A plaque was presented the Exchange Club by M. H. Potter on behalf of the Salvation Army for the outstanding work done for the Christmas Cheer program.

Negro Colleges Submit Budgets

Fund Hikes Urged In Fiscal Allowances

The state's two major Negro colleges yesterday asked the state legislative budget committee for substantial increases in their fiscal allowances.

H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery, requested $875,000 for each of the next two years.

That would be a 14 per cent increase in the present appropriation of $750,000, and is the same budget asked by Dr. Trenholm in 1951. Included in the request was a $15,000 item for adding additional classroom space to the two-year branch college in Mobile.

A $180,000 annual budget boost was sought by Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A & M College for Negroes near Huntsville. The school now has a $500,000 appropriation.

The Alabama School of Trades at Gadsden, now receiving $133,400, asked for $165,052 in 1953-54 and $202,415 the following fiscal period. The trade school at Dothan wanted $114,529 and $135,297 instead of the present $104,000.

The new trade school at Tuscaloosa, expected to open about July 1, asked $213,808 the first year and $141,527 the next. Superintendent H. I. James said the first year request included money for new equipment which has not been provided.

The new Negro trade school at Mobile, expected to open in January, asked $167,588 and $147,185.

A $140,196 budget next year and a $140,256 allowonce the following was presented for the Negro trade school at Wenonah in Jefferson County, which now operates on $85,000.

Earlier in the day the normally hard-to-impress committee members listened to an appeal for more money to help make Alabama's estimated 70,000 blnid persons more self-sustaining.

The grim picture was drawn by Dr. John E. Bryan in his budget request for the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind in Talladega. He asked $55,000 more next year in operating funds plus $460,000 for building needs.

Dr. Bryan, a former Jefferson County school superintendent, told the budget planners the cost of living has made it impossible to give the kind of training that students in the deaf and blind schools should have.

The teachers don't even get the same pay scale that others receive elsewhere in the state, he said. Part of the proposed budget increase for next year and a suggested $12,000 deficiency appropriation for the rest of the present fiscal year would go for salary raises.

Breaking the budget down, Dr. Bryan asked for an increase from $663,000 to $708,000 for each of the next two years for the deaf and blind institute, a gain of $45,000. For the adult blind appropriation, he requested a boost from $55,000 to $65,000.

The superintendent estimated there are 70,000 blind people in Alabama, virtually all of whom need some training. Only 250 are enrolled in his institution; the rest are outside and receive what help they can get from home teachers on the institute's staff.

Another school, Alabama College for Women at Montevallo, submitted its budget likewise during the day, asking for an increase from $515,000 to $525,000.

Expanding horizons—

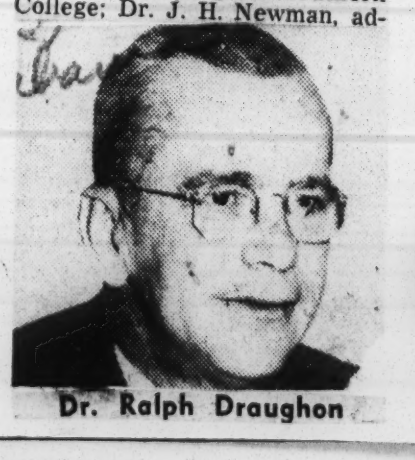
'Higher Education in Alabama' is theme for last of Channel 13 horizon programs

A discussion of "Higher Education in Alabama" on Channel 13 at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon will end the series of 12 programs in the "Expanding Horizons" series which have been scheduled for the past two weeks in connection with the expansion of power and coverage of Channel 13, WAFM and WAPI.

Channel 13 is now readying to go on 316,000 watts. WAFM early in August increased its power to 71,000 watts, and WAPI through its 24-hour schedule, has greatly increased its service to Alabama listeners.

Dr. P. P. Burns

Moderator of the Higher Education in Alabama program will be Dr. F. E. Lund, president of the Alabama State College for Women at Montevallo. On the panel will be Dr. Ralph Draughon, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn; President George R. Stuart of Birmingham-Southern College; Dr. J. H. Newman, administrative dean at the University of Alabama; and Dr. P. P. Burns, dean of the college at Howard College. Clarence B. Hanson Jr. will speak for The Birmingham News Co.



Dr. Ralph Draughon

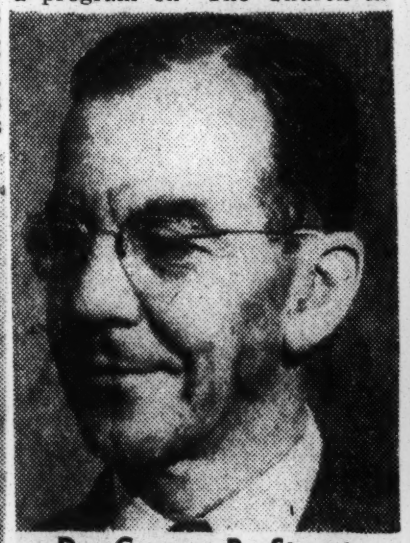
A PICTURE OF "Negro progress in Alabama" was drawn this afternoon on Channel 13 in the series by five outstanding citizens of the Negro race. Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College in Birmingham, was

James H. Newman

moderator, and panelists included Bishop I. H. Bonner of the African Methodist Church; President J. F. Drake of Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College at Huntsville; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute; President Arthur D. Gray of Talladega College, Lionel F. Baxter, manager of radio for the Television Corp., and vice president of The Television Corp., spoke for The Birmingham News Co.

Dr. F. E. Lund

The series which concludes tomorrow afternoon opened with a program on "The Church in



Dr. George R. Stuart

Alabama" on Sept. 13. Other programs in the series included "Labor in Alabama;" "Agriculture in Alabama;" "Local Government in Alabama;" Public Schools in Alabama;" "Organized Sports in Alabama;" "Women's Interests in Alabama!" "Business and Industry in Alabama;" "Music and Art in Alabama;" and "Alabama in Washington."

General chairman of the series was Ray A. Furr, assistant to the president of The Television Corp. In charge of production for the series was Henry Norton and Johnny Johnson of Channel 13.

Henry P. Johnston, president of The Television Corp., and executive vice president of The Birmingham News Co., expressed gratification at the response the stations have received from the series.

If Supreme Court Bans Separate Schools

JUDGE PLOTS WAY TO KEEP JIM CROW

$250,000,000 to Equalize Public Schools in 'Bama

State Senator Says Death of Vinson Hurt Chances of White South

(Special to the Courier)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A "White Supremacy" advocate used "National Citizenship Day," Sept. 17, to reveal his scheme for saving the jim-crow school system in the event the United States Supreme Court blots the latter out.

Judge Horace C. Wilkinson of Birmingham, who espoused the "League for White Supremacy" some years ago, spoke before the Mobile Real Estate Association at Admiral Semmes Hotel. He said that the "Compact clause" of the Federal constitution could be utilized to reconstruct legally the separate school system should the court hand down a decision against the latter. His speech was labeled a "Constitution Day" address.

* * *

IN MONTGOMERY the same day, State Senator Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette speaking at a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting held in the Jefferson Davis Hotel said that the pending school segregation cases, from the Southern viewpoint, were hurt by the death of Chief Justice Fred Vinson.

"He (Vinson) was a friend of the South," Mr. Faulkner said. He warned against rash plans to circumvent an anti-jim-crow decision "since the high tribunal might make a ruling that would preclude the action we plan." He estimated that it would take upwards of $250,000,000 to bring the Negro public schools of Alabama up to the white ones.

Judge Wilkinson, who served as special counsel for the city of Birmingham in defending the racial zoning laws, which he lost all the way up and to the Supreme Court, in his speech ripped the U. S. Supreme Court justices and dubbed them "ministers of miscegenation." Under his "compact plan," Judge Wilkerson asserted that the jim-crow states could keep the dual schools by signing contracts with each other.

"IF THE provisions in our state constitution requiring separate schools for the races is stricken down, the mongelization of America may be deferred by Alabama entering into contract with a majority of the states, approved by Congress, to educate the races in separate schools," Judge Wilkinson asserted.

He added: "I say a majority of other states because, in my opinion, it will not be difficult to get the Western States and some of the Central States to make an agreement of this kind with us."

in the continuation of the school system beyond any present provision or capacity to meet and compel serious consideration of the abandonment of the function of public education.

". . . . Sterilize the police power of the state, reflected in many statutes, which has promoted and is essential to the preservation of domestic tranquility."

Solons Request Special Session If School Segregation Is Killed

The Alabama legislature formally asked Gov. Gordon Persons to call a special session if the U. S. Supreme Court should act to strike down school segregation laws.

A resolution by Sen. J. M. Bonner of Wilcox County, ardent champion of white supremacy, cleared the House on an apparent unanimous voice vote.

Under the Bonner resolution a six-man legislative committee, three from each house, would be appointed to determine what legislation would be needed to protect the state's interests in the face of such a Supreme Court decision.

It further directs the attorney general of Alabama to intervene in one or more of the school segregation cases now pending the nation's highest court.

Bonner's resolution predicted that abolition of segregation in the public schools would:

"Disorganize the operation of the public school system in Alabama, throw into confusion both the training and assignment of teachers and force the reallocation of all pupils.

"Impose expense upon the state

PRESIDENTS and other representatives of the 11 colleges and universities of Alabama will convene in quarterly session at 10 a.m. Monday, at Payne College. Dr. J. King Chandler, III, is host president.

Primarily a study group, the Association of College Presidents and Executives is designed to enrich the offerings of the colleges in Alabama.

Dr. J. M. Goddard, executive secretary, Southern Association of Colleges, commission on colleges and universities, will lead in a discussion on accreditation. Dr. Still, from the State Department of Education, will present a lecture on problems and trends in teacher-certification.

Colleges to be represented are: Alabama A. and M., President J. F. Drake, Dr. H. H. Lee, Dean J. H. Browder and Prof. C. W. Orr; Alabama State, Pres. H. Councill Trenholm, Dr. J. T. Brooks, Dean W. E. Anderson and John Duncan; Birmingham Baptist, Dr. T. D. Bussey and Mrs. Olivia Anderson; Lomax-Hannon, Dr. T. M. Patton and Dean N. W. Stevenson;

Miles, Pres. W. A. Bell, Mrs. M. W. Blissett and Miss Marjorie Hopkins; Oakwood, Pres. F. L. Paterson and J. T. Stafford; Selma University, Pres. C. Popez McAllister and Dean Richard Ellis; Stillman, Pres. Samuel B. Hay and Dean B. B. Hardy; Talladega, Pres. Arthur D. Gray, and dean of the college; Tuskegee Institute, Pres. F. D. Patterson, Dean C. G. Gomillion and Dr. T. C. Burnette.

A. M. E. Bishop I. H. Bonner will greet the educators.

Negro Education Facilities Enlarged

Alabama now can boast of new and enlarged facilities for Negro higher education, and improved grammar and high school education for all children. Regarding the efforts that have been made to improve the facilities for higher education of negroes in the state, a recent issue of the Alabama State Teachers Assn. Yearbook reports that there has been accelerated effort to improve the facilities for the education of negroes and most significant strides have been made in increasing the appropriations for maintenance, in broadening and expanding "upward" the curriculum offerings, and in making appreciable additions to the plant facilities.

In Alabama, the appropriations for the higher education of Negroes have been greatly increased, the offerings have been broadened on the undergraduate level as well as extended upward into the gaduate area both at Alabama State College and Tuskegee. The state maintains the State College for Negroes at Montgomery and contributes to the support of Tuskegee. At Stillman College, in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Negroes are receiving a splendid college education under a consecrated Christian faculty and a progressive administration.

Enrollment At Alabama State College Here Makes It Largest Negro School In Nation

By DR. H. COUNCIL TRENHOLM
President Alabama State College

There are several unique distinctions associated with the state of Alabama in the historic war and reconstruction period of 1860-1875. The beginning of the new Alabama State College for Negroes is one of these significant events about which there may not be general acquaintance.

Faced with the necessity for rewriting its constitution which was approved in 1888, there was for the state of Alabama the circumstance of formulation and adoption of a state constitution which provided for a state board of education, and which also stipulated that there would be distribution and use of state school funds on a racial pro rata basis.

To operate schools, there must be teachers. It thus was a decision to provide appropriation for training of teachers before the colored school fund was apportioned to the local system.

The first approach in 1870 was through the conduct of teacher training classes in the then private and philanthropic academies located in Montgomery, Huntsville, Marion and Sparta. There was decision by the State Board of Education in 1872, with reaffirmation in 1874, to take over a school being operated at Marion by the American Missionary Association and to use it for an authorized "State Normal School and University." Thus it is that the present "Alabama State College for Negroes" can date its operation back 78 years to the school year of 1874-75.

An Historic Year

In the history of educational evolution in Alabama, the year of 1887 has memorable significance not only for the changes in the system of distribution of public school funds but also for the Alabama State College in the change of its site of operation. The legislature of 1887 discontinued the State Normal School and University at Marion and authorized a new institution at an acceptable location which would be known as "The Alabama Colored People's University."

It was in the summer of 1887 that the late William Burns Paterson, who had become president in 1878 of the school of Marion, made his appeals to the Negro citizens in Montgomery for their participation in the effort to have Montgomery accepted as the site for this state school. The record of those early efforts include some excerpts from The Montgomery Advertiser. The several Negro churches of Montgomery are prominent in the history of that year. The result was that the sum of $5,000 was raised to purchase the site on which the school was to be located and which is the present original campus located on the east side of South Jackson Street between Tuscaloosa Street and Thurman Street.

In Rental Houses

"The Alabama Colored People's University" began its operation in the fall of 1887 in some rented houses and the Beulah Baptist Church located on Norton Street, one block east of South Union Street. There was a Supreme Court decree in 1888 that the law creating this institution was unconstitutional. There was the legislative decision of 1889 to confirm the establishment of the school here in Montgomery with its new name being "The State Normal School for Colored Students."

Thus began a period of existence and operation in Montgomery which now extends over 65 years within which there has been the recurrent expression of interest for assistance on the part of the many officials and leaders and citizens of this great community which is Montgomery.

The three decades from 1889 through 1919 comprise the most significant period of foundation-building of the State Normal School at Montgomery. This was a period in which the school was to become firmly established and accepted as a great potential asset for the State of Alabama as well as a great advantage and convience to the city and citizens of Montgomery.

Paterson's Leadership

This was to be the period of wise leadership and inspiring perserverance of the late William Burns Paterson who was privileged to serve as president of the school for 38 crucial years. To him fell the obligation to develop interest in the school which led to its reaffirmed creation at Montgomery and to stimulate a continuing interest which has become the basis for the accelerated expansion of the present decades. To him must be given the credit for laying the foundation and setting the goals of character, morality and patriotism which is the record of Alabama State College.

It was within this 38-year period that the school occupied its original site north of Thurman Street, utilized a first frame building until it was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1904 and encompassed the period of erection and service of the present Tullibody Hall and four surrounding structures which have been remodeled or replaced.

Upon the death of Mr. Paterson in 1915 there was a plant then valued in excess of $47,000 toward which the State of Alabama had contributed only $20,000. The record of response from alumni and citizens both white and Negro, extended through that entire 30 years from the period of purchase of the land on which the school was to be located.

Curriculum Evolution

The period was the occasion for the evolution of the curriculum and the associated instructional emphasis. In the first years there was a five-year normal school based upon the completion of the eighth grade. In the first two decades of the 20th century there was the evolving pattern of the provision for the training and certification of teachers.

A "reduction" of the curriculum in 1916 was somewhat in preparation for the epochal step taken by the Alabama legislature of 1919 in response to the suggestion from a state survey made by the Alabama State Office of Education in 1917-18.

These three decades had been also the occasion for the transfer of the instruction and administration of the school to Negro teachers. A graduate of the school, the late John William Beverly who was the first Negro teacher, became the first Negro president, serving for a five-year period 1915-1920.

A Momentous Period

The period of 1920-1940 was to be a momentous period in the development and expansion of the Alabama State College.

This development meant the addition of a college department with the first two years having begun in 1920 and the other two years initialed in 1929 to lead to the conferring of the first degrees in May, 1931. Branch summer schools at Birmingham and at Mobile were to be initiated in 1927 and have been operated each subsequent summer. A two-year branch all-year college at Mobile was begun in 1936 to offer opportunity for the first two years of college work to an approximate enrollment of 400 students annually.

There was to be expansion in facilities. A first decision of 1919 lead to the initiation of dormitory life through the appropriation of $20,000 from the State of Alabama as its matching of a $30,000 grant from the General Education Board. Thus, it was that the two buildings (now named Jackson Davis Dormitory and Kilby Dormitory) were erected for first occupancy in 1922 along with the president's home which has been subsequently remodelled. There were improvements and alterations in the existing structures on the old campus which included the enlargement and veneering of the buildings now known as Dillard Hall and as Stewart Hall.

Decision By Graves

The great decision was to be made in 1927 by the late Gov. Bibb Graves and the associated State Superintendents John W. Abercrombie and Robert E. Tidwell. This great decision was to expand south of Thurman Street and to acquire a significant block of property on which the new college has been built and is now in congested circumstance. It was in 1927 that the General Education Board made another significant grant of $125,000 toward what ultimately became a half million dollar outlay for capital improvements. It was in this period that the present administration building (Paterson Hall) and the women's dormitory (Bibb Graves Hall) at the end of South Jackson Street were erected.

The depression years were also of advantage to the development at Alabama State College. The commodious gymnasium was built from three WPA grants along with supplemented college funds. The athletic field with its concrete wall and concrete seats represented another construction through WPA labor. The paving of the driveways, the conversion of the top floor of Paterson Hall from an attic to a library and other associated construction and remodelling improvements were also done by WPA.

The John W. Beverly Science Hall, erected just before 1940, was a WPA project through which the federal government granted approximately $50,000 and for which the remaining amount was at first financed by student amortization bonds.

Period Of Preparation

These two decades encompassed a five-year period of service of the late President George W. Trenholm for whom the library is named, and of the first 15 years of the service period of 28 years of the present president of the institution. Again this period was in preparation and in anticipation of what have been the most recent developments and the bright potentialities of a future service to the State of Alabama.

There has been transformation and completion of some major facilities during the past 10 years.

Again it was the World War II aftermath which led to the erection of five temporary buildings along with three other buildings erected by the college from donated and purchased war material.

There has been the completed construction of three major buildings in line with the site-plot plan and in accordance with the developing plans approved by the 1945 session of the state legislature. John W. Abercrombie Hall is a facility for the accommodation of 200 women. George W. Trenholm Memorial Library is a facility for 200 readers and 70,000 volumes. The new dining hall provides seating capacity of 600 students but line service to provide for more than 1,000 service at each meal and much larger numbers for certain occasions.

Site Expanded

There has been the utilization of a special appropriation of $200,000 for site acquisition for the extension of the east boundaries of the campus site as well as some additional south expansion. There has been the donation of the common stock and the associated operation responsibility for the John Brown Courts which comprise 32 two-bedroom apartments.

The college, through its alumni and friends and utilization of some funds, has been able to carry forward a further improvement. There is first use this fall, by student in physical education of a most modern swimming pool. There was expansion of facilities of the laboratory instruction units and the associated construction in some additional areas. There are improvements and additional temporary constructions at Mobile for the enlarged science and laboratory facilities as well as for an auditorium-gymnasium.

The next goal is the utilization of a grant of $100,000 from the General Education Board to be ap-

plied toward the cost of erection of a classroom and administration building. The State Legislature has just made appropriation of its required participation. However, this appropriation has necessarily been put in the "conditional category." There is thus the "hopeful wait" for the determination of available surplus out of which this appropriation may be paid on a two-year basis. This is the final grant from the General Education Board which terminates its operation next year. This is another opportunity for the State of Alabama and this college to have the addition of a facility which will probably cost more than $500,000.

Within the ranks of the Negro colleges of the nation, Alabama State stands at the top. Its average of 2,600 college students per quarter for each of the four quarters of the school year gives it the largest per quarter average enrollment of any Negro college in the nation.

Its 750 graduates annually constitute the largest number of bachelor degrees being conferred annually by any Negro college in the nation. Its summer quarter over the past 20 years has been the largest of any of the Negro colleges.

The Alabama State staff now numbers approximately 200 instructors, administrators and regular staff operational employes. There are now 11 persons on the staff who hold doctor's degree.

The campus load per current quarter here at Montgomery will total more than 2,700 students with the inclusion of the limited enrollment of the Campus Laboratory School.

The curriculum now provides for five degrees and 18 departments. The degrees are master of education, bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of science in elementary education and bachelor of science in secondary education.

The 18 departments for a major and-or minor include art, commerce, education, English, foreign language, geography, history, industrial arts, library education, mathematics, music, health and physical education, science and social studies. There are designated pre-professional curricula as well as the prescribed sequences for those students preparing to teach in the schools of Alabama.

State Examiners Report—

Purchasing Policies Criticized At State College For Negroes

State examiners have disapproved of some financial practices of the State Department of Education and the State College for Negroes at Montgomery.

In fiscal year audit of the education department from Oct. 1, 1949, to Sept. 30, 1950, examiners said public school students lost $19,000 through "mismanagement" of a free textbook fund.

They said a $19,000 expenditure for printing and binding should not have been charged against the fund because governmental money earmarked for specific funds should not be diverted for other use.

Handling of some funds for crippled children, vocational rehabilitation and veterans education was also criticized.

Purchasing policies at the State College for Negroes caused concern in an audit for the fiscal year 1951-52.

The buying appeared to be "characterized by an apparent lack of regard for the principles of prudence and economy," the report declared, and "reasonable prudence" would result in substantial saving.

On buildings and grounds, the examiners said "enormous" quantities of janitor supplies were bought at prices that appeared to be the same as they would be at retail.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, college president, was quoted in the report as saying a purchasing agent was being trained.

The auditors also complained that the college failed to take advantage of cash discounts offered even though "at no time during the audit period has funds on hand been so low as to prevent prompt payment of claims subject to discount."

The auditors did not question the legality of the college being able to collect student fees for the retirement of a bond issue after the bonds had been paid off.

But they said it was their opinion that "revenue so derived should be expended for the purpose for which imposed and collected."

They also questioned the practices of advancing salaries to teachers.

Appraisal Ends Leadership Workshop At 'Bama State

The final session of the Workshop in Educational Leadership at Alabama State College on Friday featured an appraisal by the 31 participants representing the educational leadership of Alabama.

Dr. J. C. Blair, administrative director of the workshop, told of the background of the project which had its inception five years ago when representatives of the several State Departments of Education met and devised ways and means by which the leadership in the Negro Schools of the South might be improved.

Plans continued and last year a similar meeting was held at Tuskegee Institute to consider possibilities of such a program for all of the southern states.

Plans Laid Out

In Atlanta a few weeks ago the specific plans were laid and the program planned with the joint cooperation of the Southern Education Foundation and the Kellogg Foundation.

The workshop at Alabama State was thus jointly sponsored by these two agencies, by local institution, and by the state Department of Education. Dr. Blair paid a tribute to the college for the part which it has played in the whole area of improvement on all levels of teacher-training.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, in pointing out the setting and the purpose of the effort, recalled something of the history of the college and its place in the whole teacher-education effort in Alabama both in the area of pro-preparation and in-service training of teachers.

Negroes On Upswing

He recalled the upward swing of the Negro teachers toward Alabama's highest certificate, mentioning the fact that some 360 persons through Alabama State College have been able to acquire the State's Class A certificate through earning the M.Ed. degree at Alabama State College.

Two specific aspects of the setting were mentioned by Dr. Trenholm: (1) the persons enrolled are not motivated by a need for academic credit but by a desire for improving themselves; and (2) it is a cooperative venture, the spirit of which should not be minimized.

Purposes of Workshop

He listed two purposes of the workshop (1) to seek to improve the teaching and administrative service for Alabama schools, with due cognizance of what the changing scene is; and (2) to learn to use the techniques of the workshop experience not only to improve personal skills but also to the end that our resources may be more fully utilized.

Other program participants included O. J. Brooks, principal of Summerville Industrial School, Aliceville; John T. Smith, R. R. Moton High School, Leeds; J. B. Wiser, Jeanes supervisor Pickens County; M. M. Smith, principal, Cobb Avenue School, Anniston; Mrs. Bessie Estell, Jefferson County principal; Mrs. Maude Calhoun, principal Boykin School, Brewton; J. F. Kidd, Lower Peachtree; A. J. Rowser, principal U. S. Jones High, Demopolis; B. F. Garth, principal, Enterprise; Mrs. Hattie R. Palmer, principal Council School, Mobile and W. E. Morton, principal, J. W. Darden High, Opelika.

The following served as consultants: Walter Nelson, Gadsden; A. R. Stickney, principal, Calhoun School, and Dr. R. D. Crockett, administrative assistant to the president of Alabama State College.

Educators Presented

Dr. Robert C. Hatch, coordinator for the workshop, presented superintendents of education from the following counties: Bibb, Perry, Bullock, Madison along with city superintendents from Florence and Demopolis.

Other presons presented by Dr. Hatch included Dr. Elsie Wallace of Alabama A&M College; Mrs. Ethel Hardy Bell, Jeanes supervisor of Monroe County; Dr. S. E. Duncan, supervisor of education in North Carolina and currently a consultant in the workshop at Tuskegee Institute; C. D. Higgins, principal of the Higgins High School at Clarksdale, Miss., along with several representatives from the State Department of Education and other visitors and friends.

Negro College Art Festival Due July 30-31

Alabama State College will present its first Summer Arts Festival, including art exhibits, dramatic productions, and a series of musical attractions, July 30-31.

The college department of Music and Art, and the Dramatic Guild, will co-operate in presenting the variety of events of the festival.

The festival is under the direction of a planning committee, which includes Dr. F. D. Hall, music department chairman; Dr. Isaac S. Hathaway, ceramics instructor and internationally known sculptor; Hayward Oubre, chairman of the art department; and Mrs. Juanita Oubre, director of dramatics.

The calendar of events will extend over the two-day period, and the series of musical attractions will feature both faculty and out-of-town artists.

On July 30, an assembly will feature a lecture by an artist of national reputation. Later that day, the first gallery tour will be conducted in the Campus Center. A musical interlude will follow. Climaxing Thursday's activities will be a dramatic production at 8 p.m. in Tullibody Auditorium.

Friday's series of programs will begin with a morning musicale. This program will be a recital by a distinguished guest artist. Other events during the second day will include the seminar, at 3 p.m., on the subject, "The High School Choral Director"; and the second gallery tour at 5 p.m.

As the closing event of the festival, the Summer Concert Choir, under the direction of Dr. Hall, will present a concert, at 8 p.m., Friday, in Tullibody Auditorium.

H. 230, by Dawkins and others: Making a conditional appropriation in the amount of $175,000 for each of the fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1954, and Sept. 30, 1955, for construction of an administration building at the Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery.

Alcorn For Trade Courses

ALCORN, Miss. — (ANP) — Approval of lower two-year, non-accredited certificate trade courses to veterans under Public Law 550 has been granted to Alcorn A. and M. College here.

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ALLEN UNIVERSITY

In Good Standing Again

Allen Univ. Off Probation List

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its recent meeting in Memphis, Tenn., removed from probation Allen University and placed the college again on its fully accredited list.

It will be recalled that two years ago Allen was placed on probation and told to strengthen its faculty salaries, and secure $300,000 in endowment. The college was given two years to meet the endowment deadline, but after one year this stipulation has been practically met.

• • •

THE INSTITUTION was reinspected last spring by a committee from the association and every phase of the institution's program was carefully examined. The report of this special committee to the association's meeting in Memphis recently resulted in the dropping of the probationary status of Allen University and again giving the institution its full membership status.

This is perhaps the first instance in which an AME college has met such a huge endowment stipulation in the brief period of one year.

Bishop Frank Madison Reid, the episcopal head of the Seventh Epispocal District, comprising South Carolina, is receiving much praise for the almost miraculous achievement while Dr. S. R. Higgins is being lauded for the administrative success.

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A.&.M. COLLEGE,(Stillwater,Oklahoma)

A. & M. Student Body Stands For Racial Equality

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An editorial in the Daily O'Collegian, official organ of the student body at the A. & M. college, Stillwater, under date of March 25, is of deep significance, respecting issues connected with enrollment of Negro students in that institution.

Bench Bar Briefs p.5

Stating at the outset the student body looks forward to the day when racial equality shall be a reality on the campus, the editorial points out a debate looking toward that end will be staged on the night of the 25th in the student senate.

Among a number of questions raised is the point that undergraduate students are not permitted to attend school at the A. & M. college, an issue that has been constantly annoying to the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, since the Ada Lois Sipuel decision several years ago. This is true also at the University of Oklahoma where a ruling has been made that one year of work must be taken at Langston university before a student can enroll. This requirement is insisted upon despite the fact that in many instances Langston does not offer preparatory courses leading up to a specific graduate level. This is especially true in the engineering field.

Dat. 4-4-53

There follows the editorial referred to, appearing in the columns of the O'Collegian:

"The following is a resolution drawn up by the student senate concerning race relations at Oklahoma A. & M. college. The resolution has not yet been voted on. Debate on the issue will take place in the Wednesday night senate meeting.

"'We, the student senate of Oklahoma A. & M. college, believing in the basic principles of equality of opportunity for all men, find the following conditions to be present on our campus:

"'1. Undergraduate Negroes do not attend school at Oklahoma A. & M.

"'2. Most fraternities, sororities, and other campus organizations have constitutional provisions prohibiting persons of the Negro race from membership.

"'3. There are persons on this campus who hold that the color of skin has some mysterious correlation to the quality or worth of the individual.

"'4. There is evidence of discrimination against students of other countries in this community, although our college is involved in a program of helping under-developed countries.

"'We, the student senate, look forward to the day when racial equality shall be a reality on our campus. Further, we wish to express our approval of all constructive measures to this end.'

"It would be well to know what individual student reaction is to the resolution. Varied opinions come out in over-coffee discussions, but the only way to make those opinions count is to make them known to your student senators."

While this writer was not in the meeting when this matter was discussed by the student senate at the A. & M. college, we know enough about the liberality and brotherhood existing in most American student bodies, to realize that the decision reached would be good advice to the current legislature and the attorney general of this state.

Many of the opinions rendered by Mac Q. Williamson since the Ada Lois Sipuel decision, having to do with implementation, are to the judgment of the Black Dispatch, senseless, and not in keeping with the intent and purpose of the supreme court decision.

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A & M COLLEGE -SOUTH CAROLINA

At Least 5 Others Facing Dismissal

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—A controversy over a book and the expenditure of funds for athletics were labelled as the reasons here last week for the sudden ouster of a professor of history and the reported dismissal of a football coach from their jobs at South Carolina A. & M. College.

Dr. Lewis K. McMillan was curtly dismissed from the college staff and Coach Lawrence Simmons was reportedly fired, also, as President Benner C. Turner wielded the axe.

Informed sources at the school say that a total of five staff and faculty members will probably be out of jobs by the end of June, although Dr. McMillan's dismissal is the only case to have been confirmed.

* * *

DR. McMILLAN charges that his dismissal came about as the result of his publishing of a book which criticized the glaring inequities in this state's "separate but equal" segregated educational system.

Dr. McMillan had written a book entitled, "Negro Higher Education in South Carolina," which called attention to the fact that A. & M. College is governed by an all-white board of trustees and that Negroes have no voice in the running of the school.

He said, "the State of South Carolina is making a mere plaything of higher education for Negroes. Negroes constitute approximately 45 per cent of the states' normal population . . . The lengthened shadows of the effects of chattel slavery still cast over this Negro population the ghostly twilight of ignorance, poverty, and cruelly restricted opportunity."

Despite this population factor, the professor said that the inventory of land and buildings of the five white colleges amounts to $48,923,896.27 as compared to the $2,722,000 for the "Colored Normal Colleges."

IN A LETTER to the trustees board of A. and M. College asking for a review of the summary dismissal, Dr. McMillan said, "Gentlemen, I have tried to point up my case. 'Lewis K. McMillan is not on trial. Benner C. Turner is on trial. The trustees board is on trial. The 'Colored Normal College' is on trial.

"The State of South Carolina is on trial. My request is for a reconsideration of the action of the board of trustees whereby my case may be acted upon in line with rules established in the Southern Association of Colleges and the American Association of University Professors.

"And I challenge you to assume belatedly the full responsibility of helping to lift the level of life among South Carolina's neglected, but faithful and resourceful Negroes through the agency of this college."

* * *

McMILLAN had also declared that the school didn't even have an enrollment which entitled it to be considered as a standard college although, he said, "President Benner C. Turner has had introduced in the State Legislature a bill to the effect that the 'Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College' will be given the fabulous name of 'South Carolina State University at Orangeburg.'"

The reported dismissal of Coach Simmons, according to an authoritative source, centered over the coach's expenditures for athletic necessities. The coach was reportedly on the coals because he "didn't always follow routine for purchases."

Simmons came to South Carolina A. and M. from Tennessee A. and I. where he had been serving as an assistant coach.

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ARKANSAS A. &. M. COLLEGE

Worked P.2 Bumpfrom Agee

THE ABOVE FACULTY MEMBERS OF ARKANSAS A. M. & N. College Pine Bluff, Ark., will be honored with an appreciation dinner as one of the highlights of the Annual Founder's Day celebration at the college April 20-26. Jun. 4-14-53

Those receiving the high honor left to right are Mrs. Rubye G. Fischer, Mrs. Katie J. Pierce and Professor Oliver E. Jackson. The dinner will be held Saturday night, April 25 in the Student Union Banquet room.

Arkansas State Honors 25-Year Service Members

By JOHN HOWARD

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—One of the highlights of the Annual Founder's Day celebration at the AM and N College April 20-26, will be a Appreciation Dinner honoring three members of the faculty who have in service at the institution for ben in service at the institution for

Those to be honored are Mrs. Rubye G. Fischer, Mrs. Katie J. Pierre and Prof. Oliver E. Jackson. The trio will be guest of the faculty and the administration on Saturday night, April 25 in the Student Union Banquet Room.

Mrs. Fischer has been with the College since 1921. She now serves as principal of elementary training school. Born in Pine Bluff, she is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Virgil G. Williams. Mrs. Fischer received her BS degree at AM and N College in 1934 and MA at San Francisco State College in California in 1950. She has done further study at the University of California. In December 1946, she married Mr. Chester D. Fischer. Mrs. Fischer has served as director of teaching training, State Supervisor of student teaching and field supervisor of stident teaching State Department of Education and Philander Smith College. A member of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority.

Mrs. Katie Pierre, assistant professor of education, was born at Pine Bluff. She is the daughter of Reverend John A. and Bertha Jackson. Mrs. Pierre received her AB degree from AM and N College and MA degree from Fisk University with further study at the University of Kansas and the University of Minnesota and Boston University. She served as critic teacher, supervising teacher, assistant principal andd librarian and assistant professor of education. She isa member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Mr. Jackson was born at Asheville, North Carolina. He is the son of Benjamin James and Lula Rachel Jackson. Mr. Jackson received his AB degree at Morehouse College where he was valedictorian of his class in 1928. He has completed his MA degree in 1932. Mr. Jackson went to Paris in the summer 1951 and completed his research atBiblotheque Nationale. He received the Charles H. Smiley scholarship in 1949-'59. Mr. Jackson has served as director division of arts and sciences, director of college programs and head of modern foreign languages. Mr. Jackson is a member of Goethe Society of America and has published "Evolution of Balzac's Comedie Humaine," University of Chicago Press; "Some Portrayals of Negroes in American Fiction," AM and N College Informer: "Brawley and Johnson and Miler," ibid, "An introduction to Marcel Proust," ibid. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

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ARKANSAS BAPTIST COLLEGE

Baptists Ask Resignation Of Dr. Coggs

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.— (ANP) — Dr. T. W. Coggs, president for 15 years of Arkansas Baptist college, was asked to resign at an annual meeting of the Missouri State Baptist convention which met here last week.

Reported reason for seeking Dr. Coggs' resignation was discrepancies and irregularities in the management of the school.

The move to oust the head of the Baptist institute caused an uproar among the 1,000 delegates to the convention.

In other action taken at the confab, the Rev. F. T. Guy, president, and all other officers were re-elected by the organization.

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A. & T. Bursar Dismissed; Board Names AU Graduate

GREENSBORO, N. C. — N. C. Webster, bursar at A. and T. College since 1928, has been dismissed from his position for "irregularities in the bursar's office."

The following statement was released to reporters at the close of the meeting held in the college's Dudley Hall at 4:30 p. m., on Monday: 'The Executive committee of A. & T. College met and dismissed N. C. Webster, bursar at the college. The action was taken due to irregularities in the bursar's office reported by the state auditor.

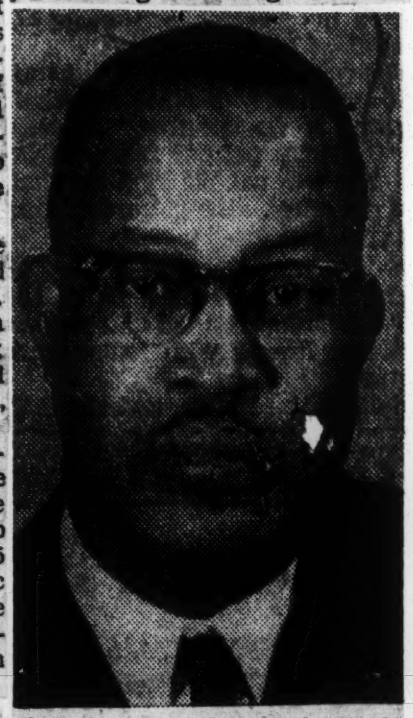
The action was arrived at the meeting of the committee which had in attendance: Judge Charles A. Hines, Greensboro, N. C., chairman of the college's board of trustees; Robert H. Frazier, Greensboro and H. A. Scott, Haw River, N. C., both members of the board.

Webster, 51, a native of Columbus, Kentucky, was employed at the college on June 28, 1923 as college bursar, the position he has held up to his release last week. In 1925 he was appointed faculty athletic manager and was elevated to the chairmanship of the college's athletic committee in 1930, a position he also held up to his firing.

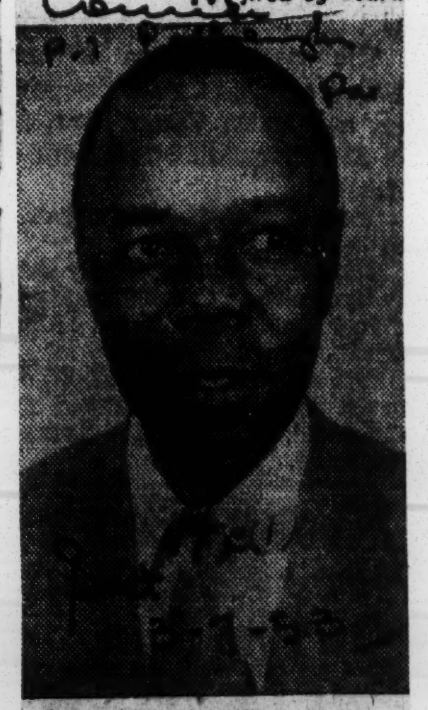
The trustee board committee, simultaneously, announced the appointment of L. A. Wise who took charge of the office late Monday.

Wise came to the college in 1928 as head of the college's commercial department, a position which he has held since that time with the exception of an interruption of one year while he was on leave for further study. A native of Crisfield, Md., he is a graduate of New York University's School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. He received his M. A. degree in commerce at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., in 1943.

at the college for thirty years. Following a meeting of the executive committee of the college's board of trustees, a statement was issued announcing the dismissal of the 51-year-old school official.



N. C. WEBSTER
fired by board



L. A. WISE
... he's new bursar

HENRY L. BRIDGES, state auditor, said, "There were irregularities in handling of funds and of records of funds."

Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college, declined to comment beyond the prepared statement.

Webster also refused to comment.

One college official who asked that his name be withheld told the Courier that the fund in question was not the athletic fund but another fund of which Mr. Webster is said to have had "exclusive responsibility for the collection."

Webster came to A. and T. College from Columbus, Ky., in 1923.

L. A. Wise, manager of the college bookstore, was named to succeed Webster. Wise, a native of Crisfield, Md., came to A. and T. in 1948 as head of the Commerce Department. He is a graduate of New York University and Atlanta University.

'Irregularities'

A&T. Bursar Is Discharged

GREENSBORO, N. C.—N. C. Webster, bursar at A. and T. College for twenty years, was dismissed last week because of alleged irregularities in his office. Mr. Webster had been employed

Finals Speaker

The principals appearing on the 55th annual commencement exrcises which begin for four days on May 29 include Dr. F. D. Patterson (above) president of Tuskegee Institute as commencement speaker and Dr. Waldo Beach, professor of Christian Ethics at Duke University School of Divinity in Durham, N. C., who will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

The baccalaureat services at A & T College will be held on Sunday, May 31 at 11:00 A. M., and the commencement program, proper, will be held outdoors on the college quadrangle beginning at 4 P. M. on Monday, June 1.

A & T College Has Building To Save Sweet Potatoes

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP- — Few North Carolinians have had sweet potatoes to go with their spare ribs after Christmas, and there's no good reason for it.

H. M. Covington, horticulture specialist for the State College Agricultural Extension service, says that an inexpensive sweet potato curing house can give you sweet potatoes 10 months out of the year. Demonstration models of the concrete block, electrically-heated buildings have been constructed at A. and T. college, Greensboro and three other places.

Covington, who is constructing the 60-bushel capacity buildings, quotes their cost at $100 to $130, exclusive of labor. Electricity to operate a building is about $10 a year, according to Covington.

Covington points out that just about every sweet potato has two broken ends, which lay it open to rot and other diseases. Curing for 10 days at 85 degrees heals the breaks. After curing, if you maintain the potatoes at 55 degrees they will last for 10 months or more.

The buildings are designed to give a farm family plenty of potatoes for home use, some for tenants and neighbors and enough left over for planting a 10-acre crop.

Eastern farmers can also use the insulated building to keep their Irish potatoes cool in the summer.

Social School Head Resigns

14e(1)

Dr. Washington Leaving Atlanta

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Dr. Forrester B. Washington, president of the Atlanta School of Social Work, announced here last week that he has officially resigned the presidency of the school after 27 years.

He said his resignation was "a routine matter which became automatic when I reached the age of 65."

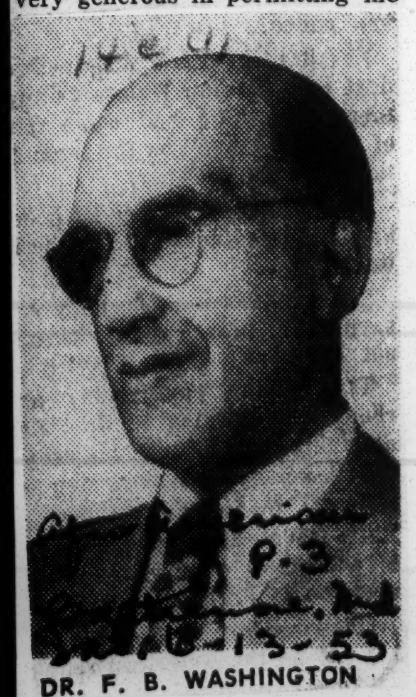
"But by no means am I leaving the field of social work," he was quick to point out. "I have been in it too long to quit now. There are still too many things to be accomplished."

To Begin New Duties

Dr. Washington, who made the school the most outstanding colored institution of its kind, said that he will begin "new duties which will lie in a very closely related field" about the first of next year.

He said he could not divulge the exact nature of the new post at the moment, but admitted he had already accepted it.

"In fact," he said, "I am on a sort of leave of absence from the new duties right now. The School of Social Work has been very generous in permitting me to remain long enough to see my successor seated, which I hope will be no later than January."



DR. F. B. WASHINGTON

Atlanta U. To Get Lincoln Collections

ATLANTA—In a convocation, commemorating the 144th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Atlanta university will formally receive the Anna Chittenden Thayer Lincoln Collection and will afterwards dedicate the new Lincoln Room at the Trevor Arnett Library which will house this Collection.

Mrs. Thayer, donor of this rare and valuable collection, lives in New York City. She will be present at formal presentation exercises to be held at 11:00 a.m., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, in Sisters Chapel, Spelman college campus. Students, faculties and friends of the colleges of the Atlanta University Center are cordially invited to attend.

Rare Collection

The collection of more than 350 items contains engravings, autographs, sculpture, letters, prints, photographs, newspapers, lithographs posters, books, programs, cartoons stamps, sheet music, pamphlets, paintings, poems and coins.

Of particular interest is a part of a log cabin in which Lincoln was born and a stone taken from the birthplace of the former President; an original program of the performance at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D. C., where the assassination took place; a campaign poster used in 1860; a deed for two slaves (considered unusual because the selling and buying of slaves was usually a cash transaction), and newspapers from all over the world carrying accounts of the President's assassination.

PRINCIPALS AT ATLANTA university convocation in which Thayer Lincoln collection was presented to the university center. At left: Florence M. Read, president of Spelman college; Philip Thayer, son of Mrs. Anna Chittenden Thayer, who presented her valuable collection of more than 350 items; President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university and Mrs. Thayer. The collection donor for years lived at Worchester, Mass., but at present resides in New York.

New Chief For Atlanta Social Work School

OMAHA — (INS) — Whitney Young, 32-year-old executive seretary of the Omaha Urban League since 1950, announced last week he will resign to become dean of the Graduate School of Social Work at Atlanta university.

Thomas Chandler, acting chairman of the league board, said Young's new post is the top social work job available to a Negro in the United States.

Young, the first Negro to serve on the faculties of Creighton and Nebraska universities, commented:

"I was born in the South. People who helped there made sacrifices to train me. I can't do any less than take this opportunity to train others."

Under his direction, 20 new types of employment were opened to Negroes in Omaha.

He will join the Atlanta University faculty on January 1st.

ATLANTA U. APPOINTMENT:

Whitney Young is new social work school head

ATLANTA, Ga. — The appointment of Whitney M. Young Jr. as director of the school of social work of Atlanta university, was announced Tuesday, Nov. 17, by President Rufus E. Clement. Mr. Young will succeed Forrester B. Washington, who is retiring after 26 years.

Mr. Young comes to Atlanta from Omaha, Neb., where he was executive director of the Omaha Urban League since 1950. Previously, he was director of industrial relations and vocational guidance for the St. Paul Urban League.

This is not the new director's first service with Atlanta University for he was Supervisor of Field Work Students for the School of Social Work in 1948-49. He has served the University of Minnesota in a similar capacity and also has teaching experience at Creighton University and St. Catherine's college.

Recently Honored

Mr. Young has been recently honored by nomination to the executive board of the National Conference of Social Work. He has been vice president of the Omaha chapter, American Association of Social Workers, and president of the Omaha chapter, Nebraska Conference of Social Work.

He was the third member of his race to be accepted in the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, and in 1953, he was nominated for the "Young Man of the Year" award of the Omaha Junior Chamber of Commerce.

His publications include "A Technique of Integration of Minorities as Sales Persons in Retail Stores," "Health Conditions of Negro Citizens in the United States," and "Racial Policies in Public Housing."

WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

Whitney Young To Head Social Work School

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Mr. Young comes to Atlanta from Omaha, Nebraska, where he has been Executive Director of the Omaha Urban League since 1950. Previously he was Director of Industrial Relations and Vocational Guidance for the St. Paul Urban League. He holds the B. S. degree from Kentucky State College and an M. A. in Social Work from the University of Minnesota.

This is not the new director's first service with Atlanta University for he was Supervisor of Field Work Students for the School of Social Work in 1948-49. He has served the University of Minnesota in a similar capacity and also has teaching experience at Creighton University and St. Catherine's College.

YOUNG MAN OF YEAR

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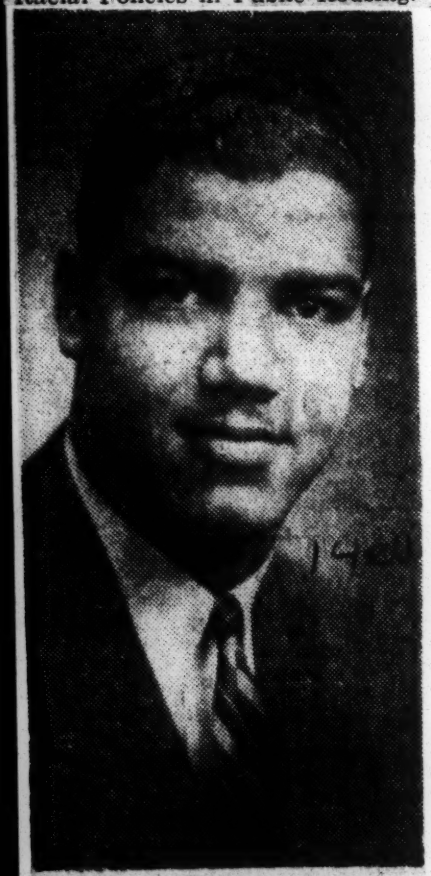

WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

Social Work Prof

Whitney Young Jr., of Omaha, Neb., will succeed Dr. Forester B. Washington as head of Atlanta University's School of Social Work, President Rufus B. Clement announced. Washington, who is retiring on Jan. 1, has headed the department for 26 years.

Prof. Young, executive director of the Omaha Urban League since 1950, holds the B.S. degree from Kentucky State College and a master's in social work from the University of Minnesota.

He was recently nominated to the executive board of the National Conference of Social Work. He has been vice president of the Omaha chapter of the American Association of Social Workers and is the third member of his race to be accepted into the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was nominated for the "Young Man of the Year" award by the Omaha Jaycees this year.

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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta University Given Thayer-Lincoln Works

ATLANTA — Abraham Lincoln's greatness stemmed from deep religious convictions, Mrs. Anna Chittenden Thaver of NYC told a large audience at Atlanta University Tuesday at a convocation in which the valuable Thayer-Lincoln collection was presented to the university.

The more than 350 items that make up the collection include books, manuscripts, newspapers, photographs, lithographs, scrapbooks, coins, medals, sculpture, letters, china, a lock of President Lincoln's hair and a rock from the Lincoln farm in Illinois.

In Arnett Library

They have been set up in attractive quarters at the Trevor Arnett library of Atlanta University. Although a long - time friend of the university and of the late President Edward T. Ware, Mrs. Thayer made her first visit to the campus for the formal presentation.

She was accompanied by her son, Philip Thayer of Chapel Hill, N.C.

Following the exercises, held in Sisters Chapel on the Spelman college campus, the audience was invited to the library to witness the formal opening of the new Lincoln Room. The official cutting of the tape across the door of the room was done by Mrs. Thayer.

Priceless Abe Lincoln Relics Presented A. U.

Collection Includes More Than 350 Items In New Lincoln Room

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

The priceless collection of Abraham Lincoln relics, given to the Atlanta University Library yesterday by a small elderly lady who spent more than 60 years gathering them, is probably the first monument to the advocator of abolition south of the Mason and Dixon line, a library official said Tuesday.

The collection was turned over to the library yesterday after a convocation commemorating the 144th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln. The Anna Chittenden Thayer Lincoln Collection was installed in the newly dedicated Lincoln Room at the Trevor Arnett Library which will house the gift.

Mrs. Thayer, who became a Lincoln admirer as a youngster after in Brooklyn, held the attention of studying under Miss Ethel Barrett university students for 40 minutes in which she related her years of gathering effects of the president often at extremely high prices.

The colorful speaker wept at the end of her talk and parted with the collection which she has nursed for more than half a century. The collection was more than a group of relics to her. To know Lincoln better, she met and held long talks with Robert Lincoln, son of the president.

She found and included in her collection European newspapers relating the account of his assassination a month later because the trans-Atlantic cable had not been completed.

She gathered copies of the program at the Ford Theatre on the night he was slain. She even included a tassle of his hair.

But she was not alone in her love for Lincoln. She proudly displayed her membership card in the Lincoln Farm Association. This a circus purchased the log cabin group came to life years ago wher in which Lincoln was born

OPENS LINCOLN ROOM — Ceremonies for the presentation of the Lincoln Collection was climaxed when Mrs. Anna Chittenden Thayer, donor of the famous collection, cut the ribbon that officially opened the room. A large crowd was on hand to see the display at the Atlanta University library. Watching Mrs. Thayer clip the ribbon are: Dr. Rufus E. Clements, president of Atlanta University; Dr. L. D. Reddick, Atlanta University librarian; Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman College, and Phillip Thayer, son of Mrs. Thayer. In background, is Dr. B. R. Brazel, Dean of Morehouse College. — (Perry Photo)

Successor To Be Named

Forrester Washington Slated To Leave Social Work Post

Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work who has been associated with the system for more than 27 years, said Wednesday that he will probably leave his post for a new position next January.

Mr. Washington said, in answer to reports that he had resigned from the system that under university regulations instructors are "automatically" retired at the age of 65.

"I didn't resign," Mr. Washington said.

The well known social worker said that the Board of Trustees, however, had voted to retain him at the school for an additional year, and that he was remaining until January 1, at "my own request" until a successor can be located.

NO SUCCESSOR

President Rufus E. Clement said that no successor had been chosen to take Dr. Washington's place when he leaves, and he has no idea when one will be named.

F. B. WASHINGTON

Mr. Washington said rumors of retirement started recently when the alumni association gave him a farewell party during their annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. This was done because he probably would not be present at the meeting next spring, he said.

Washington said that after January 1, he will move to his new appointment, which he refrained from naming except that it is "in my own field."

HIGH PRAISE

He had high praise for Dr. Clement, the school and Atlanta, and said that "everybody has been wonderful. Atlanta has been very good to me."

ATLANTA U. PREXY SAILS — Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president Atlanta University, left aboard the liner United States last week to attend a meeting at Oxford University in England.

Atlanta University Prexy Off For European Confab

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., sailed recently on the liner United States to attend a conference of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, to be held at Oxford University, England from July 29 to August 4.

Dr. Clement, who was recently elected to public office in Atlanta is a member of the city's Board of Education, will attend the Oxford meeting as a delegate of the National Education Association.

EDUCATION

Bennett Receives Foundation Grant

Bennett College has received a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, established by the Ford Foundation, to finance a study of its business management, Dr. David D. Jones, president, announced last night.

Dr. Jones said the college is negotiating with the firm of McCormack, Cresap and Paget to make the study which will begin next fall.

The firm, he said, has already begun a similar study of colleges in the Atlanta University system.

Bennett to honor men of vision

81st anniversary observance to be held on October 9-10

GREENSBORO, N.C. — October 9, will be Founders' Day at Bennett commemorating the 81th anniversary of the college which was founded in 1873 by a group of colored ministers.

The school named for Lyman Bennett of Troy, N.C., operated until 1926.

Twenty - seven years ago the trustees elected David Dallas Jones, son of a Greensboro cobbler, its president with instructions to make it a college for women.

Began With 10 Students

In the first year of 1926, the Jones family, the faculty and 10 students crowded into Kent Hall.

In taking stock, the president found the assets barely enough to keep the plant open: a run down building center with a 35-acre campus planted in turnips and corn.

In the meantime he set out to improve the rating of the college which was a very low "D." In 1930 the State raised the college rating to Class "A."

Gets In High Gear

In 1932, he persuaded the General Education Board to contribute $250,000 which was matched by Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, a far seeing benefactor, and the development of Bennett got into high gear.

In a period of 27 years, Bennett has had a phenomenal growth.

Today, Bennett, a privately financed college, has an enrollment of over 400 students from 20 states and several foreign countries. The faculty, made up of whites, colored, Jews and gentiles, ranges from brown to 61, with a 42-acre beautifully landscaped campus, 31 American Colonial style buildings and assets of more than $4,000,000.

Two Basic Ideas

Two basic ideas at Bennett, according to Dr. Jones, is for Bennett to take each girl and use the resources of the school to develop her potential possibilities, and to "express itself in the form of a vigorous fight to abolish any sort of social stratification."

Many Bennett graduates with B. A. or B. S. degrees continued their graduate work while others became teachers, social workers, church and community workers, government service, medical fields, and numerous other professions.

Numerous organizations and individuals have honored and paid glowing tributes to Dr. Jones, the latest was on April 29, 1953, when the school board trustees of Greensboro, named a 12-room elementary school in his honor.

Two-Day Celebration

The celebration of the founding of Bennett will be held Oct. 9-10.

The principal speaker will be Bishop Edgar A. Love of Baltimore, Md. Others taking part in the program are: Dr. P. A. Taylor of New Orleans, Dr. Earl Tolley, Binghamton, N.Y., and Dr. Henry Hitt Crane of Detroit.

On Saturday, the highlight will be the laying of the cornerstone for the new nursery school on the campus with Mrs. J. N. Rodeheaver, chairman of the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist church, of Winona Lake, Ind., presiding.

NEW PRESIDENT'S HOME:

Bennett reports $2,792 added to endowment fund

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Announcement of the receipt of $2,792 in gifts for the endowment fund was made recently at Bennett college's Founders Day observance in the Annie Merner Pfeiffer chapel.

Of this sum, 431 undergraduates contributed $1,489 and 61 members of the faculty and staff contributed $1,302.50.

At a recent meeting of the trustees, David D. Jones, president, announced that Frederick D. Patterson, director of the Phelps - Stokes Fund of New York and a former president of Tuskegee Institute, had been elected a trustee. The board also voted to petition the next session of the North Carolina Legislature to raise the limit of property the college may hold from the present five million dollars to 25 million.

Wants Larger Endowment

Dr. Jones informed the trustees that during the past year the college's property had passed the four million dollar valuation, based on the costs of construction or acquisition rather than replacement. He recalled that the first charter had given the college permission to hold property up to $500,000 and that an amendment in 1935 raised the maximum limit to five million dollars.

Dr. Jones also informed the trustees that the present salaries of faculty and staff were inadequate and the pressing need of Bennett college is a greater endowment. "Bennett college now has in round figures $1,250,000 in endowments," he said "A minimum goal should be two million dollars."

Over the objections of Dr. Jones that other college projects should have priority, the trustees voted to build a new president's house on Gorrell St. to cost $65,000. The new house will be of brick, trimmed in white, and following the pattern of Georgian style of most of the buildings on the campus.

Student Ban Clause In Bethune-Cookman Charter Is Dropped

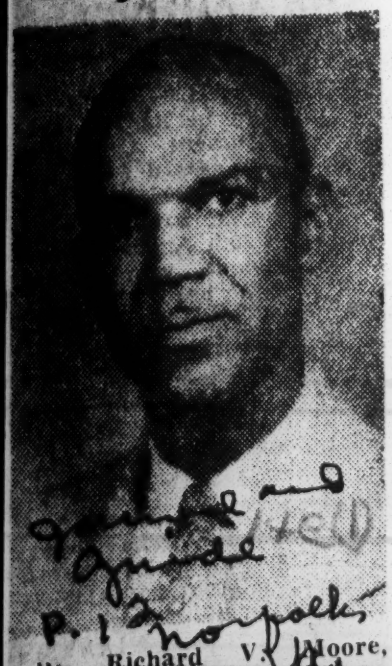
DAYTONA BEATH, Fla. — Bethune-Cookman College, last week, changed its charter to allow persons of all races to attend the college instead of colored students only.

The change was suggested by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Ruth D. Wilson, both members of the board of trustees, after several persons in New York charged that support of the United Negro College Fund sustains segregation.

Bethune-Cookman Ends Color Bar

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The doors of Bethune-Cookman College were thrown open last week to persons of all races instead of only Negroes. A change in the charter which formerly allowed only Negroes to attend the college was suggested by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Ruth D. Wilson of New York City, both members of the board of trustees.

Director of Fla. College Fund Drive



Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College and Florida director of the United Negro College Fund, has begun laying plans for the annual College Fund drive through the state. The state is divided into seven areas consisting of Pensacola, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Miami, Jacksonville, Daytona Beach and Tampa for the drive.

Florida's goal is $25,000. Individual gifts will help 31 private colleges. Membership is limited to institutions which are private, fully accredited, four-year colleges or professional institutions.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

In the month of March, 1954 Bethune Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., will be 50 years old. The history of the college and the outstanding work it has done during those years are known to thousands at home and abroad.

The history of the founder of the college, the invincible and illustrious Mary McLeod Bethune, has done in the city of Daytona, the state of Florida, the United States of America couples with efforts to reach all peoples in the world, regardless of race, creed or color and imbue them with faith of God and love for humanity are equally well known.

Mrs. Taylor

Because of her life which she has so willingly laid upon the altar of service and because in the evening of that life it is fitting that any and all tangible recognition be given it — Henrine Ward Banks, social and civic leader, is calling to attention the friends and well-wisher of Bethune Cookman College and its founder to 50th anniversary gift of $50,000 to the college in honor of its founder.

Mrs. Banks is selecting key persons everywhere. It gives this columnist great pleasure to inform the public of Mrs. Banks' plans so that they may participate in this most worthy project, which will mean so much to generations yet unborn.

They can invest in lives, even as did Miss Crissman, who invested in the life of Mary McLeod Bethune years ago. Mrs. Banks writes as follows:

"On the day that Mary McLeod Bethune was given the Robert S. Abbott Award by the Chicago Defender, I got an idea for a birthday gift for this school from the women of America. Then I began to think about key women throughout the country who would push such a project to completion.

"I think the women of America who have faith in dreams would like to cooperate and give this school, which was originated from a dream and built to its present status on FAITH, a birthday gift of $50000.00 to aid this school in building better men and women in a world that grows closer together every day. I have selected 50 cities in the United States with a key woman in each of these cities who will raise at least $1,000 in her city and suggest that she get 10 other women in her city to raise $100 each. . . . . .

"Each of the hundred dollar women can ask 10 women or clubs to give $10 each. This will make the job easy for many people will contribute if they are asked. Let us not ask the people who are always asked to give, but ask the people who have little but want so much to share in this big gift."

Further information will be given later. Hold yourself in readiness to serve.

Synonymous with the name of Florida and especially Jackson ville, Fla., is the name of Eartha Mary Magdalene White, social worker and "Angel of the Lowly."

Outranking all others social and civic leaders of Florida, Miss White has given a life of service to the destitute and underprivileged people of color in the way of shelter, food, raiment, general and special care for almost half a centruy.

She is without doubt the foremost "Good Samaritan" of her city and is well known all over the state especially in its legislative halls where she intercedes for the less-fortunate of her group.

Space will not permit me to enumerate her many successful projects but the public knows of her good works throughout the country.

On November 8th, 1953 Eartha M.M. White was 77 years old and a special committee of outstanding citizens gave a celebration party at the Eartha White Museum at 4850 Moncrief Road, Jacksonville, Fla.

Gifts were in order and will be used toward liquidating the mortgage on the Clara White (Eartha's deceased mother) Mission Building which is a home for the homeless.

The committee sponsoring the party felt that Miss White would receive great pleasure for her greatest desire is to see that this indebtedness is paid while she lives. A birthday program was presented. The committee was as follows:

Mesdames Mamie Crowd, Amy S. Currie, E. Vaughn, Marie Singleton, Mae Kennedy, Florida Dwight, Messrs. Joe H. James, R. T. Thomas, D. W. Perkins, William Smith, A. E. Chrispin, Nathaniel Rogers, A. B. Wright, Leroy Washington, Eddie McLaughlin, W. A. Stewart, Mesdames Grant, Bateman, Ford, Lawson, and others.

Slate Special Teachers Exam At Bishop College, Named In Scandal

MARSHALL, Texas — Bishop college has made arrangements to have a special administration of the national teachers examinations on June 30, according to Bishop President M. K. Curry, jr.

Bishop is one of seven colleges named in a phony diploma and transcript scandal which rocked Texas a few weeks ago. Six persons were arrested in connection with the frauds.

State investigators said Bishop, Wiley, Butler, Texas Southern, Prairie View, Mary Allen and Texas college were not guilty as institutions.

Probers disclosed that forged diplomas and transcripts had been fed graduates of these colleges since 1949. Employees of Mary Allen, not identified, were revealed as the "feeders."

Dr. Curry said the special examinations are similar to those which were offered at the annual nationwide administration of February, 14.

He said the summer exams were arranged to meet the demands

Dr. Wright 4th Bluefield Prexy

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of the faculty at Hampton Institute, will assume the presidency of Bluefield State College July 1.

Dr. Wright will be the fourth president of Bluefield State College, which was established in 1895.

DR. AND MRS. S. J. WRIGHT

Dr. Wright Takes Helm At Bluefield College

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Dr. Stephen Junius Wright arrived on campus this week to take over the helm as president of Bluefield State college. Dr. Wright comes to the local institution from the deanship of Hampton institute.

He becomes the fourth administrative head of Bluefield State college, which was established in 1895. He follows Dr. H. L. Dickason who was retired in August, 1952. G. W. Whiting served as acting president and dean of the college from Sept. 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953.

Dr. Wright, a native of Dillon, S. C., received the bachelor's degree from Hampton institute in 1934 and the MA degree from Howard university in 1939. He holds the Ph.D. degree from New York university obtained in 1943. He also did advanced study in Columbia university and City College of New York.

The new Bluefield State college president's experience includes high school teaching positions in Centreville, Md., and Upper Marlboro, Md., where he served for a time as principal. He was director of student teaching, head of the department of education and acting dean of men in North Carolina college from 1939 to 1944.

Dr. Wright went to Hampton institute in 1944. He was elevated to the deanship in April 1945. He served in this position with distinction until he was elected to the presidency of Bluefield State college.

Dr. Wright belongs to several outstanding educational organizations including the Delta Kappa. He serves on the editorial board of the Journal of Educational Sociology. He is president of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor society and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes. He is also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Dr. and Mrs. Wright will reside temporarily in the home economics suite in Lewis hall on the college campus while the president's home is being readied for their occupancy. They were formally introduced to the faculty and staff on Thursday afternoon in Lewis Hall parlor.

Mrs. Rosalyn Person Wright, the president's wife, is a native of Franklinton, N. C. She holds the bachelor's degree from Shaw university and the master's degree from New York university. She has taught science in her home town for several years and has also taught in the Burley high school in Charlottesville, Va.

The Wrights have an adopted nephew, Robert W. Smith, who is in his second year in Virginia State college.

Dr. Wright's Call To Higher Responsibilities

LESS than twenty years after he took his first job in the field of education as a teacher, Dr. STEPHEN J. WRIGHT has been called to the presidency of Bluefield State College, one of the two state-supported colleges in West Virginia for Negroes. It is not the lot of many men of any race in any country to achieve a distinction of that character at the age of 42. But Dr. WRIGHT's career clearly indicates that he had exceptional talents and was recognized as a man ready for a call to high responsibilities.

From high school teaching in Maryland he went on to a principalship at another high school, then to the post of student teaching director at North Carolina College. Soon that institution advanced him to the chairmanship of the department of education. From Durham he went to Hampton Institute in 1944 as director of the division of education. That college the next year elected him dean of the faculty, a post second only to the presidency in educational administration.

Now Bluefield, from a final group of eight able and experienced men considered, has selected Dr. WRIGHT to direct its important contributions to the training of young men and women for useful careers. Only a few months earlier Dr. WRIGHT had been chosen president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, a significant indication of the high regard in which he is held by his colleagues in the profession. Significantly, too, this election took place at Memphis, Tennessee, at the first joint meeting of the white and colored associations in this field of education.

His going to Bluefield will be a loss to Hampton Institute, which can take justifiable pride, however, in the call to higher service which has come to one of its key officials and a distinguished alumnus.

Dr. S. Wright To Bluefield College Helm

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Stephen J. Wright, faculty dean of Hampton Institute, has been named to succeed Dr. H. L. Dickason as president of Bluefield State college, Bluefield, W. Va.

The announcement was made this week by the West Virginia State Board of Education. Dr. Dickason retired as president in August.

Dr. Wright, 42, is a graduate of Hampton and has studied at Howard and New York universities.

He was named president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes in December.

A native of Dillon, S. C., he held his first teaching position in Kennard High school, Centerville, Md. in 1934.

He has been a member of the Hampton faculty since 1944. Dr. Wright came to Hampton as director of the division of education.

Hampton Honors Retiring Dean With Dinner, Gifts

HAMPTON, Va.—Dean Stephen J. Wright of Hampton Institute and newly-appointed president of Bluefield state college was honored at a banquet given by 200 friends and fellow-staff members on May 2.

Testimonials were brought by Collis H. Davis, dean of freshmen; Miss Caldoria E. Lewis, president of women's senate; Herbert A. Kitchin, president, student council, and T. Winder Diggs, roads and grounds;

Miss Grace Reeves, department of home economics; Rucker Crutchfield, division of technology; Miss Helen Seller, department of nurse education; Allie Felder, division of agriculture, and Miss Bernice O'Bryant, division of teacher education.

President Moron Speaks

President Alonzo G. Moron reviewed the years when he and Dean Wright were students at Hampton and paid tribute to the work Dean Wright did in connection with the new educational program introduced in 1949.

J. Saunders Redding, author and professor of English and Dr. Charles H. Nichols, professor of English, also paid tribute to Dr. Wright, while William H. Robinson, toastmaster, presented Dean and Mrs. Wright with a silver tray and a U.S. savings bond.

The committee on planning include William H. Robinson, chairman, W. Barton Beatty Jr., William Kearney, Dr. Charles Nichols, Angle Owens Jr., Mrs. Niza Randall, Miss Grace Reeves, Dr. Henry Switten and Mrs. Lena White.

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BOOKER WASHINGTON INSTITUTE
MONROVIA, LIBERIA

Liberia Takes Over B. T. W. Institute

MONROVIA, Liberia, Aug. 3.—President Wm. V. S. Tubman of Liberia announced last week that the Liberian government has assumed control of the Booker Washington Institute, a trade school located at Kakata.

The President said that the Board of Trustees of BWI of New York City had entered into an agreement with Liberia whereby the Institute together with all lands, buildings and other physical properties had been transferred by deed to the Government which would assume responsibility for the administration, operation and any other liabilities of the institution as of July 1, 1953.

Booker Washington Institute was established a score of years ago through the cooperation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York and a number of mission boards. Among its supporters have been the New York Colonization Society, the American Colonization Society, the Firestone Rubber Co., the Methodist, Lutheran and Episcopal Church mission boards in America.

In recent years the Liberian government has been contributing approximately half of the funds necessary for its support. William Robinson, treasurer of the Rockefeller Foundation and chairman of the trustee board, negotiated the transfer when in Liberia several months ago.

Former President C. D. B. King of Liberia and the late Dr. R. R. Moten of Tuskegee Institute were instrumental together with the late Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in establishing the school which was modeled after Tuskegee.

by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the American and New York Colonization Societies, the Mission Boards (Methodist, Lutheran and others), Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., and the Government of Liberia which granted 1,000 acres of land and has been contributing the major share of the operating expenses.

It was incorporated in New York and originally headed by James L. Sibley who is buried on the Institute's grounds. Its function is mainly that of an agricultural research and vocational study center.

Booker Washington Institute joins University of Liberia

MONROVIA — The Liberian Government has concluded an agreement with the American trustees of the Booker Washington Institute at Kakata, Liberia for conversion as the Agricultural and Industrial College of the University of Liberia. The Institute, established in 1928, was sponsored

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BUCK-McCRARY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

The Buck-McCrary School of Business is now in its tenth year. Its graduates have been placed in the leading educational institutions and with the most successful business firms throughout the South.

The constant call for graduates who have received their training under the direct supervision of the founder and members of the well qualified staff is evidence of the high quality of work performed by these graduates.

This year the school graduates its largest class and the candidates are: Clara A. Calhoun, Jane M. King, Espinona S. Green, Annie B. Boyd, Ross M. Foys, Thelma L. Garrett, Evelyn P. Hall, Ruth S. Hill, Shirley A. Jenkins, Ruby S. McMillan, Eudora Reynolds, Ivera Story, Edith Buchanan, Gloria P. Chaney and Margie L. Gray.

The usual certificates of merit will be awarded. This year the recipients are: Albert C. Bulls, Mrs. Dorothy Dunn, Mrs. Grace Fields, William Hilliard and Solomon M. Holland.

DIRECTOR MAKES CONTACT — Mrs. Laura B. McCrary (above) director of the Buck-McCrary School of Business has made final arrangements for the commencement exercises slated for 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Buck-McCrary Commencement Announced

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 18—J. Allen Parker, vice president and cashier of the Alabama Exchange Bank, Tuskegee, will deliver the commencement address at 8 p.m. Wednesday, May 20, when the Buck-McCrary School of Business holds its closing exercises in Greenwood Baptist Church. Mrs. Ruth S. Dokes, secretary of the board of trustees, will present the speaker.

Mrs. Laura B. McCrary, director of the school, who made the announcement of Parker's acceptance of the invitation to speak to the members of the graduating class, stated that he is a young man of wide business experience and that he is very much interested in community affairs. He was an Army officer during the World War II.

Carver J. C. Opens Sept. 21

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Carver Junior College, Negro school in Rockville, will have an enrollment of some 60 students when it begins its fourth year September 21.

Carver has a faculty of 15. Terminal curricula at Carver include auto mechanics, beauty culture, building trades, clothing construction, commercial cooking, dry cleaning and tailoring.

Carver was founded in 1950. Some 22 students entered in the first year. Dean of the college is Parlett L. Moore.

CHARLES WESLEY
. Ohio State Speaker

Wesley to Give Address at OSU

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, will deliver the Ohio State University winter commencement address on March 20 at 2 P. M.

The Central State College president, recently named as an outstanding leader in human relations for 1953, is widely known as an author, historian and educator.

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CHICAGO TEACHERS COLLEGE

Candidates for College Queen

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Margie Whalen (left), Laura Siewierski (center), and Reva James, who are in homecoming queen contest at Chicago Teachers' college.

Homecoming Friday

Students at Chicago Teachers' college will name the college queen at an election Friday to reign over the annual homecoming program that night. Raymond Cook, dean of the college, will crown the queen and George basketball coach, will present a trophy to the school's most valuable basketball player of the year. Among the candidates for queen are Margie Whalen, 21, of 605 S. Home av., Oak Park; Laura Siewierski, 21, of 7200 Prairie av., and Reva James, 21, of 424 49th st.

Methodist Prexies Meet

Church Colleges Stress 'Freedom'

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Church-related colleges comprise one of the nation's chief "guarantees of freedom of thought," presidents of twelve Negro Methodist schools declared in a meeting here last week.

The presidents met with three of the Negro Bishops of the denomination at the headquarters of the Methodist Board of Education.

The Bishops were J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta; Matthew W. Clair Jr., St. Louis, and Edgar A. Love, Baltimore. Dr. John O. Gross, executive secretary of the board's Division of Educational Institutions, and Associate Directors Myron F. Wicke and James S. Thomas presided.

STRESSING THE need for more Negro pastors, doctors, nurses, lawyers and teachers, the group said:

"Seventy-three per cent of college-age Negroes still live in the South, and 80 per cent of all students attend college in their home states. The rapidly and constantly increasing numbers of students seeking a college education indicate the necessity for strengthening the educational program of the church; and to provide more educational opportunities for Negroes to render service with a Christian attitude is a daring challenge to the church."

It was estimated that 6,000 Negroes are needed now as physicians in the South. The twelve Negro Methodist colleges have a current enrollment of 8,859. The twelve presidents at the meeting were:

Dr. A. W. Dent, Dillard University, New Orleans; Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark College, Atlanta; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta; Dr. David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. R. V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Dr. M. S. Davage, Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.; Dr. M. Lafayette Harris, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. L. M. McCoy, Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Dr. J. S. Scott, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., and Dr. H. L. Dickason, Morristown College, Morristown, Tenn., and Dr. Harold D. West, Meharry Medical College, Nashville.

Lauds Catholics For Integrating Schools

NEW YORK — Catholic schools and colleges have proved that interracial education can work, Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, said last week.

Wilkins told a social action forum of the Catholic Interracial Council that "sharp and definite" action of Catholic bishops and school authorities in opening Catholic schools to Negroes and whites has paved the way for more integrated schools.

He cited the archdiocese of St. Louis where a "Negro Catholic youngster can go to school with other Catholic children from the kindergarten to the university and not be segregated on the basis of race or color."

DECISIONS AWAITED

The five school segregation cases now awaiting decision by the Supreme court are of vital concern to people interested in good [illegible] relations, Wilkins said.

"The segregated school is basic to the maintenance of segregation in other areas of life," Wilkins said.

Southern U 2nd Largest College In US

Southern University and A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, has become the country's second largest Negro higher institution in terms of enrollment, according to Circular No. 359 just released by the United States Office of Education, under the authorship of Herbert S. Conrad, who is chief of the Research and Statistical Standards Section of this unit of the Federal Security Agency.

Leading the enrollment parade is Howard University, Washington, D. C., a combination private and federally-supported institution. Howard's registration as of the current year is 3,598. Southern University, a land-grant and state institution only, had 2,626.

Of the 83 Negro colleges whose data were gathered by the United States Office of Education, approximately 58 per cent enrolled from less than 100 to 500 students; 20 per cent from 500 to 1,000 students; 12 per cent from 1,000 to 2,000 students; 10 per cent 2,000 to 2,626 students. Beyond these was one, Howard University.

Further trends revealed by Conrad's volume during the same period are: rapid increase in general enrollment, especially in Negro land-grant colleges; increase in the number of students attending college for the first time, decrease in number of World War II veterans, and gradual return of female enrollment to pre-war levels.

Howard tops the list of federally-supported institutions with an enrollment of 3,598 and Southern tops the list of state-supported institutions with 2,626.

Cites Statistics

The Conrad Volume, published as statistical circular number 359, was released at the close of the year after fall enrollment data had been gathered from 1,854 higher institutions of the U.S., including approximately 83 four-year colored colleges.

Trends revealed by the volume are general increases in enrollment, increase in the number of students attending college for the first time, decrease in World War II veterans increase in enrollment at public institutions and gradual return of female enrollment to pre-war levels.

Howard First

A break-down in the enrollment shows figures as follows:

Howard U. (D.C.), 3598; Southern U. (La.), 2626; A. and T. college (N.C.), 2594; Prairie View U. (Texas), 2379; Virginia State, 2150; Florida A. and M., 2093; Texas Southern, 2080; Tennessee A. and I. 2003; Tuskegee, 1784; Morgan State (Md.) 1516; Grambling (La.), 1496; North Carolina, 1430; State NIAM (S.C.) 1358;

Hampton (Va.), 1217; Arkansas A.M. and N., 1194; Xavier U. (La.), 1040; Fort Valley State (Ga.), 1014; Savannah State, (Ga.), 924; West Virginia State, 895; Jackson (Miss.), 862; Central State (Ohio), 842; Lincoln (Mo.), 811;

Huston-Tillotson (Texas), 764; Virginia Union, 747; Clark (Ga.) 730; Winston - Salem Teachers (N.C.) 712;

Texas College Listed

Texas, 711; Bethune-Cookman (Fla.); 706; Alabama A. and M. 693; Alcorn A. and M. (Miss.), 666; John C. Smith (N.C.), 661; Allen (S.C.), 645; Benedict (S.C. 643; Fisk (Tenn.), 641; Wiley (Texas), 617; Morris Brown (Ga.), 603; Fayetteville State (N.C.), 599; Langston (Okla.), 565; Philander Smith (Ark.), 553;

Miner Teachers (D. C.), 548; Dillard (La.), 521; Kentucky State, 516; Morehouse (Ga.), 495; Shaw Lemoyne (Tenn.), 460; St. Augustine (N.C.), 443; Elizabeth City Teachers (N.C.), 439; Claflin (S.C.), 434; Atlanta (Ga.), 427; Bennett (N.C.), 421; Voorhees (S.C.), 421;

Spelman (Ga.), 415; St. Paul (Va.), 392; Maryland State, 384; Leland (La.), 376; Cheyney State Teachers (Pa.), 376; Livingstone (N.C.), 370; Lane (Tenn.), 344; Stowe Teachers (Mo.), 343; Knoxville (Tenn.), 342; Bluefield State (W.Va.), 322; Maryland State, 321; Paine (Ga.), 320;

Morristown (Tenn.), 306; Wilberforce (Ohio), 304; Talladega (Ala.), 292; Paul Quinn (Texas), 291; Lincoln (Pa.), 283; Stillman (Ala.), 278; Rust (Miss.) 266; Prentiss Institute (Miss.), 238; Florida N. and I., 221; Mississippi Industrial, 208; Edward Waters (Fla.), 207;

Coppin State Rated

Coppin State (Md.), 206; Mary Allen (Texas), 203; Barber-Scotia (N.C.), 202; Tougaloo (Miss.), 196; Arkansas Baptist 186; Jarvis (Texas), 121; Delaware State, 121; Southern Christian (Miss.) 44

Howard First In Students; Southern 2nd

WASHINGTON

Howard University of Washington, and Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., lead the country in college enrollments, according to a circular release by Herbert S. Conrad, chief, research and statistical standards section of the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency.

61,252 Students Enrolled In 82 Negro Colleges

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— A total of 61,252 students are enrolled in 82 Negro colleges in the United States, according to a circular released by Herbert S. Conrad, chief, research and statistical standards section, office of education, Federal Security Agency.

Federally supported Howard University in Washington, D. C., is the nation's largest school of higher education with a total enrollment of 3,598 students, and state-supported Southern University of Baton Rouge, La., is the second largest with 2,626 students.

Of the 82 schools, 17 have enrollments of more than 1,000 students. Outside of Howard, Southern heads a list of seven state-supported colleges with more than 2,000 students. These schools are A and T (Agricultural and Technical College,) Greensboro, N. C.; Prairie View University, Texas; Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.;

Florida A and M College, Tallahassee, Fla; Southern University, Houston, Texas; and Tennessee A and I University in Nashville.

The largest private Negro college is Tuskegee Institute in Alabama with 1,784 students. The second largest is Hampton with 1,217. Xavier is the only other private school with an enrollment of more than 1,000.

Included among the schools listed are junior colleges, unaccredited institutions and the recognized colleges.

The only Negro college operating entirely at a graduate level is Atlanta University with 427 students. Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C. with 421 enrolled and Spelman College with 415 enrolled are the only two all-girls colleges. The two all-male schools are Morehouse College in Atlanta with 495 and Lincoln University in Pennsylvania with 283.

Although the schools on the list are considered Negro, a number of them have students of other races in attendance. The figures are based on statistics from fall enrollments.

Xavier, a Roman Catholic institution, is the largest church-operated college with 1,040 students. Huston-Tillotson in Austin, Texas, and Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va., have 764 and 747 students respectively. Allen University with 645 students is the largest school run by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The smallest college is Southern Christian in Mississippi with 44 students and the smallest state school is Delaware State College with 121.

The Conrad volume is published as statistical circular number 359. It was released at the close of the year after fall enrollment data had been gathered from 1,854 higher institutions of the United States. Trends revealed by the volume are, general increases in enrollment, increase in the number of students attending college for the first time, decrease in World War II veterans, increase in enrollment at public institutions and gradual return of female enrollment to pre-war levels.

A breakdown in Negro college enrollment shows figures as follows:

Howard University, D. C.	3,598
Southern University, La.	2,626
A. and T. College, N. C.	2,594
Prarie View University, Texas	2,379
Virginia State College	2,150
Florida A and M College	2,093
Texas Southern University	2,080
Tenn. A and I University	2,003
Tuskegee Institute	1,784
Morgan State College, Md.	1,516
Grambling College, La.	1,496
North Carolina College	1,430
State Colored NIAM College South Carolina	1,358
Hampton Institute, Va.	1,217
Arkansas A. M. and N. College	1,194
Xavier University, La.	1,040
Fort Valley State College, Ga.	1,014
Savannah State College Georgia	924
West Virginia State College	895
Central State College, Ohio	842
Lincoln University, Mo.	811
Huston-Tilloston, Texas	764
Virginia Union University	747
Clark College, Ga.	730
Winston-Salem Teachers College, N. C.	712
Texas College	711
Bethune-Cookman College Florida	706
Alabama A and M College	693
Alcorn A and M College Miss.	666
Johnson C. Smith University North Carolina	661
Allen University, S. C.	645
Benedict College, S. C.	643
Fisk University, Tenn.	641
Wiley College, Texas	617
Morris Brown College, Ga.	603
Fayetteville State College North Carolina	599
Langston University, Okla.	565
Philander Smith College Arkansas	553
Miner Teachers College, D. C.	548
Dillard University, La.	521
Kentucky State College	516
Morehouse College, Ga.	495
Shaw University, N. C.	485
Lemoyne College, Tenn.	460
St. Augustine College, N. C.	443
Elizabeth City Teachers College, N. C.	439
Claflin College, S. C.	434
Atlanta University, Ga.	427
Bennett College, N. C.	421
Voorhees School, S. C.	421
Spelman College, Ga.	415
St. Paul Institute, Va.	392
Maryland State College	384
Leland College, La.	376
Cheney State S3?6 RdNNIp. Cheney State Teachers College Pa.	376
Livingstone College, N. C.	370
Lane College, Tenn.	344
Stowe Teachers College, Mo.	343
Knoxville College, Tenn.	342
Bluefield College, West Va.	322
Maryland State Teachers College	321
Paine College, Ga.	320
Morristown College, Tenn.	306
Wilberforce University	304
Talladega College, Ala.	292
Paul Quinn College, Texas	291
Lincoln University, Pa.	283
Stillman College, Ala.	278
Rust College, Miss.	266
Prentiss Institute, Miss.	238
Florida Normal and Industrial Institute	221
Mississippi Industrial College	208
Edward Waters College, Fla.	207
Coppin State College, Md.	206
Mary Allen College, Texas	203
Barber Scotia College, N. C.	202
Tougaloo College, Miss.	196
Arkansas Baptist College	186
Jarvis College, Texas	121
Delaware State College	121
Southern Christian College Miss.	44

A. and T. Rates Third Place

Southern U. 2nd Behind Howard U. In Enrollment

WASHINGTON — Howard University at Washington, D. C., and Southern University at Baton Rouge, La., lead the country in college enrollments, according to a circular released by Herbert S. Conrad, chief of Research and Statistical Standards Section of the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency.

Howard tops the list of Federally-supported institutions with an enrollment of 3,598 and Southern tops the list of state-supported institutions with 2,626.

The Conard volume is published as statistical circular number 539. It was released at the close of the year after fall enrollment data had been gathered from 1,854 higher institutions of the United States including approximately eighty-three four-year Negro colleges.

Trends revealed by the volume are, general increases in enrollment, increase in the number of students attending college for the first time, decrease in World War II veterans, increase in enrollment at public institutions and gradual return of female enrollment to pre-war levels.

A break-down in Negro college enrollment shows figures as follows:

Howard University (D. C.)	3598
Southern University (La.)	2626
A. and T. College (N. C.)	2594
Prairie View University (Tex.)	2379
Virginia State College	2150
Florida A. and M. College	2093
Texas Southern University	2080
Tennessee A. and I.	2003
Tuskegee Institute	1784
Morgan State College (Md.)	1516
Grambling College (La.)	1496
N. C. College	1430
State Colored NIAM (S. C.)	1358
Hampton Institute (Va.)	1217
Arkansas A. M. and N.	1194
Xavier University (La.)	1040
Fort Valley State (Ga.)	1014
Savannah State College (Ga.)	924
W. Va. State College	895
Jackson College (Miss.)	862
Central State College (Ohio)	842
Lincoln University (Mo.)	811
Houston-Tillotson (Tex.)	764
Va. Union University	747
Clark University (Ga.)	730
Winston-Salem Teachers (N. C.)	712
Texas College	711
Bethune-Cookman College (Fla.)	706
Alabama A. and M. College	693
Alcorn A. and M. College (Miss.)	666
Johnson C. Smith (N. C.)	661
Allen University (S. C.)	645
Benedict College (S. C.)	643
Fisk University (Tenn.)	641
Wiley College (Tex.)	617
Morris Brown College (Ga.)	603
Fayetteville State College (N. C.)	599
Langston University (Okla.)	565
Philander Smith College (Ark.)	553
Miner Teachers College (D. C.	548
Dillard University (La.)	521
Fla. Normal and Industrial	211
Mississippi Industrial College	208
Edward Waters College (Fla.)	207
Coppin State College (Md.)	206
Mary Allen College (Tex.)	203
Barber Scotia College (N. C.)	202
Tougaloo College (Miss.)	196
Arkansas Baptist College	186
Jarvis College (Tex.)	121
Delaware State College	121
Southern Christian College (Miss.)	44
Kentucky State College	516
Morehouse College (Ga.)	495
Shaw University (N. C.)	485
LeMoyne College (Tenn.)	460
St. Augustine College (N. C.)	443
Elizabeth City Teachers (N. C.)	439
Claflin College (S. C.)	434
Atlanta University (Ga.)	427
Bennett College (N. C.)	421
Voorhees School (S. C.)	421
Spelman College (Ga.)	415
St. Paul Institute (Va.)	392
Maryland State College	384
Leland College (La.)	376
Cheney State Teachers (Pa.)	376
Livingstone College (N. C.)	370
Lane College (Tenn.)	344
Stowe Teachers College (Mo.)	343
Knoxville College (Tenn.)	342
Bluefield State Teachers (W. Va.)	322
Maryland State Teachers	321
Paine College (Ga.)	320
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A breakdown in Negro college enrollment shows figures as follows:

Howard University (D. C.) 3,598; Southern University (La.) 2,626; Agricultural & Technica College (N. C.), 2,594; Prairie View University (Texas), 2,379; Virginia State College, 2,150; Florida A & M College, 2,093; Texas Southern University, 2,080; Tennessee A and I University, 2,003; Tuskegee Institute, 1,784; Morgan State College (Md.), 1,516; Grambling College (La.), 1,496; North Carolina College, 1,430; State Colored NIAM College (S.C.), 1,358; Hampton Institute (Va.), 1,217; Arkansas AM & N College, 1,194; Fort Valley State College (Ga.), 1,014; Savannah State College (Ga.) 924; West Virginia State College, 895; Central State College (Ohio), 842; Lincoln University Mo.), 811; Huston-Tillotson (Texas), 764; Virginia Union University, 747; Clark University (Ga.), 730; Winston-Salem Teachers College (N. C.), 712; Texas College, 711; Bethune-Cookman College (Florida), 706; Alabama A and M College, 693; Alcorn A and M College (Miss.), 666; Johnson C. Smith University (N.C.), 661; Allen College (S.C.), 645; Benedict College (S.C.), 643; Fisk University (Tenn.), 641; Wiley College Texas), 617; Morrie Brown College (Ga.), 603; Fayetteville State College N.C.), 599; Langston University (Okla.), 565; Philander Smith College (Ark.), 553; Miner Teachers College (D.C.), 548; Dillard University (La.), 521; Kentucky State College, 516; Morehouse College (Ga.), 495; Shaw University (N.C.), 485; LeMoyne College (Tenn.), 460; St. Augustine College (N.C.), 443; Elizabeth City Teachers College (N.C.), 439; Claflin College (S. C.), 434; Atlanta University (Ga.), 427; Bennett College (N. C.), 421; Voorhees School (S. C.), 421; Spelman College Ga.), 415; St. Paul Institute (Va.), 392; Maryland State College, 384; Leland College (La.), 376; Cheney State Teachers College (Pa.), 376; Livingstone College (N.C.), 370; Lane College (Tenn.), 344; Stowe Teachers College (Mo.), 343; Knoxville College (Tenn.), 342; Bluefield College (West Va.), 322; Maryland State Teachers College, 321; Paine College (Ga.), 320; Morristown College (Tenn.), 306; Wilberforce University, 304; Talladega College (Ala.), 292; Paul Quinn College (Texas), 291; Lincoln University (Pa.), 283; Stillman College (Ala), 278; Rust College (Miss.), 266; Prentiss Institute (Miss.), 238; Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, 221; Mississippi Industrial College, 208; Edward Waters College (Fla.), 207; Coppin State College (Md.), 206; Mary Allen College (Texas), 203; Barber Scotia College (N. C.), 202; Tougaloo College (Mississippi), 196; Arkansas Baptist College, 186; Jarvis College (Texas), 121; Delaware State College, 121; Southern Christian College (Miss.), 44 and Xavier University (La.), 1040.

Report College Enrollments At New High

Unofficial reports to the Atlanta World listed enrollments in the colleges of the Atlanta University System reaching a new high with 2,755 students enrolled now as compared with an estimated 2,000 listed for the same period in the previous year.

FRESHMAN CLASSES

Virtually all of the four colleges, Atlanta University proper, and Gammon Theological Seminary showed increases in enrollments and huge freshman classes, resulting from stepped-up programs of student recruiting.

Gammon Theological Seminary listed two women among its enrollment for the current semester. One of these new entrants is pursuing the degree, Master of Religion, while the other is studying for the Bachelor of Divinity degree.

one of the largest freshman classes in many years, a situation which prevails in most of the affiliate colleges of the city.

OFFICIALLY LISTED

Atlanta University shows an increased enrollment with all totals not being officially listed as yet.

Morris Brown College boasts of

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DANIEL PAYNE COLLEGE

At Payne College festival—

Reach for higher education, Sen. Faulkner urges Negroes

Governor's Candidate James H Faulkner told a Birmingham Negro audience last night that Alabama can do "much more for its schools than it has done in the past."

He challenged Alabama's younger Negroes to work toward college degrees and advanced degrees. "Get wisdow and with all thy getting, get understanding," he quoted.

America's lasting line of defense, he said, is a well-educated citizenry.

Sen. Faulkner was guest lecturer for the 1953 Exposition of Progress and Music Festival staged annually at Daniel Payne College.

He told the audience that the progress of their race in the past 15 years "has been amazing." But he said, "I urge you to work with patience."

The 1954 gubernatorial candidate pledged an administration of "honesty, decency, a high degree of morality and ability; a sound progressive program fair to all people and all groups, and strong emphasis on better education and health facilities" if he is elected.

BRINGING GREETINGS during the "Exposition of Progress" program were Mrs. Ludie Dowdell, elementary supervisor for Jefferson County Negro schools; W. C. Patton, state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; Principal J. S. Abrams of Dunbar High School at Bessemer; C. W. Hayes, director of Birmingham city Negro schools; Dean C. E. Matthews of Daniel Payne College.

J. King Chandler III, president of Daniel Payne, presided.

Presenting music for the program were the State Vocational Trade School choir, Rosedale High School choir, Talladega College choral ensemble, Miles College choir, and the Payne College choir. Soloists were Miss Ruth Hilson, senior at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, and Willie W. Felder, senior at Booker T. Washington Business College.

Suggest State College Close

Report Low Morale At Delaware State

DOVER, Del.—The student and faculty morale at Delaware State College is so low and the high cost per student to the taxpayer is so abnormally high that there have been suggestions that the school be closed, it was revealed last week at the State Senate Budget Committee hearings.

A ten - member committee, headed by Sen. Ernest R. Benger, conducted the hearings which lasted three days. The members did not seem inclined, however, towards the idea of completely abandoning the institution.

It was brought out, though, that the taxpayers are spending between $1,500 and $3,300 annually on each enrollee at the college which today is not even accredited.

In addition, Dr. Maurice E. Thomasson, acting president of the institution, has asked to be relieved of his duties in order to devote his time to teaching.

Dr. Thomasson told the senate committee that one of the problems at the institution is the "indecision" about the school's future and accounted this as a reason for the low faculty and student morale.

The committee, in a report which it made public last week, declared that operation of the school was uneconomical. It said the college has 79 students from Delaware and 31 from other states and the present cost to the state for each student is $2,600. This compares, according to the committee report, to an average cost of $600 a student at the University of Delaware at Newark.

In urging the closing of the college "in the interest of good education and for the advancement of Negroes in our community," it was planned that students now attending the school be permitted to enroll at the University of Delaware and other colleges under state subsidization.

The Defender learned from a reliable Dover source Saturday that some leaders and residents of the area want the school maintained. The college is not accredited and several departments are said to be greatly under par.

Under the committee plan, students who chose to attend the University of Delaware would be given scholarships to cover the deficit in the amount of tuition between the two schools. It is believed also that some qualified members of the Delaware state faculty might be absorbed at the University.

Delaware state has no president at the present time. The last head of the institution was Dr. Howard Chapman, an Air Force colonel who was recalled to active duty last year.

Delaware College May Close Doors

DOVER, Del. — Tiny Delaware State college at Dover may be closed at the end of the current semester.

A recommendation to abolish the state-maintained school for Negro students has been made by a committee appointed by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs.

GETS BUDGET APPROPRIATION:

Delaware State College To Continue Operations

DOVER, Del.—The continuation of Delaware State college was assured when Governor J. Caleb Boggs signed, the 1953-55 budget for the state. This budget contained an appropriation for the maintenance and operation of Delaware State college.

Prospects for the school year seem to be good since the number of high school graduates in 1953 is larger than it has ever been before.

The William M. Henry Comprehensive high school has just graduated its first class, which means that Delaware State now has a new feeder school from which to receive freshman students.

See Large Quotas

The Jason Comprehensive High school in Sussex County, is expected to provide, as it has done for each of the past two years, a quota of students. The comprehensive high school in New Castle County will soon graduate its first class.

Another important development is the completion of the new girls' dormitory. The building, will accommodate more than 100 students.

The activities of the 1953-54 school year will begin on September 14, when entering freshmen will arrive and begin their orientation program. The orientation of new students and the registration of both new and old students will occupy the remainder of the week. Classes will open on September 21.

Holland, an all-America football player at Cornell University later received his master's and doctorate degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, the Big Red's arch rival.

He is the first president named for the school since the dismissal of Dr. Oscar Chapman in July, 1951.

He succeeds Dr. Maurice E. Thomasson, named acting president in place of Dr. Chapman, who went into the Air Force. Dr. Thomasson left school last January.

Holland, a native of Auburn, N. Y., taught four years at Lincoln before going to the Shipyard from 1942 to 1946 as assistant director of employment and personnel in Chester, Pa.

In 1947 he joined the faculty at Tennessee until 1951 when he joined the Pew Memorial Foundation in Philadelphia as a social research consultant. He is presently on leave from that post.

Dr. Holland is taking over reins of the embattled Delaware college at a time when it is on 'extended' existence.

Dr. 'Brud' Holland Named Prexy Of Delaware State

DOVER, Del., July 27.—Dr. Jerome H. Holland, former head of the department of sociology at Tennessee State A. & I. College in Nashville and one time instructor and coach at Lincoln University, last week was named president of Delaware State College.

All-American End

Brud Holland Named Delaware State Prexy

DOVER, Del.—(ANP)—Dr. Jerome H. Holland has been named president of Delaware State college, according to a story in the Philadelphia Tribune.

Dr. Holland in 1938 and 1939 gained national fame as an All-American football end while he played for the Cornell university Big Red football team.

SUCCEEDS CHAPMAN

He succeeds Dr. Oscar Chapman, who was dismissed as head of Delaware State in July, 1951. Since that time Dr. Maurice E. Thomasson acted as president until last January.

A native of Auburn, N. Y., Dr. Holland was graduated from Cornell in 1939. He earned his master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Pennsylvania.

After graduation from Cornell, he taught four years at Lincoln (Pa.) university then worked from 1942-46 as assistant director of employment and personnel at the Sun Shipyard in Chester, Pa.

WORKED FOR FOUNDATION

In 1947, he became a faculty member at Tennessee State A. and I. college in Nashville, eventually becoming head of the department of sociology. In 1951, he left Tennessee State to work for the Pew Memorial Foundation in Philadelphia to become a social research consultant.

He is on leave from the foundation to take up duties at Delaware State.

Currently, the school is in the doubtful status because courts have ruled that Negroes in Delaware are not required to attend Jim Crow schools. As a result there is some doubt as to whether or not the state will continue to operate Delaware State. A number of Negroes have advocated that the school be closed.

Dillard Language Teacher Earns Doctorate

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) Jose Ferrer-Canales, assistant professor of Spanish at Dillard university, last week returned to the campus after a period of study and travel in Cuba and Mexico. In the latter country, he received his doctor en letras (doctor of Spanish literature) from the National University of Mexico.

While in Cuba, Dr. Ferrer was a guest speaker at Havana university, University of Santiago, Cuba, and the Havana society "Accion Cultrual." He also lectured at National University of Mexico.

On returning to Dillard, Dr. Ferrer commented on the interest of Spanish speaking peoples in America. Among other things, he said:

"Cubans, Mexicans, and in general all Spanish-Americans look with special interest to life in the United States, especially to human relations in this country".

Dillard Prexy Elected

Dent Heads Health Council

NEW YORK — Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, is the first member of his race to be elected president of the National Health Council.

Dr. Dent was chosen by the Council's board of directors to succeed Dr. Robin C. Buerki, director of the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, whose resignation for no stated reason, was accepted by the board of directors at a closed meeting in the Roosevelt Hotel.

Dr. Dent, who was chosen president-elect at the council's annual meeting here two months ago, is the first Negro to head the thirty-two-year-old council, now consisting of fourty-four national organizations.

DILLARD PREXY

The new council president is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and is prominent in that college's alumni circles. He assumed the presidency of Dillard University in 1941 after six years as superintendent of the Flint-Goodridge Hospital connected with the University.

DR. A. W. DENT

Dr. Dent served as a delegate to the first World Health Assembly at Geneva in 1948 and was vice-president of the National Tuberculosis Association in 1949 and 1950.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Dillard president is a director of the Southern Regional Council and of the United Negro College Fund, and a member of the committee on faculty fellowships of the Ford Foundation for the Advancement of Education.

Dr. Dent told the directors: "I have great faith in the future of the National Health Council and a keen sense of the nation's need for such a coordinative organization in the health field.

"Membership in the council has more than doubled in the past five years. Such a spectacular increase proves the growing need felt by the various groups working in the health field for some means of better understanding of over-all problems, more effective cooperation and truer focus and balance in our efforts."

Dr. Albert Dent Lauded By New York Newspaper

NEW YORK — (ANP) — One of the nation's leading daily newspapers praised the recent appointment of Dr. Albert Dent, president of Dillard university, to head the National Health Council.

Among other things, the New York Times, in an editorial, pointed out that Dr. Dent is eminently qualified to be president of the health organization. The publication then cited his work with the Flint-Goodrich hospital in New Orleans and with the World Health Organization as examples of his competency for his present position.

The editorial said in part:

"The National Health Council will benefit by the knowledge, ability and experience which Dr. Dent has acquired during the past 22 years in the medical services field.

First Appointed

"The practical knowledge which he brings to this office will enable him to coordinate and organize the varied programs directed toward the improvement of the nation's health by the 44 national organizations which make up the council.

Dr. Dent is the first colored person elevated to the presidency of the 32-year-old council. In 1932 he was appointed superintendent of Flint-Goodridge hospital, and in 1948 he was a delegate to the initial meeting of the World Health Organization which met in Geneva.

Downingtown Elects Two School Trustees

DOWNINGTOWN, Pa. —The board of trustees of Downingtown Industrial School has elected three new members to increase its membership to 16.

The new trustees are Atty. William T. Coleman, Jr., the Rev. William H. Gray and Judge Theodore O. Spaulding. All are from Philadelphia.

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DUKE UNIVERSITY

Poll Shows Duke Students Favor Negro Admission

Durham, N. C. (ANP).—A recently conducted poll at Duke University by the school's student religious council showed that 62 per cent of the student body favors immediate admission of qualified Negro students. However, 30 per cent of that number favor entrance on a limited basis.

Results of the poll were reported by the Duke Chronicle, student newspaper. The paper said that of the 38 per cent opposing immediate admission, 25 per cent completely opposed the move, while 14 per cent voted for eventual admission. Voting among southern and non-southern students was as follows:

Southern students 56 per cent for immediate admission; 18 per cent opposed, and 11 per cent favoring eventual admission. Some 54 per cent of the student body was polled on the question.

per cent for immediately dropping the color barriers against applicants, only 3 per cent totally opposed and 14 per cent favoring eventual ending of the color ban.

Non - southerners, on the other hand, voted 71 per cent for immediate admission, 11 per cent for eventual admission and 18 per cent for an indefinite color bar.

According to the survey report, more than half, or 54 per cent, of the student bosy was polled in the survey.

Students for dropping race bars at Duke

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DURHAM, N.C. — Sixty-tow per cent of men and women students at Duke University here favor the immediate admission of all qualified colored students, according to a poll conducted by the student newspaper.

The student paper, Duke Chronicle, says the poll was under supervision of the university's religious council. Of the 62 per cent for admission of colored students, 30 per cent were in favor of admission on a "limited" basis.

The 38 per cent opposed to immediate admission was divided, 25 per cent being totally opposed, while 14 per cent were in favor of eventual admission, according to the survey report.

Even Southerners For It

Even students who consider themselves southerners voted 56

HARMONY RULES:

President Says Elizabeth City Student Strike Over

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. — "There's no strike here. My only statement is that everything is settled and harmony rules," President S. D. Williams of Elizabeth City State Teachers college told the AFRO Saturday when asked for a statement about a student strike at the school.

President Williams refused further comment on the strike which began last Monday and had been 99 per cent effective, according to members of the student grievance committee at the college, who denied that the action was in support of three top athletes suspended the previous week.

$328 Shortage Reported

The athletes involved were suspended for the remainder of the school semester, college officials said, following a faculty disciplinary committee investigation of alleged shortages in the book store accounts amounting to approximately $328.

Discounting the suspensions as secondary, strike leaders said the walkout was the outcropping of a large backlog of grievances that had been brushed aside and completely ignored by the administration.

'Backlog Of Grievances'

Included among this "back log" of grievances were: The lack of student representation on the disciplinary committee, lack of studen participation in the conduct of affairs of the school.

Although effective, according to reports, the strike was an orderly one throughout, striking students remaining in their rooms and conducting no demonstrations on the campus.

The suspended athletes were reported to be James Greer of Huntington, W. Va., Santiago Burrell of Norfolk, both football and basketball stars, and Ernest Davis of Petersburg, basketball great.

Students On Strike At Elizabeth City College

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — Members of the Student's Grievance Committee at Elizabeth City State Teacher's College declared Monday afternoon that a 99 percent effective student strike, which began at the school Monday morning was in no manner in support of three top athletes suspended last week

The three involved were suspended for the balance of the

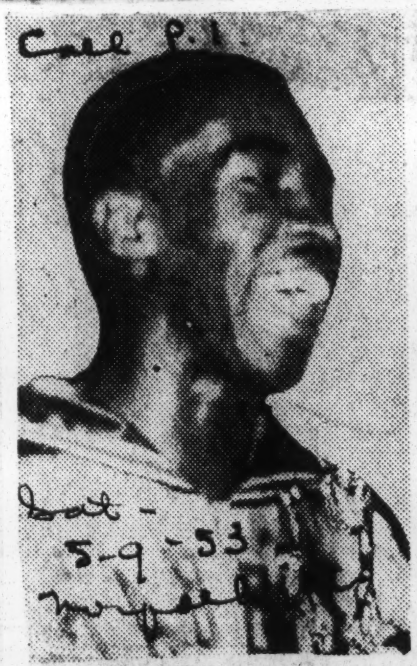
BURRELL

the school semester, according to President S. D. Williams, following a faculty disciplinary committee probe of shortages amounting to approximately $328 in the school book store.

LEADERS OF THE student strike said it was the outgrowth of a long backlog of grievances which had received no hearing nor consideration by the administration.

Among these grievances was a lack of student representation on disciplinary committes, and participation in cnduct of school affairs.

IN THE CASE of the three suspended students it was claimed that the four-member disciplinary committee acted upon the wish of a single member, since the chairman is not a voting member of the committee and two other members abstained from voting.



ERNEST DAVIS

JAMES GREEN

President Williams made no comment concerning events leading up to the strike, but expressed belief from "reliable sources" within the student body that the strike would be called off following a student-faculty meeting held late Monday afternoon.

There was no disorder on the campus, which was conspicuously quiet in contrast to the usual bustle. Striking students were remaining in their rooms and had taken part in no demonstration up to Monday afternoon.

THE expelled students are reported to be Santiago Burrell, Ernest (Husky) Davis and James (Jim) Greer, three of the school's most outstanding athletes.

Burrell, who hails from Norfolk, Va., was a member of the Elizabeth City football and basketball squads. In football he captured a berth on the All-Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference second-team and won honorable mention in basketball.

DAVIS, RATED by observers as one of the greatest cagers ever to represent Elizabeth City on the basketball court, was the sparkplug that paced the Pirates to the 1953 EIAC Cage championship and was an unanimous choice for the All-EIAC five. His hometown is Petersburg, Va.

Greer, a transfer student from W. Va., participated in football and basketball and showed his versatility by winning all-conferences honors in both football and basketball. He was named to a first-team post at end in football and a first-team post at forward in basketball. Greer's hometown is Huntington, W. Va. He and Burrell were also members of Elizabeth City's 1952 EIAC championship football team.

61,252 Students in 82 Negro Colleges

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — A total of 61,252 students are enrolled in 82 Negro colleges in the United States, according to a circular released by Herbert S. Conrad, chief, research and statistical standards section, office of education, Federal Security agency.

Federally supported Howard university in Washington, D. C., is the nation's largest school of higher education with a total enrollment of 3,598 students, and state-supported Southern university of Baton Rouge, La., is the second largest with 2,620 students.

Of the 82 schools, 17 have enrollments of more than 1,000 students. Outside of Howard, Southern heads a list of seven state-supported colleges with more than 2,000 students. These schools are A&T (Agricultural and Technical) college, Greensboro, N. C.; Prairie View university, Texas; Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va.; Florida A&M college, Tallahassee, Fla.; Southern university, Houston, Texas and Tennessee A&I university in Nashville.

The largest private Negro college is Tuskegee institute in Alabama with 1,784 students. The second largest is Hampton with 1,217. Xavier is the only other private school with an enrollment of more than 1,000.

Included among the schools listed are junior colleges, unaccredited institutions and the recognized colleges.

The only Negro college operating entirely at a graduate level is Atlanta university with 427 students. Bennett college in Greensboro, N. C., with 421 enrolled and Spellman college with 415 enrolled are the only two all-girls colleges. The two all-male schools are Morehouse college in Atlanta with 495 and Lincoln university in Pennsylvania with 283.

Although the schools on the list are considered Negro, a number of them have students of other races in attendance. The figures are based on statistics taken from fall enrollments.

Xavier, a Roman Catholic institution, is the largest church-operated college with 1,040 students. Huston-Tillotson in Austin, Texas and Virginia Union university in Richmond, Va., have 764 and 747 students respectively. Allen university with 645 students is the largest school run by the African Methodist Episcopal church.

The smallest college is Southern Christian in Mississippi with 44 students and the smallest state school is Delaware State college with 121.

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College, Univ. Enrollments On Increase

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Enrollment in the Nation's colleges and universities has increased for the second consecutive year, Rall I. Grisby, Acting Commissioner of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, announced today.

Reporting partial results from the Office of Education's annual fall enrollment survey, Acting Commissioner Grisby said:

"An estimate—based on returns from 7. 5 percent out of approximately 1900 institutions—shows a total enrollment for the fall of 1953 of approximately 2,215,000. This constitutes an increase of 3.1 per cent over the enrollment figure of approximately 2,148,000 for the fall of 1952. Since the rate of increase from 1951 to 1952 was 1.5 per cent, the present estimate would indicate that the rate of increase for total enrollment has been accelerated."

Although there is a considerable increase in the number of new students enrolled, the rate of increase for this group has declined. In 1952 the first year to show an increase since 1949—there were 537,000 students enrolling for the first time, an increase of 13.7 percent over the previous year. This fall's enrollment of new students totals 575,000 or an increase of 7.2 per cent above last year.

"The trend toward a larger enrollment in institutions of higher education was anticipated by the Office of Education," Dr. Grisby added. "The favorable economic conditions, educational benefits by Congress to World War II and Korean veterans, student deferment policies, and efforts by private institutions and groups have all tended to increase the number of college and university students."

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EPISCOPAL

Church Lifts Color Line At 7 Schools

Episcopalians Order Integration At All Church Institutions

P. Bernard Young Jr.

BOSTON, Mass. — Coinci- with the announcement a $100,000 grant to St. ul's Polytechnic Institute Lawrenceville, Va., by the erican Church Institute ...rday, it was authori- ...arned this week the Guide that the insti- ute has adopted a far-reach- ng policy of admitting stu- dents of any race to church- affiliated schools and col- eges of the Episcopal faith.

The seven institutions which derive support from the ACIN have not been racially inter- grated heretofore because of their location in the South and historic social customs.

ST. PAUL'S, ONE of the two largest affected institutions, has by recent unanimous vote of its board of trustees, complied with the church institute's mandate, adopted April 27th last, which reads:

"Resolved, that the board of trustees of the American Church Institute for Negroes affirms the policy that no prospective applicant for ad- mission to any institute school or other institution shall be denied such admission on the ground of color or race, and be it further

Resolved, that this action shall be made known to all of the boards governing the schools and other institutions sponsored by the institute."

L. U. Exchanges Students With White College

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — (ANP) — As part of a trend toward more interracial activities by protestant churches, the Theological Seminary of Lincoln university and the Evangical and Reformed Seminary of Lancaster, Pa., have exchanged students this semester.

Studying at Lincoln is William Bador, of Allentown, Pa., a graduate of Franklin and Marshall college and a middler at Evangical and Reform. Lincoln's representative at Lancaster is Charles Thomas, of Jonesboro, Ark., also a middler. Both students will take regular courses.

10-10-52

In addition to a steady growth, Lincoln's Seminary has had an increasing number of white students who now make up one-third of the enrollment and came from Maryland, Colorado and Pennsylvania. The seminary is now fully interracial in faculty, student body and trustees.

FISK TO Bright High School Students To Get College Training

"Basic College Idea" Is Revolutionary Change In Education Adopted By Many Of Nation's Greatest Universities; Fisk Faculty Approves Plan, Following Recommendation of Pres. Chas. S. Johnson

A new Basic College curriculum, involving the most far-reaching changes made in the Fisk University program for more than 20 years, will go into effect next September in accordance with a recent vote of the Faculty. Two main features of the reorganized curriculum are the new integrated general education for all students in the freshman and sophomore years and the new Basic College three-year Honors Program for "Early Entrants," superior students who enter the University after completing the 10th or 11th grade.

The Basic College is a new educational unit opeen to qualified students who have completed the 10th, 11th, or 12th grade. Its program embraces the student's work through the sophomore year and prepares him for admission to the College of Higher Studies. He will then pursue specialized study in a major field. The three-year Honors Program offers training of unusual quality and breadth for superior students coming from the 10th grade and enables them to save a year in their progress toward the Bachelor's degree.

In the spring of 1951, President Charles S. Johnson formally proposed the Basic College idea to the Faculty, recommending that the University select a group of outstanding 10th and 11th grade high school students each year and give these students immediately the intensive academic training they need in order to reach distinctly high standards in their later college work

First Tried in 1951

This idea was implemented in the fall of 1951 aftr the Fund for the Advancement of Eudcation had made a grant of $120,000 to enable Fisk to add new teachers for the Basic College and to offer generous scholarships. The grant was made under the Fund's program for Early Admssion to College, sponsored in 12 colleges including Columbia, Yale, Oberlin, and the Univrsities of Chicago and Wisconsin. A new grant of $80,000 has recently been made to Fisk to support the Basic College and to finance further scholarship awards to Early Entrants over the next three years.

Three Principal Goals

In building the new program the university has been guided by three principal goals: (1) to raise decisively the standards of intellectual interest and achievement at Fisk (2) to provide more fully for individual placement, according to a student's preparation and capacity in a given subject; (3) to provide for acceleration, so that those outstanding students who show the capacity to move ahead more rapidly than others without sacrificing the high quality of their work may save time in their progress toward the degree.

The Basic College is primarily concerned with "general education" it will offer broad fundamental training in the Humanities (including literature and the Arts), in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, in the Social Science, and in Modern Foreign Languages. The presnt program is enriched by new courses content in all areas, and by the addition of a required introductory course in Music or the Fine Arts, and by the requirement of two out of three general courses in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, rather than one such course. The integrated Basic College curriculum is similar in its general principles of the curriculla general principles to th curiculla at the University of Chicago, the University of Wisconsin, Columbia, and Yale.

Those students now enrolled at Fisk University, except for the Ford Scholarship who are already in the Basic College Honors Program, will be expected to meet the old requirements for graduation. The freshmen who enter next fall in the class of 1957, and all following classes, will follow the new program of the Basic College. The planning of the new Basic College program has been done over the last year and a half by the Basic College Curriculum Committee, under the chairmanship of Dean George St. John, Jr.

The creation of the new curriculum followed a three-year Faculty self-survey of Fisk's goals, recourses, and courses, a survey which began in 1949. Consultants who participated in the self-survey through individual and group conferences on the campus and reports to the administration included Dr. Milton Burton, Professor of Chemistry at Notre Dame University; Dr. Harry J. Carman, Dean-emeritus of Columbia College; Dr. Stephen Duggan (now deceased) formerly Director, Institute of International Education; Dr. Stephen Freeman, Vice President of Middlebury College; Dr. J. Rudd Nielsen, Professor of Physics, University of Michigan, Dr. Janet Rioch, Psychiatrist, and Dr. John Dale Russell, U.S. Office of Education.

24th Observance Of Week Celebration Thrills Followers

University Launches Building Program And Elects Three Trustees; Dr. Henry Allen Boyd Added To Board; Famed Library Named For Late Erastus Milo Cravath, First President

The 24th Annual Festival of Music and Art at Fisk University, together with announcements of gifts of more than a Half Million Dollars for the university, plus an appropriation of $800,000 for new buildings on the Fisk campus; together with the election of three new trustees including Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, and a decision of the Board to name the Fisk Library for the late and eminent Erastus Milo Cravath, the first President of Fisk, highlighted last week's activities at the world-famous university on Jefferson Street.

Fisk really and truly closed its Music and Art Festival "in a blaze of glory" while the substantial appropriations for campus improvements elated the alumni and friends of the University as greatly as they elated Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the President.

Long has it been said of the Fisk Jubilee Singers that they "sang the fame of the Negro around the world." They did this with the famous Negro Spirituals—with such songs as "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "Before I'd Be A Slave I'd Be Buried in My Grave," "Going to Shout All Over God's Heaven," and many others of the heart-warming songs that not only inspired a race that was in human bondage, but which in all of the subsequent years of freedom have been kept alive at the great university that pioneered in making the world respect them as the best of America's original music.

Kept Spirituals Alive

These songs now echo in concert halls and in churches all over the world. One of the pioneer members of the Fisk Jubilee Singers was the late John W. Work. He has passed on, but still at Fisk is John W. Work, Jr., equally as eminent as Chorus Conductor as his father, and carrying on in a great tradition.

Down through the years, Fisk University has specialized in t intellectual and musical training o. its students. It has sent them forth as ambassadors of good will for their university, imbued with a zeal for making a worthwhile contribution to the cultural progress of their nation. There is nothing else that Fisk does for its students more notable than the inspiration it gives them to be alumni always determined to let the world see the greatness of their Alma Mater in the service alumni render.

Music appreciation had gained notable headway in the colored schools of Nashville, largely as a result of promoting a Music and Art Festival for the children in the colored public schools. This fine addition to the cultural life of the city was the pioneer work of Mrs. Mattie Alice Battle Moore, a Fisk graduate and Mrs. Phyletta Baker Nellis, a graduate of Tennessee A. & I. State College who has done post-graduate work at Fisk. There was great public disappointment here at the beginning of the present school year when the authorities decided to break up the Music and Art Festival for the public school students and to give no reason for doing so.

But music lovers in Nashville and of the nation still are assured of a great treat annually as Fisk University continues to have its Music and Art Festival. This year as in the past, the press gave abundant praise of the festival—of the fine music and the fine art exhibits sponsored by Aaron Douglas, a brilliant painter, who is the Art Director at the University.

Ralph Ellison Spoke

Ralph Ellison, winner of the 1952 National Book Award for writing the novel, "Invisible Man" was a featured artist at this year's festival. He debunked the idea that there was special Negro Art, contending that Negroes were making a contribution to the culture of the world as writers and painters similar to those of other artists. Arna Bontemps noted Librarian at Fisk was Chairman of the seminar addressed by Ralph Ellison. Among students who contributed to the success of the festival were Miss Mary E. Witherspoon, a pianist and a Pearl High graduate: Miss Bethena S. White, organist; Miss Lilla J. Finch, pianist; Harvey Van Buren, pianist and organist and Miss Viola Brice, soprano soloist.

The thrilling art exhibit included 53 paintings, some of them being lent to the university by the New York City Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The final concert of the festival presented on Saturday, featured 100-voices and was a fitting climax to the splendid singing that was heard during the week. Also on the closing day, Saturday, Fisk players of the Ford Theater Guild, splendidly rendered "Our Town," the participants being students in the basic college department of the university. Fisk was the first of colored educational institutions to accept the provisions of the Ford Foundation for enrolling bright students of high school sophomore classes for college training.

At the opening of the festival, a spectacular Beaux Arts Ball was given, featuring various dances of the 1920's, at which time President Johnson crowned the King and Queen of the Festival. These were two seniors, Judson Roberts of Houston, Texas as king and Miss Joyce Johnson of Trentice, Miss., as queen. A complimentary children's theater, sponsored by President and Mrs. Johnson was given on Saturday.

Mrs. Gibbs Present

Among the notable visitors here for the Fisk festivities was Mrs. William Francis Gibbs of New York, daughter of the late Paul D. Cravath, whom she succeeded as Chairman of the Fisk Board or Trustees. The late Paul D. Cravath was the son of Fisk's first President. His daughter stated in a talk here that her father's last trip before his death was a visit to Fisk University. She made a gift from her father's estate of $300,000 to the university, and also announced a gift of $200,000 from the American Missionary Association. Another gift to Fisk that was announced was a $5,000 scholarship bequest from the late Bernard Fensterwald of Nashville, a former member of the Fisk Board of Trustees.

Three New Trustees

The three new trustees for Fisk, as announced by President Johnson, are Dr. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville; Robert Winthrop Kean of Elizabethtown, N. J.; and Dr. William J. Zeigler, Chicago Dentist, and Fisk Alumnus.

Mr. Kean is a banker, a Director of the Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey and son of Republican Congressman Robert W. Kean of the 12th District of New Jersey, who is the second ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee in the present Congress.

Publisher and Banker Chosen

As is well known to Nashvillians and throughout the nation, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, son of the late Richard H. Boyd, founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board, is the Secretary of that Board, President of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company; President of the Nashville GLOBE Publishing Company and for more than forty years has directed the Annual Sessions of the Sunday School Congress of the National Baptist Convention of America. The most distinguished member of the Metoka Men's Bible Class of the Baptists, Dr. Boyd has for many years served as teacher of the Galedas, the Women's Bible Class of Mt. Olive Baptist church. Frequently this class of women has a larger attendance and offering than the powerful Mt. Olive Metokas

Dr. Boyd accepted the Fisk Trusteeship, in appreciation of the fact that his daughter, Mrs. Kathryn Boyd Roach of Cleveland, Ohio, and his wife, the late Mrs. Georgia Bradford Boyd, both were former students of Fisk University.

As a result of the substantial gifts and appropriations Fisk received this year, the university will erect a new women's dormitory, to be known as Scribner Hall and a new social science building, to be known as Park Hall.

$300,000 to Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University received a check for $300,000 during the annual trustees convocation, held April 24. The check was a bequest of the late Paul D. Cravath, son of the Rev. Erastus Milo Cravath, first president of the school.

INFRARED SPECTRA—

Fisk University is sponsoring an Infrared Spectroscopy Institute in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 31 through Friday, Sept. 4. Scientists, particularly chemists and biochemists, will be introduced to infrared spectroscopy so that they may recognize its usefulness in research and teaching. Further information as well as application forms may be obtained by writing to Nelson Fuson, Infrared Spectroscopy Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Fisk Receives UNCF Grant Of $127,110.00

NEW YORK — Fisk University received $127,110.00 from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges. The announcement was made by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk who stated that today's grant brought the total received by Fisk to $398,287.00 since the inception of the Fund's National Mobilization program two years ago.

President Johnson said that the three grants made to Fisk since July, 1952, will enable Fisk to proceed immediately with two buildings now in the planning stage, Scribner Hall, a dormitory for women and Park Hall, to house the social sciences and education departments.

Stressing the work that Fisk University has done over the years, Dr. Johnson said that the university has grown until it is now serving students from 34 states and 14 foreign countries. In the past 10 years the university has graduated 1,673 students who are serving today in every part of the United States and many foreign countries as teachers and nurses, social service workers and doctors, lawyers and ministers.

President Johnson said that the Fund's National Mobilization Program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United College Fund, and a seven-man board including such well-known businessmen and industrialists as Harvey, S. Firestone, Jr.; Devereaux C. Josephs; Richard K. Mellon; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.; Robert E. Wilson, and Robert W. Woodruff.

Fisk U. To Erect Three New Buildings

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Stressing the work that Fisk University has done over the years, Dr. Johnson said that the university has grown until it is now serving studetns from thirty-four states and fourteen foreign countries. In the past ten years the university has graduated 1673 students who are serving today in every part of the United States and in many foreign countries as teachers and nurses, social service workers and doctors, lawyers and ministers.

President Johnson said that the Fund's National Mobilization Program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United College Fund, and a seven-man board including such well-known businessmen and industrialists as Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.; Devereux C. Joseph; Richard K. Mellon; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.; Robert E. Wilson, and Robert W. Woodruff.

Visiting Professor At Fisk University

Dr. Ernest M. Linton of Bloomington, Ill., former professor of government at Illinois University, will be visiting professor of government at Fisk University for the academic year 1953-54 it was announced by Fisk president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Dr. Linton is coming to Fisk on the program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation and the New York Foundation which finances retired professors, through salary and travel support, who are willing to continue their work in the teaching field by taking residence at small liberal arts colleges throughout the United States.

In announcing this year's appointments, David M. Heyman, president of the New York Foundation which recently entered the program said, "We believe this program is fostering a new and practical way of adding to our intellectual capital. Brilliant teachers are among our nation's greatest assest. Anything we can do to conserve these assets and strengthen our colleges today is of great importance."

Dr. Linton is one of six additional appointees to the program which began in 1952. He taught for thirty years at Illinois University, before his retirement. Although his speciality has been in the international filed he taught a wide range of subjects, from comparative government to American political ideas.

Nashville Florist Leaves Fisk University $130,000

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Fisk University received $130,000.00 from the estate of the late Joseph Browne when Mr. Marvin W. Sory, Assistant treasurer of the Nashville Trust Company, turned over the registered securities and stocks bonds and cash to Fisk president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson. The money is to be used for scholarships.

In making the announcement, Dr Johnson said, "this gift represents the largest grant ever left Fisk by a Negro, and to my knowledge, the largest ever given any educational institution by a Negro."

Joe Browne was owner until his death in 1917 of the Lischey Nurseries and greenhouse. The Lischey Nursery had been established by a Frenchman, Louis Lischey in 1854. Joe Browne had worked in the nursery for many years and at the time of the Frenchman's death was his oldest employee. Because of his long years of devoted service to the business, Lischey willed the entire nursery, which consisted of twenty acres of land and twelve greenhouses, to Joe Browne.

The nursery, one of the oldest established businesses in the City of Nashville, continued to grow under Joe Browne's direction. Browne became one of the best-known landscape garderners in the area, making a speciality of furnishing potted plants and palms to hotels. In 1917, the year of Joe Browne's death, the Southern Florist, a highly respected professional journal, carried an extensive article on Joe Browne and his nursery in which it referred to him as "one of the outstanding landscape florists in the South." Joe Browne was given credit by the Southern Florist for introducing and cultivating roses in Nashville, then a rare flower for nurseries.

Interest in Fisk University began early for Joe Browne and his petite wife, Callie. Their only child, Daisy the present Mrs T M. Brumfield of Nashville, entered the old Fisk Normal School where she graduated in 1901. Family interest in Fisk continued and all four of the Browne grand children attended college there. Three granddaughters, Miss Marguerite Washington, a social case worker with the Los Angeles County Hospital, California; Mrs. Horace M. Bond, wife of president Bond of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Joe Browne Jones who is committed with the public school system in Jackson, Mississippi, hold degrees from Fisk. A grandson, Dr. Henry Alvin Washington, a well-known physician in Syracuse, New York, received his basic training at Fisk and then attended Howard University in Washington, D. C., where he got his medical degree.

Even after all of her grandchildren had left Fisk, Mrs. Joe Browne continued her active interest in the school, for she supplied the flowers to decorate the Fisk Chapel at commencement time every year until her death June 6 at the age of 94. She also maintained an active interest in the Fisk Union Church where she was a member.

The Browne's only daughter, Daisey who with her husband, Rev Thomas M. Brumfield, professor emeritus of religion Fisk, lives on the Fisk campus said that the gift was one of the fondest dreams of her parents come true.

Fisk Professor Appointed To Resource Group

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. S. O. Roberts, chairman of the Fisk psychology department and director of its Program in Child Life and Development has recently been appointed to membership on the Council of Psychologist Resources in the South. The Council's goal is to deal with regional needs for psychological services and with programs directed towards the provision of more psychologists, research and increased community psychological services. This group, of which Dr. Nicholas Hobbs of Peabody is chairman, has been established as a result of a conference concerned with these issues. This conference was held in Atlanta last January under the sponsorship of the Southern Regional Education Board and the National Institute of Mental Health of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Fisk Univ. Gets Student On Integration Project

NASHVILLE — The first student to come to Fisk under the "two-way integration project" launched this year by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students will be Joan Arlene Wood, a junior from Portland, Ore., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Rockwell Wood of 609 N. E. Simpson St., Portland, Oregon.

Miss Wood has been a student at Lewis and Clark College in Portland, but decided to come to Fisk this summer while she was attending an Interracial Institute where she met Dr. Herman Long of Fisk's Race Relations Department. She was strongly encouraged in her decision by her father, a letter carrier, and mother who have been instrumental in promoting integration in the Mallory Avenue Christian Church of Portland, where they are members.

While at Fisk, Joan will continue her work in elementary education which she plans to use to promote inter-racial understanding through teaching. On the side, Joan has an interest in music and drama and has had the experience of playing for four years in the Jefferson High School (Portland) orchestra.

Mr. Cecil D. Halliburton, registrar and director of admissions, said, "We are happy to have Miss Wood with us at Fisk. She comes highly recommended as an excellent personality and sincere Christian worker by the civic leaders of Portland. Her academic record is promising and we are sure her work at Fisk will be a success, profitable for both her and the school."

University Status Askec For Fla. A&M

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The 1953 session of the Florida legislature convened Tuesday at Tallahassee and heard Gov. Dan McCarthy suggest that Florida A. and M. College be classified as a university.

McCarty was not able to deliver the address before the joint houses because of a recent heart attack. The message was read by Secretary of State R. A. Gray.

After suggesting that Florida A. and M. be classified as a university, the governor opposed the consolidation of Florida State university and the University at Gainesville. The latter two institutions are white.

Florida A & M A University!

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida A. & M. College was officially elevated to university status here last week by the Florida State Legislature. The official name of the institution is now Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University.

Dr. George William Gore Jr. is president of the university.

Florida A. and M. Now a University

Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee is now a university. The Florida legislature elevated the school to this status and gave it the name of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University. Is this progress? Or, is it what is known in football as the "hidden play"—a move to keep Negroes out of the so-called white universities?

Governor Signs Bill Upping Florida A & M To University

TALLAHASSEE — Governor Dan McCarty has signed a bill upping Florida A. and M. College for Negroes to the status of a university.

The measure becomes effective September 1, and makes the state-supported institution Florida Agriculture and Mechanical University.

With a change in one letter the new abbreviation for the institution becomes FAMU. Reports from the campus are that there is some worry about the use of the word Famu in the place of Famce in the school song.

Raising the college status of a university is one of the campaign promises of Governor Dan McCarty and the first one he has kept insofar as Negroes are concerned.

On the other hand the governor's raising the college's status to that of a university is viewed by many with skepticism. Some see the move as an attempt to sidetrack the issue of Negro students entering the University of Florida.

It is widely discussed subject and members close to the officialdom of the NAACP have indicated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will continue to wage its fight for the entry of Negro students in the state-supported colleges.

Florida A & M Closes Workshop On Economics

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — An average of 75 persons attended daily sessions of the three-week economic education workshop which closed at the Florida A and M college June 26.

The workshop was under the sponsorship of the Joint Council on Economic Education of New York and the Florida A and M college through its divisions of social sciences and education.

Twenty-two persons were recipients of scholarships awarded by the Afro - American Life Insurance Company of Jackson-ville, the Central Life Insurance Company of Tampa, and the JCOEE.

Other Workshops

The workshop, one of three held in colored institutions and one of 34 held in this country and Hawaii, was designed to give an understanding and appreciation of our economy and to awaken interest in the use and conservation of resources in Florida.

One of the workshop's highlights was a field trip to the Elberta Crate and Box Company, one of the world's largest manufactuers of crating materials. Jack Simmons, company president, conducted a tour of the plant which is staffed primarily by college employees.

Walter Austin, head of the A and M economics department, and A. S. Parks, assistant professor of history, served as workshop co-cordinators, and J. W. Riley, history department chairman, headed the resource use education features of the workshop. A. L. Kidd is director of the social sciences division and Dr. M. O. Alston is director of the division of education.

Guest Lecturers

Guest lecturers and consultants included: Dr. G. Derwood Baker, chairman, Joint Council on Economic Education; Everett M. Kassalow, executive secretary. CIO policy committee, Washington; Dr. Louis W. Zeigler, department of horticulture; Dr. Francis R. Allen, department of sociology; University of Florida, Gainesville; J. T. Collier, district manager, Afro-American Life Insurance Company; Sam F. Howell, Atlanta

cers and members of the resident staff included: Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president; H. Manning Efferson, dean of administration; Dr. M. C. Rhaney, dean of instruction; Dr. Samuel Myers, department of economics, Morgan State college; Dr. T. B. Cooper, department of education; J. Luther Thomas, head librarian; B. L. Perry, department of economics; Mrs. Juanita -Pyrtle, department of history and geography; Dr. C. E. Walker, director, division of agriculture; and Mrs. Vinie Murray Watkins, public schools, Charlotte, N.C.

of Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; Dr. William A. Walter, director, venereal disease control division, Florida State Board of Health; H. A. Matthews, unit conservationist, Leon County Soil Conservation Service, Tallahassee; K. H. Lewis, director of the Florida State Market, Winter Haven, Fla., and Dr. Ellsworth Chunn, representative, National Association of Manufacturers.

Workshop administrative offi-Life Insurance Company; Mrs. C. M. Gibson, Central Life Insurance Company;

Dr. William P. Dillingham, department of economics; Dr. Francis R. Allen, department of sociology; Dr. H. F. Becker, department of geography; Dr. M. F. Nimkoff, department of sociology; Dr. Ed. Williamson, department of physical education; Florida State university, Tallahassee.

Carl McDougal, information and education assistant, Florida Board of Forestry; Jack Shoemaker, education officer, State

SCALP TREATMENT FROM TOKYO.—Mrs. Kazuko Yamgata Pittman of Tokyo, Japan, a student in the Florida A and M college cosmetology department, is shown giving an electrical scalp treatment to Mrs. Marie Haines, wife of a Famcee faculty member. Looking on at the left is President George W. Gore, Jr., and at the right is Mrs. E. M. Cromer, department head.—Staff photo by H. Jones of Famcee.

Inaugural Planned

Gala Celebration Next Week on Tallahassee Campus

By CHARLES J. SMITH III
(Special to the Courier)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Governor Dan McCarty has been invited by President George W. Gore Jr. to participate in the first university convocation which will officially inaugurate the 1953-54 school year of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University on Monday, Sept. 21.

This announcement by President Gore also disclosed that two other high state officials, the presidents of the other state-supported institutions of higher learning, the presidents of two private colleges and two junior colleges, the president of the General Alumni Association, and representatives of the faculty and student body will participate in the program.

The calendar of events for the convocation observance reveals that on Sunday evening, Sept. 20, the freshman choir will sing in vespers. And on Monday evening, the president's reception will be held in Sunshine Manor between the hours of 7:30 and 9. Also, a student social hour will be observed in the university gymnasium between 9 and 10:30, with the initial lighting of the university torch to be held at 10:45 in the Quadrangle. Presentation of the staff and faculty at chapel, on Wednesday, will mark the end of the convocation observance.

THE FAMED university band will lead the academic processional on Monday, which will be one of the most colorful in the sixty-six-year-old history of the institution.

Governor McCarty and Atty. Hollis Rinehart, chairman of the Board of Control, and Thomas Bailey, state superintendent of public instruction, are expected to make official statements concerning the elevation of the institution to its university status, which became effective on Sept. 1.

DR. GEORGE W. GORE JR.
. . . set for big day

The following persons are to extend greetings and felicitations: Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president, Florida State University; Dr. J. Hillis Miller, president, University of Florida; Dr. H. D. Goode, president, General Alumni Association; Dr. R. V. Moore, president, Bethune-Cookman College; Dr. R. W. Puryear, president, Florida N. I. and N. College; Dr. W. B. Stewart, president, Edward Waters College, and Dr. G. T. Wiggins, head of Booker T. Washington High School and Washington Junior College.

Famcee, as the institution has been known for wears, was established in 1887 as the Colored Normal School. At the time of its organization, the school's faculty consisted of two persons, the principal and the assistant principal.

* * *

THE VALIDITY of the investments in physical expansion and developments has been justified by a significant record of educational growth, reflected to some extent in the development of the curriculum, the increase in student enrollment and a corresponding increase in staff.

The initial necessity to increase the offerings of the institution coincided with the physical expansion as evidenced by the enlargement of the original teacher-training curriculum to include normal training, manual training and music when the school was but four years old.

At the turn of the century, work was still being offered exclusively on the two-year level, although the institution had begun to mature academically. It was attracting better-trained teachers and receiving a higher degree of academic recognition and respect. State approval and recognition of the role and scope of this institution, increasing its responsibility in and for the educational structure of Florida, occurred in 1905 and 1908, respectively.

The direct management was transferred from the State Board of Education to the State Board of Control, a step which indicated that the school was one of the institutions of higher learning in the state.

* * *

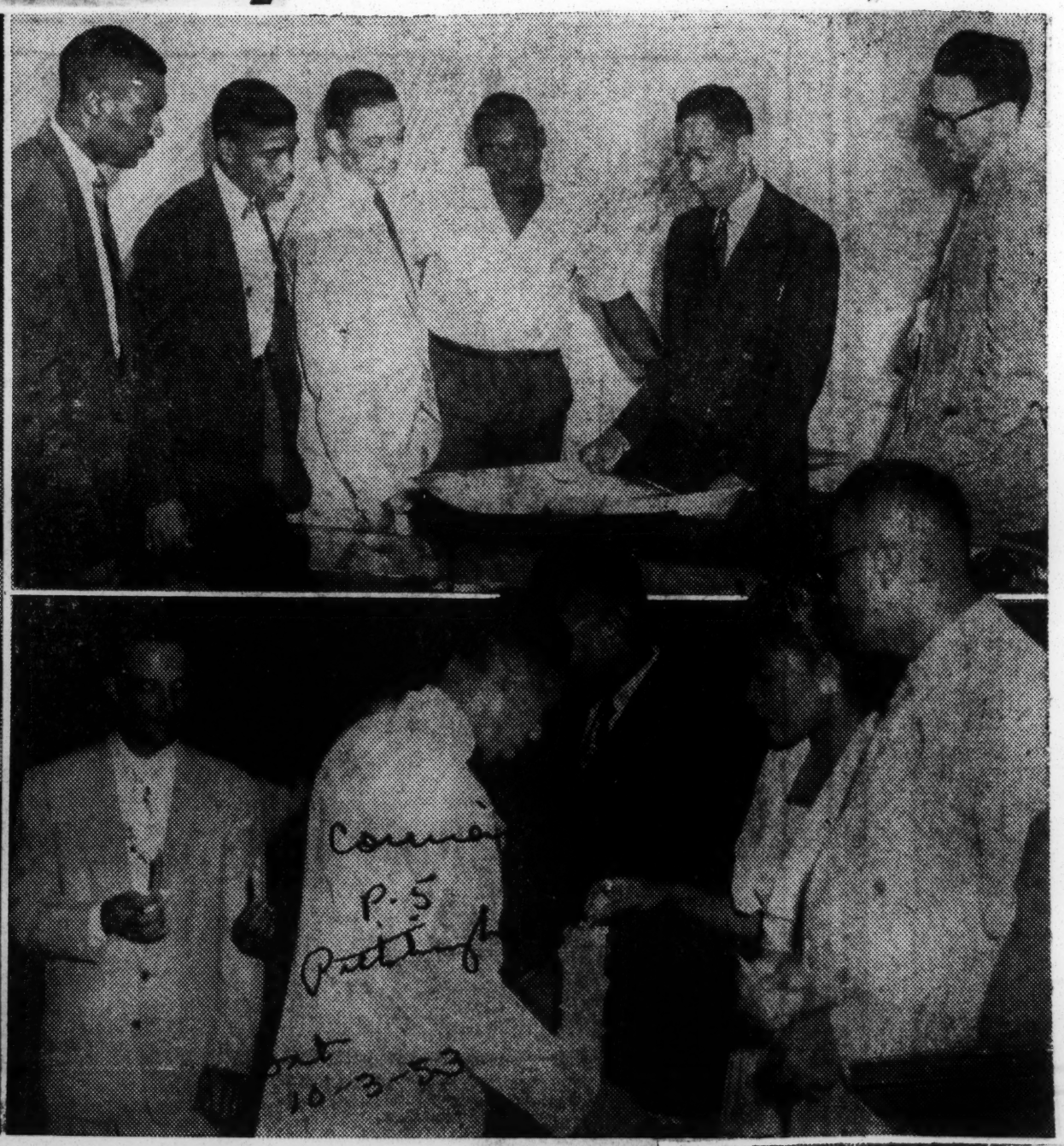
SINCE THE YEAR of 1909, when the name was changed for the initial time, the scope of the institution has broadened to include the following schools and colleges:

College of arts and sciences, school of agriculture and home economics, school of education, graduate school, school of engineering and mechanic arts, college of law, school of nurs- pharmacy.

And keeping in pace, the program of physical expansion. Currently, some $3,500,000 is being expended on buildings, and contracts have been let for architects to design approximately $3,000,000 more.

Buildings now under construction include the science-pharmacy building, the home economics-agriculture wing, the ROTC wing, the guest house and the law school wing. Construction is expected to begin shortly on the men's dormitory. On the drawing board are designs for a student center, demonstration school, home economics-agriculture building, ROTC building and an addition to the dining hall.

Florida A&M Becomes Nation's Newest University



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A UNIVERSITY NOW—Florida A. and M. College officially became Florida A. and M. University at a convocation held last week on the campus of the Tallahassee institution. Above are photos taken during the ceremonies. At left is the new Florida A. and M. University shield. It was rolled on the rostrum during the convocation, replacing the old college shield. Group pictured upper left is of a press conference held by President Gore of the university a few minutes before the college became a university. Left to right: Charles Smith, FAMU public relations director; Earl Brooks, editor of FAMU, student publication; Robert M. Ratcliffe, news editor, the Courier; President Gore and Jim Powell, capitol correspondent of the Tampa Daily Tribune. Scene at lower left shows President Gore lighting candle held by Miss Edna Calhoun, dean of women, during candlelight ceremonies. Looking on is Dr. S. Randolph Edmunds, head of the drama department. At upper right are heads of Florida colleges and universities attending the first convocation of the new university. Left to right: Dr. R. V. Moore, president, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach; Dr. R. W. Puryear, president, Florida Normal; President Gore, Dr. W. S. Stewart, president, Edward Waters, and Dr. G. T. Wiggins, dean of Wasinghton Junior College. Three photos at lower right are Atty. Hollis Rinehart, chairman, Florida Board of Control; Senator LeRoy Collins of Tallahassee, who represented Governor Dan McCarty, and President George W. Gore Jr.

Nearly 2,000 Watch Ceremonies as Gov. Gives His Blessings

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier's National News Editor)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Picturesque Florida A. and M. became the nation's newest university last week.

Ceremonies marking the official transformation took place on the moss-draped campus located atop the highest of this city's seven hills.

The university's first convocation, presided over by Florida A. and M.'s able and enthusiastic president, Dr. George W. Gore Jr., was conducted in Lee Auditorium and was witnessed by a crowd of nearly two thousand.

It had all the pomp and splendor of a historic occasion and received the blessings of Florida's Gov. Dan McCarty.

SIXTY-SIX-YEAR-OLD Florida A. and M., known nationally because of its great football teams coached by Jake (Mr. Football) Gaither, and because of its spectacular bands, under the direction of Roland Haines, is definitely on its way as a university.

A $6,500,000 building program, already under way, will raise the value of the university to approximately $13,000,000 by the end of 1955.

During the convocation, the old college shield was rolled from the rostrum and dramatically replaced by a new, giant-sized shield bearing the name of Florida Agriculture and Mechanical University.

Governor McCarty was unable to attend the event but sent his blessings through his personal representative, Senator LeRoy Collins of Tallahassee. Senator Collins, considered by many the man to succeed McCarty as Governor of Florida, was loud in his praise of the new university.

* * *

EARLIER, President Gore read the Senate bill which changed Florida A. and M. from a college to a university.

Atty. Hollis Rinehart, chairman of the Board of Control, and Thomas Bailey, superintendent of Florida public instruction, followed Senator Collins as speakers.

"Today, you are being honored and recognized for all you have accomplished in the past," said Attorney Rinehart.

Hundreds of students and well-wishers lined the campus as the colorful processional began moving into the auditorium for the historic event. Florida A. and M.'s great band and fast-stepping ROTC added additional color to the occasion.

Earlier, President Gore held a press conference for visiting reporters and editors. Members of the press were shown every courtesy by the university's energetic public relations director, Charles (Chuck) Smth and his staff.

* * *

THREE EVENTS were on the evening program, two social affairs and a candlelighting ceremony. The latter, a very touching affair and conducted by Dr. Gore, was a tribute to the school's sixty-six years of progress.

One social affair was held for the students and another on the lawn of the president's home for faculty, staff members and visiting friends. The president's charming wife, Pearl M. Gore, and her aides were kept busy entertaining nearly five hundred persons invited to Sunshine Manor.

Presidents of other Florida colleges and universities and some of the state's top educators were among those gracing the platform during the convocation held in Lee Auditorium.

* * *

SHORT BUT TIMELY speeches praising Dr. Gore and the rise of Florida A. and M. from a college to university status were made by Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president, Florida State University; Dr. John S. Allen, vice president, University of Florida; Dr. R. V. Moore, president, Bethune-Cookman College; Dr. R. W. Puryear, president, Florida Normal College; Dr. W. B. Stewart, president, Edward Waters College; Dr. G. T. Wiggins, dean, Washington Junior College; Dr. H. D. Goode, president, Florida A. and M. Alumni Association; Mrs. L. B. Clarke, representing the A. and M. faculty, and C. Wendell Austin, student representative.

AME Bishop C. A. Gibbs delivered the benediction.

One of the highlights of the convocation was the offerings of Colonious Davis on the university's new $62,000 organ.

Butler County American
P. 1 Hamilton, Ohio
Sat. 12-5-53

The birth of a new era in Florida education, occurred in Tallahassee recently when The Florida A and M Univ. held its first convocation. In the top left photo, Miss Edna Calhoun, acting dean of women, lights her candle from the University torch held by Pres. George W. Gore, Jr.

At her right is S. Randolph Edmonds, head of the speech dept. Second photo, Dr. Gore reads pledge. At his right is H. Manning Efferson, dean. Third photo, State Senator LeRoy Collins, and in photo four is Attorney Hollis Rinehart, chairman of the State Board of Control.

Bottom left, President Gore's press conference. Left to right, Charles J. Smith, III, director of public relations Earl Brooks, editor, student newspaper, Robert M. Ratcliffe, national news editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Cal Adams, St. Petersburg Times; Pres. Gore, and Jim Powell, capitol correspondent, Tampa Daily Tribune.

At the far left is a photo of members of the Negro College President' Council. Left to right, Dr. Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman; Dr. R. W. Puryear, Pres., Florida Normal; Dr. Gore, Dr. Gore, Dr. W. B. Stewart, Edwards Waters; and Dr. G. T. Wiggins, Washing-Washington Junior College.—Staff photos by H. Jones of FAMU.

Dr. Puryear Attends Meet At Atlanta U.

SAINT AUGUSTINE — Dr. R. W. Puryear, President of Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College attended a very important conference of the Presidents of Negro Baptist Colleges, held at Atlanta University October 28-29.

Others attending the conference were: Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College; Dr. J. H. Owens, President of LeMoyne College; Dr. R. V. Wells, Director of the Board of Education and Publication, American Baptist Convention, and Dr. M. C. Ballenger from the Department of Schools of the American Baptist Convention.

The main speaker for the occasion was Dr. Lynn Leaverworth, Director, Department of Theological Education of the Board of Education, American Baptist Association.

Fisk, Morehouse To Share 1954 Scholarship Fund

NEW YORK — (ANP) Fisk university and Morehouse college are among 11 American colleges supported by the Fund for the Advancement of Education which next year will award 300 scholarships to male and female students under the fund's "Early Admissions Program."

The program, originated in 1951 as a pre-induction experiment to give high school sophomores and juniors a chance to complete two years of college before entering military service, is available to students of high scholastic achievement. For next year's scholarships, students must have completed their sophomore year of high school by June, 1954. Average age of these students will be tween 15 and 16 at the time of their ntrance into college.

The scholarship pays up to $1,725 for the 1954-55 academic year and is partially or wholly renewable at each of the cooperating colleges.

Eligibility is based on the applicant's high school record, recommendation of the high school principal, rating in examinations administered by the member college and emotional stability and personal performance.

Gammon builds apts. for married students

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) — An eight - apartment building, designed to house married student families, now being erected on the campus of Gammon Theological seminary here, is scheduled to be ready for occupancy by Sept. 22.

Modernistic, each apartment will have three rooms and a private both, be completely furnished, and include a play space for the children. The fireproff building is part of Gammon's program to modernize student accommodations. Funds of the building came from the United Negro college fund.

Gammon Builds Apartments For Married Students

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) —An eight apartment building designed to house married student families, now is being erected on the campus of Gammon Theological seminary here. It is scheduled to be ready for occupancy by Sept. 22.

Modernistic, each apartment will have three rooms and a private bath, completely furnished, each apartment also will have a play space for the children. The building is fire proof.

The new building is part of Gammon's program to modernize student accommodations and to provide more space or married students.

Funds for the building came from the United Negro College Fund of which Gammon is a member.

Besides the building under construction, Gamon has five cottages for married student which now are being renovated and redecorated. Plans call for the furnishing of these cottages.

Despite the new buildings, Gammon may not be able to accommodate all the students who want to matriculate at the theological seminary. Commenting on this, Harry V. Richardson, president of the school, said:

"Almost all of the apartments and cottages already have been assigned. Even with the new building, we shall hardly have enough living quarters for our married students.

"Our enrollment of new students for the coming year is more than 100 per cent greater than that of last vear. It may be necessary to build additional facilities in the near future, if the increase continues."

Trend Toward Non-Segregation

(The Lanett Valley Daily Timse-News)

The Associated College Press has conducted a poll among college students throughout the nation which reflects the trend among this group toward favoring non-segregation in the higher institutions of learning.

Among all students polled, 75% opposed segregation. Among southern college students called, 53% voted against segregation.

It would be interesting to know what percentage of southern students polled are natives of the South. More and more, large numbers of northern and eastern students are enrolling in our southern colleges and universities. These students, if they attended grammar and high schools where non-segregation existed naturally would be more likely to vote against segregation.

Unquestionably, however, there is a marked trend among native southern college students favoring non-segregation. Such an attitude is something for the present-day leaders to think about.

Regardless of what action may be taken now or in the near future regarding this controversial problem, the current straws in the wind indicate that the next southern generation of southerners will look far more favorably on non-segregation than does the present.

Bearing this in mind, most probably the United States Supreme Court will wait to see what happens through normal, evolutionary, democratic processes, before making a ruling on non-segregation in the schools.

Integration In Colleges Will Be Two-Way Process

IN THE College Edition supplement comprising part of this issue of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, DR. AMBROSE CALIVER of the U. S. Office of Education underscores a point previously made in these columns—that the Negro colleges need have no fears about their fate as a consequence of the trend toward integration in education.

Dr. CALIVER observes: "The trend toward integration will likely influence an increase in college enrollment among Negroes . . . The transition from a segregated to an integrated pattern of education will in most cases be a gradual process. Moreover, it will be a two-way process. Negro students will enroll in institutions predominantly attended by white students and white students will gradually enroll in the better institutions predominantly attended by Negroes."

As a matter of fact, almost every Negro college of real standing is receiving every year an increasing number of applications from white youths. A program of exchanging students with white colleges has been underway for several years by a number of Negro colleges. In a fewer number of the latter, there are now some independently enrolled white students.

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students is implementing now its third objective, assistance to white students in enrolling and securing scholarships at colored colleges. Initially, it concentrated on getting worthy students from the segregated South into interracial colleges and prep schools.

It is a fact that some white people of good will, as well as some Negroes, have been concerned about supporting Negro colleges as such when nowadays the objective is to do away with segregated education, particularly on the higher levels. The answer to that problem is for the traditionally Negro colleges to remove in theory and eventually in fact all restrictions to *unlimited* enrollments. They have been themselves segregated colleges by force of circumstances — the *mores* and laws of the states in which they are located. They were born out of a need to give Negroes a chance for education which they would not have had otherwise. And they've served magnificently.

They can continue that service, but their traditional enrollment solely of Negro students need be practiced only so long as it is required of them by factors beyond their control.

From the moment these colleges enroll their first white student, they are in fact themselves integrated and no qualms need exist that support of them constitutes support of segregation.

Educator Tells of Testing Role And Accomplishments On Negro Campuses

By GLADYS E. GRAHAM

NEW YORK, (ANP) — Dr. Walter S. Daniel, specialist for higher education for the Division of Higher Education in the United States Department of Education has noted the co-operative Intercollegiate Examination program developed by 13 Negro colleges, who have united in an effort to solve some of the problems connected with securing a student body competent to do college work.

Dr. Daniel relates that these private colleges which co-operated in the testing of high school students for college, believe that a pre-admission testing program will help to provide a more objective measure of student selection. The participating colleges shared in the administration of tests and the financing of costs. Experimentation and evaluation were deemed important aspects in the operation of the program during the first year of operation.

Colleges or initial sponsors of the Co-operative Intercollegiate Examination program were: Bishop (Texas), Clark (Georgia), Dillard university (Louisiana), Fisk university (Nashville, Tenn.), Knoxville, LeMoyne (Memphis), Lincoln university (Penn.), Morris Brown, Spelman and Morehouse (all in Georgia) Johnson C. Smith (North Carolina), Talladega (Ala.) and Tougaloo college (Miss.).

Six advantages were found according to the Dr. Daniel study. It revealed that the testing program above all leads to scientific possibilities in establishing a set of the best qualified students for scholarships and awards. It also aids the college to sift out in advance non-collegiate material.

The examinations were administered without cost to students and without restrictions as to race since four of the institutions associated with the plan are developing inter-racial student bodies.

NO BIG SHIFT SEEN IN NEGRO STUDENTS

Dr. Clement Says They Would Not Rush From Own Colleges When Segregation Ended

In the event of a Supreme Court decision declaring racial segregation in education unconstitutional Negro private colleges will survive only if they are of the highest caliber, according to Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University.

Dr. Clement, who is the first Negro ever elected to the Board of Education in Atlanta, said there was no indication that removal of racial barriers would result in an immediate rush of Negroes to schools attended by white students.

Speaking yesterday at the second of three meetings of the United Negro College Forum at the Cosmopolitan Club, 189 East Sixty-fifth Street, Dr. Clement predicted that within ten to fifteen years all outstanding colleges that now limit their students to Negroes because of state laws would become interracial, but he did not expect that white enrollment would be more than 5 or 10 per cent. And he thought Negroes entering other colleges would not exceed 5 per cent of their total enrollment.

Concerning public schools and the fear in some quarters that they might be "overrun," Dr. Clement declared that urban patterns of residence and districting would obviate a large intermixture of the races.

Ambrose D. Caliver, assistant to the United States Commissioner of Education and a specialist in the field of higher education for Negroes, said that in states maintaining separate schools Negroes lagged far behind white students. He held that the gap in educational opportunity in the South would eventually be closed and noted that the process had been hastened by suits brought by Negroes against discriminatory practices.

"It will require many years to bring about qualitative coordination between the races but any attempt to do so on a separate but equal basis will cost many more billions of dollars a year than are now being spent," he added.

The sponsors of the Forum were the New York clubs of eleven Eastern women's colleges, the New York branch of the American Association of University Women and the United Negro College Fund. The moderator was William Trent Jr., executive director of the fund.

The panel included Kenneth B. Clark, Associate Professor of Psychology at City College; Mildred McAfee Horton, president of the National Social Welfare Assemsociation and Mark McCloskey, dibly; Margaret S. Lewisohn, chairrector of the Bureau of Commuman of the Public Education Asnity Education of the city's Board of Education.

224 Schools Are Sharing in Giant Integration Project

They Want a Million—Regional chairmen, board and staff members of the NAACP met in New York to devise ways and means of raising a million dollars a year for complete Emancipation by 1963. Seated at the speakers' table, left to right, are Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, board of directors; Walter White, executive secretary; Henry Lee Moon, public relations director, and Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau. Others include Dr. Joseph R. Stephens, Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, Messrs. Gloster B. Current, Joseph Kennedy, James Ivy, Benson C. Jennings and Ina Hope Henriques. Also, Messrs. Harold L. Oram, James A. Crumlin, William Cratic, James Stewart, Rufus Smith, Herbert Hill, Julia E. Baxter, Lucille Black and Bobbie Branche.

NEW YORK—Admission of nineteen Negro and white students, under a "two-way integration" project, to eleven Southern colleges whose student bodies are predominantly and, until recently, exclusively of the other race, was announced this week in his fifth annual report by Dr. Harry J. Carman, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Inc., 31 West 110th Street.

His report also revealed that the agency had provided $24,000 in scholarship awards this year to seventy-two Negro undergraduate students attending interracial colleges.

In addition, 474 students counselled by the agency were admitted to 224 interracial colleges with $197,000 worth of scholarship assistance.

A HIGHLIGHT of the coming year's program, the report continued, will be a South-wide "talent search" carried out under a $170,000 grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation.

Under the program, seventy-five high schools in forty-five Southern cities will be visited in a systematic effort to discover able Negro youth adequately prepared for college and to counsel and assist them in gaining college admission.

Funds are available to provide supplementary scholarship aid to two freshman classes of 150 students each in the next two years.

Dr. Carman observed that "the work of the National Scholarship Service, carried on by no other agency, is an expression of the need to equalize educational opportunities for all Americans in accordance with their abilities and aspirations.

"THE SUCCESS of the program proves that to believe in 'integration' in education is not enough. The need for financial aid, and for special counselling, in order to bring together the qualified student and the many available opportunities, is great.

"For every student helped by the agency this year, there were many more waiting at the door for whom our limited funds could not provide."

The agency was created to broaden opportunities for Negro students to obtain higher education in an interracial environment. In its five years of operation, it has helped 2,300 Negro students to enter 280 different interracial colleges with $450,000 worth of college scholarships and other awards. Of this sum $60,000 was in the form of direct supplementary aid from the National Scholarship Service.

DECREASE IS FOUND IN BIAS IN SCHOOLS

American Jewish Committee Says 'Good Sense of People' Rejects Hate Mongering

EDUCATIONAL GAINS CITED

Liberalized College Admissions Reported—'Checkmating of Bigots' in Nation Hailed

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—An "encouraging decrease" in bias in schools throughout the country is indicated in a report that will be read tomorrow at a meeting of the American Jewish Committee's executive committee.

The executive committee will be holding its first session of a two-day meeting concurrently with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Joint Defense Appeal, the fund-raising group for both the committee and the league. One hundred leaders of American Jewry are expected to attend the committee meeting.

The report, based on a twelve-month nationwide study, was prepared by Irving M. Engel, New York attorney and chairman of the committee, who said that "the good sense of the American people is responsible for the current rejection (in the schools) of the crude and primitive hatemongering and bigotry." He added:

"It is heartening to report that we are approaching the time when all Americans will be able to recognize a bigot who tries to market his bigotry behind pseudo patriotism and nationalism."

Student Action Praised

Mr. Engel, former member of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance during the Truman Administration, listed these gains in the educational fields:

"Considerable progress in decreasing bias in college admissions in many sections of the United States, with the brightest spots in the Northeast and Far West, and substantial progress in the Midwest.

"Checkmating of a small group of bigots in their reckless attacks on public schools in various sections of the United States, including Scarsdale, N. Y.; Englewood, N. J.; Pasadena, Calif., and Battle Creek, Mich.

"Liberalization of admission policies in professional schools, particularly in colleges of medicine, toward the applications of students from minority groups.

"The forthright position taken by the trustees of the University of the State of New York in banning discriminatory practices by fraternities and sororities on campuses of state colleges.

"Action by student groups, including Columbia University students, in voting to ban any fraternity practicing discrimination."

Commenting on discrimination relating to college admissions by means of assigning set quotas to applicants of religious or racial minorities, Mr. Engel said:

"The wave of discriminatory admissions practices of the colleges and professional schools of our country gathered increased momentum during the Nineteen Thirties, reaching a peak immediately after the end of World War II. This trend is now clearly downward, with the decline more rapid in some sections than in others."

State Supported Negro Colleges To Be Revamped

The annual report of the Georgia Board of Regents indicated yesterday that the curricula of the three state colleges for Negroes will be revamped in the "near future."

The report did not indicate the extent of the reorganization but noted:

"The faculties of these three institutions are expected in the near future to approve certain comprehensive plans of curricular organization that have been worked out by their committees."

The Regents said that Fort Valley has given up work in business education, chemistry, mathematics, English and history and established a "new major program in botany in support of its work in the field of agriculture."

Albany and Savannah State will concentrate in the fields abandoned by Fort Valley State, the report said.

According to the report, Fort Valley State pays the highest average salary $3,455 to faculty members. Albany State followed with $3,454. The average salary at the University of Georgia was $4,379 and $4,001 at Valdosta State College.

Five persons on the Fort Valley State faculty have the Ph. D. degree or equivalent as compared with three persons each at Albany State and Savannah State college.

The report covers the fiscal year 1951-52.

Deny Swim Pool To Ga. College

ATLANTA —(NNPA)— The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia last Thursday denied the request of Albany State college that a $75,000 swimming pool be added to a proposed new gymnasium and physical education building.

Albany State college has an enrollment of 372 students. The other two colored colleges in the university system have enrollments as follows: Fort Valley State college, 864, and Savannah State college, 910.

Reveal 1,358 Negroes Got $120,718 In State Support

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

The Georgia Board of Regents revealed yesterday that 1358 Negroes received $120,718 during the fiscal year 1951-52 to pursue courses that are not offered at the three state schools for Negroes.

The board's report indicated that 868 women and 490 men received grants. A total of $39,850 was granted to 841 students who attended Atlanta university.

These students did work in 41 different fields of study. The largest single field was teacher education.

The report noted that:

"The Board has continued its policy of assisting Negro students to secure in institutions outside the the system graduate and professional training that is offered in University System institutions for white students but that is not offered in any one of the three University System institutions for Negro students."

One student who refused out-of state aid has a case pending in Federal court. The regents offered scholarship aid to Horace Ward who applied to the University of Georgia Law School.

The report listed grants to 857 persons in education, 33 in English, 61 in home economics, 48 in agriculture; 23 in medicine, 13 in law, 12 in biology, 17 in business administration, 8 in engineering, 5 in journalism, 8 in history, 1 in industrial art and 3 in art.

Thirty students attended Howard university; 108, Columbia university; 114, New York university; 96, Tuskegee; 10, Hampton institute; 2, Fisk, and 3, Florida A. and M.

Seventeen persons attended Morehouse college on state scholarship aid. Nine of these were pursuing course in pre-med which at that time were not available at the three state schools.

Of the students attending Atlanta university, 617 did work in education. Thirty-two were in library science and 22 in social work.

Friends of college founder celebrate his 80th birthday

GRAMBLING, La. — Charles P. Adams, founder of Grambling college, is 80-ears old.

The gray-thatched educator was honored at a birthday party Thursday where his lawyer-like reserve was completely rubbed off by the salutatory "happy birthday" coup de main.

Approximately 40 guests attended the party held at his home. They all shared the huge birthday cake, brought gifts and talked nostalgically of the past.

Fifty-two years have passed since the first school-bell rang in 1901, but the founder still retains many of the old - time characteristics that excited the fondness of his students.

When he retired in 1936, the school had an admirably trained faculty, pleasant surroundings, and a full program of supervised activities.

Founder Of Grambling Reaches 80

By COLLIE J. NICHOLSON

GRAMBLING, La. — Charles P. Adams, founder of Grambling college, is 80 years old.

The grey-thatched educator was honored at a birthday party Thursday. Approximately 40 guests attended the fete held at his home.

The ex-school master and his wife greeted acquaintances and talked enthusiastically about the progress of the college they started. Fifty-two years have passed since the first school bell rang in 1901 but the founder still retains many of the old-time characteristics that excited the fondness of his students.

During the early years, he led a hydra-headed existence that would have tried the strength, patience and compassion of a dozen men.

Through drudgery and the tireless effort of sweat and toil, the founder and his wife steered the development of Grambling from a meager beginning — a privately supported one-room shack — to a two-year-college supported by the state.

When he retired in 1936, the school had an admirably trained faculty, pleasant surroundings and a full program of supervised activities.

Hampton Is Given $77,200 To Help Virgin Islands

Special To The Herald

MAMPTON, Va. — Gov. Morris F. de Castro, of the Virgin Islands ,and Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute announced this week receipt of a grant to Hampton Institute from the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education to support a program designed to improve the quality of teaching in the Virgin Islands. This initial grant of $77,200 will enable Hampton Institute to begin a five-year program of teacher training for promising graduates of the Virgin Islands high schools who plan to teach in the Islands.

Under the terms of the grant, Hampton Institute will administer an in-service training program for teachers in the Virgin Islands school system during the school term and the Summer recess. The college will also administer a program of scholarships and fellowships for high school graduates and for the more promising teachers now employed in the Islands who have not had undergraduate training for teaching and for those who qualify for assistance in getting graduate training in a subject matter field or phase of school administration.

Beginning in September of this year, members of the Hampton Institute faculty will conduct late afternoon and evening classes in the Islands and during the Summer of 1954 a Summer session will be operated in Charlotte Amalie for the Virgin Islands teachers.

At the same time selected students from the Virgin Islands and from United States will begin an experimental teacher training program at Hampton Institute. In this program the students who plan to teach will take a four-year liberal arts course and a fifth year of practice teaching and seminars in teaching methods.

Hampton Man To Lecture In Japan

Special To The Herald

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, chairman of the communications center and director of the Summer session at Hampton Institute, was recently notified of his appointment to serve as a Fulbright lecturer in Japan during the school year 1953-54. This appointment involves lecturing and teaching at the university level in the field of English and American literature.

The purpose of the Fulbright educational exchange program in which Dr. Gloster will participate is to further goodwill and understanding between the United States and other countries through the exchange of lecturers, teachers, research scholars, specialists, and students.

Dr. Gloster came to Hampton Institute in 1946 as professor of English and chairman of the Communications Center (Department of Language and Literature). Before coming to Hampton, he was in charge of U. S. O. services to Negroes in Southeastern United States for three years. Prior to that he taught English at LeMoyne College and at Morehouse College.

An honor graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, the professor received the M. A. degree from Atlanta University and the Ph. D. degree from New York University, where he was guest professor in the Summer or 1949.

Hamptonites In Exchange Deal

HAMPTON, Va. — (ANP) — Six students at Hampton Institute here last week began preparing for matriculation at other colleges in the country in line with an exchange program between Hampton and the schools.

Those selected for participation in the program next semester are:

Miss Joy Schutterbrandt, Grinnell college (Iowa); Miss Margueryte Bates, Denison university, (Ohio); Arthur Braxton, Oberlin university (Ohio); Miss Virginia Dickerson and Miss Lucy Harris, Willimantic State Teachers college (Connecticut), and Miss Gwendolyn A. Finney, Heidelberg College (Ohio).

Students Protest As Hampton Fires Dean

HAMPTON, Va. — A group of Hampton institute students formally protested the "dismissal" of Miss E. Estelle Thomas, dean of women at the college since 1948, whose contract, it was announced, would not be renewed at the end of the school year.

President Alonzo G. Moron of the college met with the students and told them Miss Thomas' contract was not to be continued because of the "quality of her work."

The college president stated that Miss Thomas has the right to appeal to a special faculty committee or to the board of trustees for a review of her work at Hampton Institute.

Miss Thomas intimated that she will appeal.

A Hampton Institute graduate of 1933, Miss Thomas was made dean of women in 1948. She received her M.A. degree from Columbia University. From 1934-40 she served as associate dean of women. From 1943-47 Miss Thomas was U. S. O. consultant for interracial matters and then served as executive director of a YWCA in Newark, N. J., for one year.

Dean Thomas Dismissed, Hampton Students Riot

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.— Dismissal of the dean of women, Miss E. Estelle Thomas, caused a riot of protesting students here over the week end.

The disturbance was brought to an end Monday when President Alonzo Moron received a group of students, who lodged a formal protest over Miss Thomas' ouster.

President Moron met with the students and told them Miss Thomas' contract was not to be continued at the end of the school year because of the quality of her work.

Right To Appeal

The college president stated that Miss Thomas has the right to appeal to a special faculty committee or the Board of Trustees for a review of her work at Hampton Institute.

Miss Thomas intimated that she will appeal.

A Hampton Institute graduate of 1933, Miss Thomas was made dean of women in 1948. She received her M.A. degree from Columbia University. From 1934-40 she served as associate dean of women.

From 1943-47 Miss Thomas was USO consultant for interracial matters and then served as executive director of a YWCA in Newark, N.J. for one year.

$77,200 given to Hampton Institute

Ford Fund grant supports Virgin Islands program

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HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Accreditation Is Not On Same Basis At Present Report

Say Howard University Has Only Accredited Engineering School But Captains of Industry Have Jobs Ready For All Graduates of Institutions Giving Good Training For Technical Positions

What about this thing called "accreditation?"

That is, what effect does it have on college and high school graduates that come from schools and colleges that ARE accredited and those that are not?

What are the necessary "ingredients" that get one college accredited and does not get another school or college, "turning out" graduates who are just good by nature and sometimes better by practice, than graduates of the accredited schools, acclaimed as worthy of a seat at the first table?

Well, accreditation seems to be something that has been worked out by the top brass in education, and any disposition upon the part of "lesser breeds" to question what the educators have decided are the necessary ingredients for accreditation, just naturally renders the inquirer fit for being designated as hopelessly ignorant.

But there is one possible escape from being called ignorant for questioning the wisdom of the accrediting grants. It is to have and hold enough money like the big foundations to tell colleges you have a nice donation to give a school if it will relax a little on the requirements for graduation.

Just recently, it will be remembered the Ford Foundation let it be known it would pay the board and keep of a "gang" of young people in colleges—young people who had done no more than finish the sophomore class in high school—the Tenth Grade, that is—if the colleges would relax on their rule that only students who had finished four years of high school could get into college.

Many colleges, white and colored, did relax and they now have enrolled a number of bright young people— high school sophomores—going to some of the best colleges in the nation. Maybe that violates some of the accreditation rules, but you have got to admit that it brings to the colleges some powerfully big sums of money for operation expenses.

Just a week or so ago, the Presidents of the colored land-grant colleges held their annual meeting in Washington. Naturally these gentlemen had "resolutions" on their agenda. They "made" the newspapers better with what they said in their resolutions than with anything else they had to say. They had a resolution on engineering. In it they said that whereas Howard University is the one and only colored college that has an "accredited" engineering school, eight other colored land-grant colleges are offering engineering courses. Now that would seem to put these unaccredited colleges—like A&ISU in Nashville and FAMU in Tallahassee, Florida, off bounds. That is their graduates, as a result of their schools not being accredited, are supposed to be unfit for any Big Money jobs in engineering.

O. K. With Industrialists

But that isn't the way it is happening. The biggest industrialists in the country are sending their experts to all colored schools of engineering. Some have come to Nashville and inspected the "unaccredited" A & I S U engineering school and promptly have said they have good jobs for each and every boy and girl, the engineering school graduates.

And so it looks like accreditation is about to get a rating something like that the Apostle Paul gave circumcision. He said that under certain circumstances neither circumcision nor uncircumcision meant very much, or words to that effect, as found in Galatians 6:15. Under circumstances like the "present emergency" it looks like the eight land-grant colleges that have not had their engineering schools accredited, don't need to worry about it since the big industrialists are calling for their graduates just about as fast as they call for the graduates from Howard University.

It would seem therefore that the Presidents of the landgrant colleges that do not have engineering schools are ducking under some plain technicalities to avoid giving their students the practical education in engineering for which good money is being paid these days by the greatest industrialists in the country.

Speaking further on this matter of accreditation, despite all that the professors of our colored colleges have been saying in high appraisal of how notably their schools have met the tests for accreditation, it is now disclosed that accreditation of Negro schools in the past has not been based on the same standards as set for white schools and colleges.

Who says this, you ask?

Well, read the following from the 1952 Annual Report of the General Education Board, found on Page 19, which is from the report on the accrediting agency known as the "Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools:"

"A General Education Board grant of $45,000 was given in 1952 to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Atlanta, Georgia, for a study of ways of revising the association's accreditation procedures for Negro colleges.

"As the Agency which sets standards and accredits schools and colleges in 11 Southern States, the association has a membership of 150 colleges and about 1,300 secondary schools. Since 1927, through the work of a special committee, the association has accredited approximately 40 Negro colleges and 150 secondary schools, but its standards for Negro institutions have been different from those applied to white institutions. The association is now trying to bring the Negro institutions more fully into the organization and to do that it has decided that hereafter Negro schools and colleges are to be serviced and accredited through the same procedures and on the same basis as white institutions. It accordingly has authorized its Commission on Colleges and Universities to make a thorough study prior to re-rating 58 Negro colleges and universities.

Well, maybe you can say that accreditation has not greatly interfered with colored college graduates getting good jobs, if along with their degrees, they also had good character, which a dwindling few Boards of Education are also requiring of persons they employ to teach. Certainly it has not interfered with the few students recently graduating from engineering schools getting good jobs. This has been because the industrialists have not been as finical about accreditation as the top brass in education.

But nevertheless and notwithstanding, the time is near at hand when the rascally white educators and equally rascally colored educators, who got together to palm off on colored folk a lower standard for accrediting their colleges and high schools than the white schools had to meet, are going to get the law book containing the 14th Amendment thrown at them by the Supreme Court of these United States, and no fooling.

Representation In A Time Of Crisis

REPRESENTATIVE ADAM CLAYTON POWELL (Dem.) of New York, rendered this Nation an invaluable service during the latter days of May when he organized and led to some degree of success a struggle against a Republican action that would have emasculated Howard University's undergraduate work, deferred plans for putting the university's graduate schools on a sounder basis, and reduced Freedmen's Hospital to a second-rate clinic.

The Republican dominated sub-committee on appropriations had voted to cut $295,000 from that part of the Howard budget which covered salaries of teachers and other operating fixed charges. Altogether, including the freezing of some $7,000,000 already appropriated for needed buildings for graduate schools, including medicine, the committee had singled out Howard University, one of the educational institutions aided by the Federal government for a budget cut of 54 percent, while it cut the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which has the "say-so" over Howard, 4.9 percent, out of which Howard's 54 percent had to come.

REP. POWELL

Freedmen's is the only hospital in Washington where colored indigent cases of the District and surrounding counties of Virginia and Maryland may be admitted and may receive free treatment in an emergency. The committee cut $446,000 from its budget item for salaries and expenses—the expenses covering largely free medical care.

In a courageous and almost unprecedented effort, in which he was aided by Representative CHURCH (Mrs. MARGARET STITT CHURCH), of Illinois; Minority Leader RAYBURN, of Texas; Representative HAYS, of Arkansas; Representative BAILEY, of West Virginia, and others, Mr. POWELL was successful in persuading the committee to restore the $295,000 to Howard and the $446,000 to Freedmen's. It is one of the best services he has rendered during the five terms he has served in Congress. It points up impressively the value of able representation in the government when and where it is needed.

Howard Gives $82,000 To High School Grads

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Undergraduate scholarships totaling $82,000 have been awarded to high school graduates who will enter Howard university as freshmen in September, 1953, Otto McClarrin, director of public relations at Howard, announced last week.

The scholarships, which were awarded on the basis of scores made on the university's national competitive scholarship examination, will go to 46 students from 16 states and the District of Columbia. The examinations were conducted earlier this year by a team of eight Howard University staff members who tested some 1935 students representing 226 high schools in 32 states and the district of Columbia.

The national competitive scholarship examination, which was inaugurated at Howard in 1941, is one of the features of the university's extensive precollege guidance and recruitment program.

According to Dr. Armour J. Blackburn, dean of students at Howard, the examination program makes it possible for the university to locate and provide financial assistance to outstanding high school graduates who wish to attend Howard.

Dr. Blackburn pointed out that the number of students receiving grants and the amount of financial aid being offered for the 1953-54 school year are far greater than in any year during the 12-year history of the program. He added, however, that the results of the examination showed that there are many students graduating from high schools today whose scores are sufficiently high to make them eligible for awards, but that the university's scholarship fund was inadequate to meet their financial need.

"The effort of friends and graduates of Howard university to meet this need in part through contributions has been encouraging," Dr. Blackburn said, "However, a far greater amount of money is needed if we are to assist the large number of students whose scores indicate that they are of exceptional caliber.'

The scholarship recipients will be eligible to enroll in any of the university's four undergraduate schools — the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Music, the College of Pharmacy, and the School of Engineering and architecture.

The state of Ohio, with seven scholarship recipients, will send the largest representation to Howard as a result of the examination. Six students will come from New York and four each from Maryland and Virginia. The District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania each had three winners; while one student was selected from each of the following states: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Ten scholarships valued at $1,000 per year, for four years, were awarded to the following students: LaBonnie A. Bianchi, Washington, D. C. (Dunbar high school); Joyce M. Green, Philadelphia; (Overbrook high school); Walter D. Greene, Chicago; (U. of Chicago high school); James E. Harris, Mount Vernon, N. Y. (Davis high school); Lucille T. Sayles of Buffalo, N. Y. (Fosdick-Masten high school; William M. Scott of Tampa, Fla. (Middleton high school); Barbara A. Stewart of Washington, D. C. (Dunbar high school); Irma C. Wright of 20 Irving Street, East Orange, N. J. (E. Orange high school); Norma G. Walker of 1134 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md. (Douglass high school); and Thomas V. Wright of Cinncinati, Ohio (Walnut Hills high school).

Recipients of $1,000 scholarships for one year included Barbara A. Brown of Clyde Street, Marshallton Del., (Howard high school); Frank A. DaCosta, Jr. of State college, Orangeburg, S. C. (Wilkinson high school); Ruth L. Fuller of Corona, L. I., N. Y. (Newton high school); Albert Huggins of Louisville, Ky. (Central high school); Louis C. Jones of Lexington, Ky. (Dunbar high school); Rodney N. Powell of Philadelphia, (Bartram high school); Luther H. Robinson of Cleveland, Ohio (Adams high school); James M. Schooler of Durham, N. C. (Hillside high school); Leonard S. Slaughter, of Montclair, N. J. (Montclair high school); and Thomas N. Walker of Cinncinati, Walnut Hills high school).

Thirteen students received scholarships worth $500 per year, for four years. They are Tony Adona of Salisbury, Md. (Salisbury high school); Arlene A. Berry of Youngstown, Ohio (East high school); Yvonne F. Brown of Chicago, (Fenger high school); Bessie J. Chapman of Macon, Ga., (Ballard-Hudson high school); Miriam E. Costner of Falls Church, Va. (Dunbar high school); Herbert Crippen of Absecon, N. J. (Pleasantville high school); Shirley Hampton of Philadelphia; (Bartram high school); Michel A. W. Kildare of Boston. (Technical high school); Stewart Moss of Cleveland, Ohio (E. Tech high school); and Henry Thornton of Louisville, Ky. (Central high school)

Winners of $500 scholarships for one year were Robert Baldwin of Memphis, (Melrose high school); Frances D. Bates of Chicago, Ill. (Englewood high school); Johnny M. Brooks of Baltimore, Md. (Dunbar high school); Delores Grisham of Toledo, Ohio (Scott high school); James A. Hayes of Norfolk, Va. (Washington high school); Areathea McGarrah of Buffalo, N. Y. (Fosdick-Masten high school); Elizabeth L. Mitchell of Washington, D. C. (Dunbar high school); Richard H. Smith of Box 20 Lothian, Md. (Bates high school); and Edward Taylor of Brooklyn, N. Y. (Music and Art high school).

Three students who will complete their high school work in January, 1954 have been awarded second-semester scholarships at Howard. A $500 award goes to Henry T. Smith of Portsmouth Va. (Norcum high school. Grants of $250 go to Constance Pryor of 2604 Euclid Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Sumner high school) and Peggy A. Thomas of 4597 Evans Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Sumner high school).

Howard Profs. Knighted In Panama City

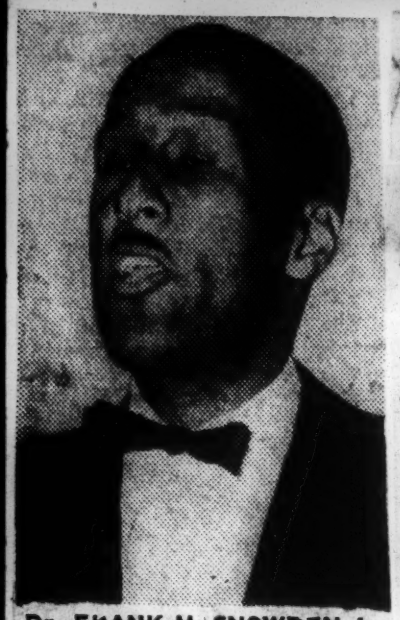
PANAMA CITY, RP. — This country lavished honors on five North Americans last week, with Howard University of Washington D. C. coming in for the lion's share.

Lt. General Kiel, retiring commander of the Caribbean Air Force, and Commander Koepke, retiring commandant of the Coco Solo, Canal Zone Naval Base were awarded the Vasco Nunez de Balboa medals with the rank of commanders.

The three civilians for whom the decorations were ordered, according to a decree issued last week, are all from Howard university. Each was distinguished with membership in the Panamanian Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa in the grade of knight.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard university and two staff — Dr. V. B. Spratlin and Dr. Gustav Auzenne, jr., — were the famed educators honored by the Government of Panama.

Dr. Spratlin is head of the Department of Romance Languages; and Dr. Auzenne, chairman of the Department of Business Administration.



Dr. FRANK M. SNOWDEN Jr.

Snowden Ends Foreign Tour

WASHINGTON

Dr. Frank M. Snowden Jr., professor of classics and director of the summer school at Howard university, has returned to Washington following a four-month tour of Africa and southern Europe.

The tour, which was sponsored by the International Information Administration of the U.S. Department of State, covered some 26,000 miles.

Among the countries visited by Dr. Snowden were Dakar, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Tripoli, Italy, Greece, and Austria. The Howard professor delivered about 80 lectures, several were delivered in French and Italian.

Harvard Graduate

Dr. Snowden, who lives at 1227 Girard st., ne, is a three-time graduate of Harvard university. He received his bachelor of arts degree at Harvard in 1932, his master of arts degree in 1933, and his doctor of philosophy degree in 1944. He has been a member of the college of liberal arts faculty at Howard since 1940.

Howard University Gets Budget Following Fight

WASHINGTON — Tentative restorations of $354,000 and $295,000 were made in the budgets of Howard University and Freedman's Hospital last week following a floor fight in the House of Representatives led by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.).

Among those supporting Powell was Congressman Melvin Price (D., Ill.), who decried the action of the appropriations committee in cutting the two budgets so drastically.

Powell charged the committee with flagrant discrimination declaring "This bill is discrimination at its worst. It is anti-democratic, anti-education, anti-public health, anti-Negro, anti-President Eisenhower, anti-Mrs. Hobby and anti-common sense."

Price said, "There is no justification for the committee's action in cutting the appropriations for Freedmen's Hospital and for Howard University, just as there was no justification for President Eisenhower's new Budget Director to reduce the figures which the administration of President Truman proposed as a minimum on which these two fine institutions could be operated in the next fiscal year . . ."

Powell reminded the committee that President Eisenhower had recommended the committee allow funds for a new boiler at Howard. On the same day, two men died in a tunnel on Howard's campus as a result of substandard pipes.

An amendment offered by Congresswoman Marguerite Stitt Church of Illinois, was finally passed by a vote of 82 to 70. Later an amendment was adopted to increase the funds for Freedman's Hospital and to delete provisions requiring advance arrangements before admission of non-resident patients of the District of Columbia.

WE ARE pleased to see the great interest that Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has taken in Howard University and Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D. C.

In order to insure that these two institutions and three others of somewhat similar character are not neglected, she has added to her staff a special consultant, to see that they get the needed money and materials to improve their services to the people.

Naturally Negroes are most interested in Howard and Freedman's, not only for their traditions and past services, but for what they are doing today, and for the larger tasks they have before them.

Mrs. Hobby has not only visited these institutions but has worked out plans to facilitate their administration and expansion.

She needs the strong backing of the nation's colored community to see that Congress does not fall down on passing the needed funds for Howard and Freedman's growth.

Eighty-seven Years Young

NOV. 20 marked the eighty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Howard University in Washington, D. C., the famous institution of higher learning having been launched on that date in 1866.

Not only is it the leading institution of higher education for Negroes in this country but in any other country.

Nowhere else on the globe has any Government spent so much over so long a period of years on the university training of the youth of a minority group.

Of course, strictly speaking, Howard University is not absolutely restricted to Negro students, but the overwhelming majority of its student body always has consisted of colored men and women.

There is a temptation to refer to Howard as being eighty-seven years old, but it is more accurate to say that it is eighty-seven years young, because of the vigor and vision with which it has been administered.

It is truly the capstone of Negro education; but what is more, it has demonstrated the quality of the Negro genius by becoming one of the world's great institutions of learning.

That the importance of this university is generally recognized is indicated by the progressively increasing sums which successive Administrations have voted for its support and expansion.

Howard University

Estimate Is Less Than School Asked

Afro-American P.3
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 1-17-53

House Committee Cut Funds When Enrollment Went Down

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(NNPA)
WASHINGTON

The Federal Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, sent to Congress by President Truman Wednesday, carried a Federal contribution of $2,750,000 toward the total budget of $5,167,764 for Howard University.

The estimate of $2,750,000 in funds to be appropriated represents an increase of $75,000 as compared with the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The principal increases are proposed for (1) repairs to the boilers in the heat, light and power plant which serves the university and Freedmen's Hospital, and (2) installation of wiring equipment and transformer vaults for conversion of electric current furnished Freedmen's Hospital.

The estimate for salaries and expenses for the university in the next fiscal year is $2,750,000, as compared with an appropriation of $2,675,000 for the current fiscal year.

President Made Plea

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, a year ago pleaded with the House Appropriations Committee not to cut the 1953 estimate of $2,890,000 for salaries and expenses so as not to force a reduction in the teaching staff. He said the university was understaffed both in the number of full-time teachers and in the number and ratio of full-time teachers of mature professional caliber.

The committee, however, cut the item for salaries and expenses by $134,000 on the basis of reduction in enrollment.

The enrollment of the university in the autumn, 1950, quarter was 4,172. In the autumn of 1951, it was 3,838, a decrease of 334 students. But in the second quarter of the 1950-51 school year it was 3,786 as compared with 3,522 in the second quarter of 1951-52.

List Full-time Students

The Federal Budget discloses that during the school year 1951-52, an equivalent of 3,440 full-time students attended the university. Full-time equivalent enrollments for 1952-53 and 1953-54 are estimated at 3,140.

The Budget also recommends an appropriation of $55,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications for (1) construction, under the superivision of the General Services Administration, on the campus of the university of a preclinical medical building, and (2) extension of utilities, including engineer and architectural services.

The sum of $60,000 was requested for plans and specifications in the fiscal year 1953, but Congress appropriated only $30,000 for this purpose.

Of thirteen projects authorized, plans for ten have been completed. The three remaining projects to be completed are the auditorium - fine arts building, men's dormitory, and preclinical medical building.

The plans and specifications for these are scheduled as follows: The auditorium - fine arts building to be completed by July, the men's dormitory by November, and the preclinical medical building by March, 1954.

The budget estimate provides funds to complete plans for the preclinical medical building. In addition, it includes funds for advanced planning of utilities services, which are necessary to the program of construction now authorized.

$170,000 For Construction

For construction of buildings, the budget recommends an appropriation of $170,000 as compared with an appropriation for the current fiscal year of $280,221. The item of $170,000 is for alteration and improvement of the power plant facilities.

Appropriated funds or contract authorizations have been made available for nine buildings and two alteration projects.

Of the nine building projects, two have been completed (engineering building and women's dormitory), and one (dental building) is under construction with completion due by March, 1954. Of the remaining building four are due to start this March. These are the pharmacy building, administration building, law school, and biology-greenhouse.

Power Plant Installed

Of the two alteration projects one, the power plant installation, is completed, and the other, alterations to science hall, is due to start in July.

The budget estimate includes $20,000 for a vacuum pump in the present steam distribution system serving Freedmen's Hospital as well as the university plant, and $150,000 for a turbo-generator to meet electrical power requirements.

The budget also includes $1,900,000 to liquidate obligations to be made for the law school and administration buildings. If Congress appropriates this sum, this will leave $3,970,827 in unfinanced contract authorization.

GRANTS BY RUNYON FUND

14 Totaling $113,000 Are Made for Cancer Research

James
P.8 c
Pittsburgh Courier
Dec. 2-7-53

Fourteen grants totaling $113,600 have been made by the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, Inc., to medical institutions and to six universities over the country, Dan Parker, president of the fund, announced yesterday. Two of the grants were made to institutions in this city.

Harlem Hospital received $15,000 to support the Harlem Hospital Research Foundation for the fourth year. The Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic at Memorial Center got $13,000. Other recipients include: Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, $5,400; Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco, $9,700; University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kan., $10,000; University of Chicago, $12,000.

Charges Revealed Against Jackson

CIAA Code Violation Said Among Causes For Dismissal

WASHINGTON

Legal action loomed following the Howard University Board of Trustees decision, Tuesday upholding the dismissal of Edward L. Jackson, former coach and head of the department of physical education for men.

Harry Wender, after conferring with George A. Parker and Barrington D. Parker, attorneys who are associated with him in the case, said Wednesday they have recommended that the ousted coach take the case to court. They will ask the court to direct the university to grant him a hearing before the board of trustees.

Afro-American.

Neither the dismissed coach nor his attorneys were permitted to enter the six and a half-hour conference held by the board of trustees, beginning at 8 p.m., Monday, and ending at 1:30 am., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mr. Wender said.

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Trustees Listed

The members of the board of trustees which upheld the dismissal of the coach according to the statement included Archie Alexander, Miss Pearl Buck, James B. Carey, Eleanor Roosevelt, Fabune E. Defrantz, Dorothy Fosdick, Charles H. Garvin, Dr. Richard W. Hale Jr., George E.C. Hayes, attorney; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Lorimer D. Milton, chairman of the board; Dr. James W. Parker Sr., Judge Myles A. Paige, Mrs. Juanita Howard Thomas and Dr. P. Bernard Young.

For the first time, specific charges though not clarified at length, were revealed against the dismissed coach. The charges, leading to his firing the board said, were:

Pittsburgh Courier
Dec. 2-7-53

"That by his own admission for a period of five years, he grossly violated the athletic code of Howard University, the athletic code of the CIAA, the rules and regulations governing the award of scholarship and student aid:

Charges Against Coach

"That in pursuit of these ends, he deliberately evaded the university regulations regarding the solicitation of funds, regarding the receipt and deposit of funds, regarding the expenditure of funds, and regarding the accounting of funds.

"That quite apart from the unlawful use of the funds in his hands in violation of the athletic code of the university and the associations of which the university was a member, his manner of handling these funds was a series of acts involving gross moral delinquency and conduct incompatible with the welfare of the university."

The university further charged that the violations by coach Jackson covered a period of five years, and that documentary evidence indicates a continuation of the violations up until the very day of his discharge on Dec. 1.

Jackson Defends Self

By the action of the board of trustees, Coach Jackson's pay ended as of midnight Jan. 30, 1953.

Defending himself against the charges made public by the university, the ousted coach, speaking from his home at 556 Varnum st., nw., said:

"I think the decision reached by the board of trustees was not in keeping with democratic procedures. I believe that in this country every individual is due a hearing, no matter what the charges are against him.

"It doesn't matter how fair a board thinks it is when it flatly refuses to hear an individual.

Knew Charges In 1950

"They knew about these charges two years ago, and didn't fire me then. I am unaware of what they are talking about when they accuse me of violation of the university regulations up to the time of my dismissal.

"Many of the things the officials have charged me with, the university is guilty also, particularly in reference to the CIAA and NCAA rules.

"There is part-time employment under my jurisdiction for students. This was approved by the university, and has been going on for years," he concluded.

Aided Some Students

Coach Jackson said that aid was provided by him to about eight or 10 students a year.

However, he said that aiding of athletes was known among the school's officials as far back as 1946. He had no connection with this aid, he said, yet the university failed to voice any opposition to the practice then.

Otto McClarrin, director of public relations and assistant to the President at Howard, said that the various divisions in the school employed students, but payment for their services was made through regular channels, that is the finance office.

Budget Set Up

He stated that a budget was set up for the expenditures which each office would incure, and the payments were handled through one central organization.

There is no arrangement on the campus whereby the university permits any individual to make payments ouside the regular channels.

In reference to future employment, Coach Jackson said that he has been in contact with several schools in and out of the CIAA. Most of the jobs have been offered are director of physical education since the coaching jobs for the most part are filled.

He wouldn't identify any one school which had made overtures to him, but it is no secret that Lincoln University and Morgan want him. There is a possibility that coach Jackson may return to Johnson C. Smith, or replace coach William Bell at A. and T. college since the latter is subject to a call to the service any time, according to a reliable source.—By FRED LEIGH.

H. U. President Unafraid Of Congressional Probe

WASHINGTON

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, declared Saturday that he has no fear of a possible Congressional investigation of his institution.

Recalling his long fight for academic freedom at the school, Dr. Johnson expressed the hope that the faculty would not be turned into a "group of frightened sheep" by the threat of an investigation.

The statements were made during the closing session of the four-day Conference on Academic Freedom held at Howard, under the sponsorship of the school's division of social sciences and chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Asks Fairness

In making his announcement of his confidence in his faculty members, Dr. Johnson also pointed out that a large number of colored instructors were interested in groups which offered equality, and that they should not be condemned for their association.

Dr. Johnson also asked the government to confine the investigating committees to their original purposes and not allow them to destroy the reputation of innocent people.

During the previous three days of the conference, a number of distinguished educators, legislators and writers, had made a series of dramatic pleas for the continuation of academic freedom in the nation's schools.

Completed Conference

Saturday's session completed the conference as a declaration on the principles of academic freedom, prepared by Wallace W. Culver, Winston K. McAllister and Harold O. Lewis of the social science division, was adopted.

The declaration said in part:

"Most laymen view it (academic freedom) as the concern only of the professor and scholar, not realizing that this is a process which must be defended by every individual in the country if the democratic way of life is to be preserved.

"If academic freedom in its positive essence is abrogated or even partially abridged, then all our freedoms will disappear. All significant intellectual advances are made on the basis of the scientific approach, which means freedom of research, freedom of inquiry and the knowledge that truth is naver final, absolute.

Outlines Opinions

After outlining the various schools of thought on what constitutes academic freedom, the declaration says:

"The three schools . . are all definitely in agreement on one thing: fear and apprehension concerning some of the methods, tendencies and attitudes of certain members of Congress, and other individuals, and groups which, are currently making investigations into or bringing pressures against, the schools.

Save Funds For Howard, Freedman's

WASHINGTON— A floor fight led by Reps. Adam Clayton Powell, New York, and Marguerite Stitt Church and Purratt O'Hara, Illinois, restored $295,000 to the Howard University fund and $354,000 to the Freedmen's hospital budget in the House of Representatives last week.

The same day two university employes were killed by steam leaking from a substandard pipe in a university tunnel.

Mrs. Smith the next day introduced an amendment raising the university fund to $2,535,000. It passed 82 to 70.

National GRAPEVINE

Powell Strikes Victory Gong

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D. N. Y.) struck the gong of victory right squarely on the nose during the recent House debate on appropriations for Howard university and Freedmen's hospital. The thing that did the trick was his warning to the Republican controlled congress that the Negro vote would put the Democrats back in control next year, if the House of Representatives agreed to cut the appropriations for Howard university by 54 percent and the budget for Freedmen's hospital by 18 percent.

This statement caused the economic minded GOP Representatives to begin putting their heads together and coming up with amendments to restore the funds to the two Negro institutions.

Floods of oratory began to pour in from both sides of the aisle when the New York Representative charged the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee with perpetrating "flagrant acts of discrimination" by proposing that the budget be cut for these important and necessary institutions.

"Our first line of defense is public health, our second line of defense is public education," argued Powell. "We are squandering money everywhere else if we do not provide enough for those two lines of defense first."

The real pay-off for the Democratic debate came with the calamity which took place at Howard university simultaneously with the Congressional argument.

They Gave Their Lives For The Cause

It was a sad coincidence when two faithful Howard university employees lost their lives in a tunnel on the campus due to a faulty steam pipe. Their charred bodies were brought from the tunnel, which housed steam and electric pipes, even while Congressman Powell was begging the Representatives to appropriate funds for a heating boiler and for a new turbogenerator to produce electric power. He had just informed his colleagues that failure to repair the boiler at the university would result in cancelling the insurance.

It was, without a doubt, this accident that caused the GOP law makers to lay aside for awhile their dollar theory and vote to restore the funds requested for Howard and Freedmen.

Medics Speak Their Piece

Just prior to House action on the appropriations for Freedmen's hospital, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia sent a resolution to Congress and constituent health agencies asking for their assistance in the continuation of the established programs in health, education and welfare.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Society's Board of Governors representing the Executive Branch of the Society composed of 250 physicians.

The resolution severely protested the House Committee on Appropriations' action in drastically reducing the budgetary estimates of Freedmen's hospital and restricting the admission of needy patients requiring hospitalization and medical care.

Powell Wins Fight For Howard Funds

WASHINGTON

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) won his fight here Friday to restore $354,000 cut from Freedmen's Hospital budget and $295,000 chopped from the Howard University fund.

Thursday, speaking in debate on the Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Department's Appropriation bill, Mr. Powell strongly attacked the cuts on the house floor.

"In my nine years in Congress," he stated, "I have not seen such an act of discrimination as that perpetrated by the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in cutting the budget of Howard Universiy by 54 percent and the budget of Freedmen's Hospital by 18 per cent."

Hits Special Language

Mr. Powell aimed a special attack at restrictive language which would curtail the right of Freedmen's hospital to treat emergency patients, which are:

"Legal residents of areas outside the District of Columbia shall be given care and treatment only if arrangements are made in advance for such persons, or the government agency having full responsibility for such persons to reimburse Freedmen's Hospital in full for the cost of such care and treatment."

"Freedmen's is the only hospital said that treats colored people without any cost," Mr. Powell said. The rule proposed in the bill does not apply to any other hospital.

Would Have To Wait

"If I were hit by a car in front of the Capitol I would have to stay there until the State of New York arranged to pay the hospital," Powell charged.

The committee backed down and agreed to delete the language and finally to restore the funds requested by the Eisenhower administration.

In the budget for Howard, the house approved a total of $2,535,000 on an amendment proposed by Congresswoman Church (R., Ill.). The vote was 110 to 101.

Cites White Hospital

In his argument Powel charged the proposed cuts from the local colored institutions smacked of discrimination since St. Eizabeth's Hospital was reduced only 10 percent.

Mr. Powell was backed by former Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas), Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D., N.Y.) and Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif..

In her argument Mrs. Church called attention to the tragedy Thursday at Howard in which two employees were scalded to death while making repairs on steam pipes and warned that the cut in funds would prevent further repairs in these same pipes.

Howard Elected Chief Justice

WASHINGTON

Charles P. Howard, jr., a second-year law student, has been elected chief justice of the court of Peers at the Howard University school of law.

The court of peers is the student governing body at the law school. It was organized in 1932 and its first Chief Justice was Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Howard, who, will serve as head of the organization during the 1953-54 school year, lives at 1136 W. 14th st., Des Moines, Iowa.

World War II Veteran

He is a veteran of World War II and a graduate of the college of liberal arts, at Howard. While an undergraduate, he studied in England and Finland under fellowships awarded by the American Friends Service Committee and the Experiment in International Living, Inc.

Active in the American Law School Association, Mr. Howard was recently elected executive vice-president of the 11th Juricial Circuit, which comprises the seven law schools in the District.

IMMANUEL FACULTY — The group above are members of the faculty of Immanuel Lutheran College of Greensboro, N. C., which completed a half-cetury of instruction of Negro youth with its commencement exercises held recently. Front row, left to right, are: Mrs. H. Hargrove, Miss Mildred Herring, Mrs. Amy McDowell and Mrs. Lucy Pedersen. Back row, left to right, are: Professor William H. Gehrke, Mrs. Thelma Sandifer, Dean R. O. L. Lynn, P. Mack Walker, Professor Arnold Pennekamp, Professor Harold Buls, Mrs. G. G. Westerband and Professor H. Kampschmidt, president.

Immanuel College Ends 50 Years

Greensboro Lutheran School Completes 50 Years Of Service With June Finals

By CARRYE HILL KELLEY

GREENSBORO, N. C.—This year's commencement season at Immanuel Lutheran College of Greensboro, N. C., marked its half century of service to Lutheranism and to this city.

Neither the establishment nor the selection of a permanent location for the College was accidental. It was through the foresight of the Rev. Mr. Niels J. Bakke in charge of the Alpha Synod with headquarters in Concord, N. C. where the normal department was opened on March 2, 1903, that the location was changed.

GREENSBORO with its central location in the state, its healthful climate, its network of railways and its 20,000 inhabitants in 1903 seemed to Reverend Mr. Bakke the ideal location for the establishment of one of the Colleges originated to serve Negro Lutherans. The other, Alabama Lutheran College in Selma, Ala., was established in 1922.

Enjoying the financial support of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America, the 50-year-old has fostered a thoroughgoing program for the training of youth rarely excelled by any other college in the state.

So far reaching was the vision of the founding fathers, that today, the school's philosophy is not only basically the same, but has required through the years only slight revisions to maintain its high standards.

IN THE YEARS when modern means of travel and communication were in their infancy, only men divinely endowed would undertake the training of Negro youth in an area still unsettled by the social upheaval caused by the Civil War.

Hence it was that three of the four original teachers were also the first administrators: Rev. Mr. N. J. Bakke, president; Rev. Mr. Lochner, secretay; Rev. Fred Wahlers, treasurer; and Rev. Henry Gross, teacher.

* * *

TODAY, THE COLLEGE operates a theological seminary, a coeducational junior college and normal department, and a high school.

The Theological Seminary is opened only to confirmed male members of the Lutheran Church, who are preparing for the office of the ministry in congregations affiliated with the Lutheran Synodical Conference.

However, the junior college, the normal department and the high school are all fully approved and accredited by the North Carolina Department of Education. The high school is also approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. All of these departments are opened alike to Lutherans and non-Lutherans.

* * *

THROUGH ITS half century of development, the Institution has been led by the Reverend Mr. Bakke who served as president from 1903 to 1911, the Reverend Frederick Berg from 1911 to 1919; the Rev. John Phillip Smith from 1919 to 1925, and Dr. Henry Nau who served from 1925 to 1949 when he took one year's leave of absence to organize a missionary program among the Moslems of India.

After serving as acting president during Dr. Nau's absence in May, 1949, the Rev. William H. Kampschmidt, who had been resident professor since 1924, was elected president and was installed in the office in September, 1951.

* * *

"REGARDLESS OF the number of opportunities presented me in other fields of the Lutheran work, I believe the great one, to practice, to live and to train others in spiritual living is here at Immanuel Lutheran College," said President Kampschmidt.

* * *

HIGHLIGHTING THE commencement activities this year was the annual musical presented in the college chapel by the members of the college choir directed by Mrs. Geraldine Westerband.

On Sunday, May 31, the Rev. R. F. Jenkins, a 1933 graduate of the school's hteological department and pastor of the St. Andrews Evangelical Lutheran church or Charlotte, N. C., delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduates at the Grace-Lutheran Memorial church, Chicago, Ill.

Special services will be given this fall commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the college.

Three graduates of the theological seminary received their Bachelor of Divinity degrees; twelve junior college students was delivered June 1 by Dr. M. high school youths received di N. Carter, pastor of the Saint plomas. Phillips Lutheran Church of Chi-

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JACKSON COLLEGE

HISTORY OF JACKSON COLLEGE

Dr. B. Baldwin Dansby, who served several terms as its president and is now a member of the faculty, has written a very interesting history of Jackson College, well known Negro educational institution in the Southwestern suburbs of Jackson, taken over several years ago since as a state-owned college.

Dr. Dansby writes with authority on the subject. He has known all presidents of the college since its founding by Dr. Charles Ayer. First location was at Natchez, where Dr. Ayer started the school on October 23rd, 1877. It was then known as Natchez Seminary and occupied a building that had been used as a hospital during the War Between the States, and then owned by the Federal government.

Dr. Ayer was a native of upstate New York, born in 1823, a man of culture, courage and determination. He came to Mississippi as a representative of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and his pioneering venture was financed by that organization.

Dr. Ayer served as head of the institution for seventeen years. He met with some opposition, of course, for the civil war fires were still smouldering, but the citizens of Natchez, generally speaking, were cooperative.

In 1883 it became evident the school was handicapped by its remote location and it was decided to move to Jackson. Arrangements were made for the purchase of the old Campbell mansion and 52 acres of land in the northern suburbs of Jackson. The price paid was ridiculous — only $5,000. The property, incidentaly, is now the campus of Millsaps College.

In 1894 President Ayer retired and his position was taken over by Rev. Luther G. Barrett who is still fondly remembered by the older generation in Jackson. Dr. Barrett was a native of Massachusetts, a B. A. graduate of Harvard and it was during the early part of his administration that it was decided to move the institution to the southwestern suburbs. The Campbell property site was sold to Maj. R. W. Millsaps, for $40,000 and donated by him to the Methodist church as the site for Millsaps College.

Although supported by the American Baptist Missionary Society in the best manner its meagre means would permit, Jackson College had a hard struggle throughout its career, and the group of buildings purchased and turned over to the state a few years ago represented much sacrifice by the Negro citizens of Mississippi.

Dr. Dansby's facile pen has produced a story replete with interest. It covers the early history of the college and also the administrations of all its Presidents, including his own. Men who served as Presidents were Dr. Charles Sker, Dr. Luther Barrett, Dr. Z. T. Hubert, Dr. B. Baldwin Dansby, and the present head, Dr. Jacob L. Reddix.

Jackson College has been in existence 75 years. During that period it has been a good citizen of Jackson and has accomplished much for the spread of culture and education among the young people of the colored race. It has furnished many preachers, teachers and community leaders. Dr. Dansby no doubt labored many months carefully compiling the material used in the book and putting it in proper form. The author can truthfully say concerning the upbuilding of the college, "much of which I saw," "part of which I was," for he has consecrated his entire life to the college. He is the founder and first editor of The Mississippi Educational Journal, a monthly magazine now serving 6,000 Negro teachers in the school rooms of Misaissippi. Born during the reconstruction period in a home where means were meagre, he battled hard to obtain an education, and the citizens of Jackson, both white and colored, have always held him in the highest esteem.

Dr. Eubanks Quits Jarvis

HAWKINS, Tex. (ANP)—Dr. John Bunyan Eubanks recently resigned as president of Jarvis Christian College, a position he has held since 1939. The 40-year-old educator reportedly quit for "personal reasons."

The June meeting of the board of trustees will consider a successor to Dr. Eubanks.

Eubanks Quits Jarvis

HAWKINS, Texas — (ANP) — Dr. John Bunyan Eubanks recently resigned as president of Jarvis Christian college, a position he has held since 1939. The 40-year-old educator reportedly quit for "personal reasons."

Students Strike At Kentucky State

450 Out Of 463 Take Part In Class Walkout

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

FRANKFORT, Ky. (ANP)—The student body at Kentucky State college staged a half-day "walkout" last week protesting the dismissal of a fellow student for disciplinary reasons.

Elvin Eady, 22, freshman of Springfield, Mass., was expelled by President Rufus B. Atwood upon recommendation of two faculty members of the discipline committee without considering the vote of the one student member of the committee.

Approximately 450 students, out of a total enrollment of 463, participated in the strike, refusing to attend all classes Monday between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

The incident started, according to President Atwood, when a pay-station telephone was taken from the wall and robbed at McCullin hall, the junior and senior boys' domitory, several weeks ago necessitating an investigation by state police.

Later a pay-station phone was torn from the wall and change taken at Atwood hall, the freshmen and sophomore boys' dormitory, and state police were again called in.

Two Confess

Next, three coin - operated washing machines were robbed. Then Robert L. Reed, a freshman from Horse Cave, Ky., reported a portable typewriter being taken from his room.

After a thorough investigation two detectives succeeded in obtaining a signed admission from Edgar Powell, 18, Baltimore, and James R. Pritchett, 19 of Greenville both freshmen. The boys were released on $1,000 bonds awaiting hearings before Franklin County Judge John D. Dalhell.

Eady came into the picture when Powell claimed that he split 60 cents taken from the washing machine with him.

Denying that he had anything to do with the robbery, Eady said he dropped a dime into the washing machine for use. When it failed to operate, he struck the machine several times in hope of retrieving his dime and 60 cents dropped to the floor. He said he picked up the change and divided it with Powell.

Rebuilding Finished

Kittrell College Reopening Set For September 14

By ALMA A. POLK

KITTRELL COLLEGE, N. C.—Workmen have written "finis" to the major $100,000 rebuilding program at Kittrell College and the school is expected to open on Monday, Sept. 14, with the largest student body enrollment in years, according to an announcement made by the Rt. Rev. L. H. Hemmingway, Bishop of the Second Episcopal District of the AME Church.

In addressing nearly 800 laymen, ministers, missionary women and young people who attended the recent District Retreat at the college, the Bishop said:

"I closed the college because it was in a dilapidated condition. The buildings were crumbling; the roads leading to the college were mud and dirt, and the water situation was unbearable.

"You not only have modern buildings, with new furnishings valued at more than $25,000, but you have a new $7,000 heating plant in the Hemingway Hotel; $3,600 in linens, an improved water supply and a swimming pool."

THE BISHOP stressed that all the improvements made had been accomplished on a pay-as-you-go basis.

"Even the campus has been landscaped," Bishop Hemingway said.

THE MISSIONARY Retreat, under the capable direction of Mrs. Catherine C. Hemingway, supervisor of the district, was the first one held in the history of the district.

General theme was: "Working Toward Missionary Goals."

Mrs. Gladys Wisner, district president and wife of Mr. Wisner, president of Kittrell College, and Mrs. Dorothy Swann, youth director of the district, were in charge of the missionary and youth programs.

Program participants included Mmes. Fredericka Hilderbrand, Inez B. Bowyer, Edith Bryant, Mary Gantt, Lucille E. Dale, Roxy Arnold, Rebecca Glover, Frances Enzlow, A. L. Burgin, Georgia Mitchell, I. F. Davis, Anne Mitchell, Irene Johnson, Mary V. Brawner, Rebecca Glover, Ella Price, W. L. Hinsley, Lillie Gruman, Pearl Burley and Mrs. Hattie Young.

Youth participants included Miss Wyona Mitchell, Miss Gloria Ford, Miss Ruth Cooper and Miss Mayme Tilghman.

* * *

ONE OF THE high spots of the Missionary Retreat was the Sacrifical Tea Wednesday afternoon.

The opening message was delivered by Bishop Frank Madison Reid of the Seventh Episcopal District; and the closing sermon on Friday was delivered by Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the First Episcopal District.

The Rev. J. Haskell Mayo, pastor of Ward Memorial AME Church, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Alma A. Polk, connectional director of the YPD of the Women's Missionary Society of the AME Church, spoke on Thursday night.

Ministers who had charge of the seminar were the Rev. H. J. Bryant and the Rev. S. Dewey Robinson. The ministerial roundup was in charge of Dr. C. L. Stephens, presiding elder of the Wilmington District.

Younger ministers of the district who assisted were the Revs. Leroy W. Walker, pastor of Embry AME Church, Lakeland, Md.; M. Arthur Camper, pastor of Ebenezer AME Church, Roanoke, Va.; Luther F. McNair, pastor of St. James AME Church, Kinston, N. C.; L. T. Woolfolk, Oak Grove AME Church, Portsmouth, Va., and the Rev. Samuel A. Beard, pastor of Allen AME Church, Staunton, Va.

Attending the conference from Washington, D. C., were Mmes. Emma Humphries, Leona Harris and I. A. Miller; from North Carolina, we spotted Mmes. Sadie B. Hooper, B. E. Leonard, E. C. Scott, Rovenia Wilkins, Beatrice Smith, Mary Shepherd, Lucille Cook and Goldie Hargett;

From Baltimore and other parts of the district were Mmes. Emma V. Ford, Ruby M. Powell, J. Ruth Reid, Bertha Caldwell, A. L. Burgin, Irene Johnson, Celeste Duckette and Mrs. W. K. Greene, one of the conference branch youth directors. Mrs. Clara Harris, one of the officials of the Women's Missionary Society, and Mrs. Rachael Valentine, assisted Mrs. Hemingway.

BISHOP L. H. HEMMINGWAY
... to open Kittrell College

Homecoming Is Big Event at Knoxville College

Courier P. 12

Given Plaque—Atty. William N. Lovelace, Knoxville, '23, is presented a plaque in recognition of twenty-two continuous years as president of Knoxville College's National Alumni Association. Left to right: O. T. Robinson, class of '23; Mrs. William N. Lovelace, Attorney Lovelace and President James A. Colston of Knoxville College.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct. 11-31-53

Made Good—Four Knoxville College graduates return for homecoming. Left to right, they are Attys. Leon Render, '33, Cincinnati, Ohio; Isaiah Crippins, '33, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carl Cowan, '25, Knoxville, and William N. Lovelace, '23, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Old Grads—Graduates at Knoxville homecoming are, left to right, front row: Jennie Griffith Williams, 1913, Knoxville; Ellen Hale, 1913, Salem, Va.; Eunice Miller Rutledge, 1913, New York City. Second row: The Rev. John Brice, 1903, Knoxville College; President James A. Colston of Knoxville College; James Croomes, 1902, Indianapolis, Ind., and Sam Neal, 1902, Atlanta, Ga.

78-Year-Old Institution Headed by Dr. James A. Colston

Students From 22 States at Knoxville College

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Nestled at the foot of the Great Smoky Mountains is the proud city of Knoxville, and one of her proudest possessions is Knoxville College, the 78-year-old institutions that boasts of students from twenty-two states and several foreign countries. Courier

In addition to an excellent educational program with an "A" rating by the Tennessee State Department of Education, Knoxville College also maintains fine interracial relations in the city and with the University of Tennessee.

One-third of the faculty at Knoxville is white, and there is absolutely no friction because of this, according to Dr. James A. Colston, president of the college. Integration under Negro leadership is accepted by the Knoxville community. Students from Knoxville and Tennessee meet regularly to exchange ideas in all phases of college and civic life.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE is operated under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. P. 12

Today, Knoxville College reports the highest registration in its history. President Colston explains, "The veteran returning from the war looks to schools with lower tuitions. Knoxville maintains a low fee for young people who need it most. We like to call it high-quality education at low cost."

While Knoxville is outstanding for its music school, the college also rates high in teaching medicine, law, chemistry, plus being understandably proud of its liberal arts program.

Among the many buildings on the Knoxville campus are the Administration Building, Pressnell Chapel, Carnegie Library, Science Hall, Griffen-Alumni Memorial Gymnasium, Elnathan Hall, Wallace Hall, McCulloch Hall and the newly completed Young Memorial Fine Arts Building, all well equipped. Pittsburgh Courier

The Knoxville Bulldogs football squad is the athletic pride of the school. The Aurora is the student publication, issued six times a year. Then there is the vaunted KC band.

Staff members of the college include Dr. James A. Colston, president; David K. Cherry, dean of the college; Herbert H. Gunn, business manager; Frances E. Clark, registrar; Rea Whetstone, librarian; Paul L. Redden, dean of men; Mozelle Robinson, dean of women; Jonas E. Bender, public relations director; Newell C. Fitzpatrick, director of music, and Julian Ball, director of athletics. Pittsburgh Courier Oct. 31-53

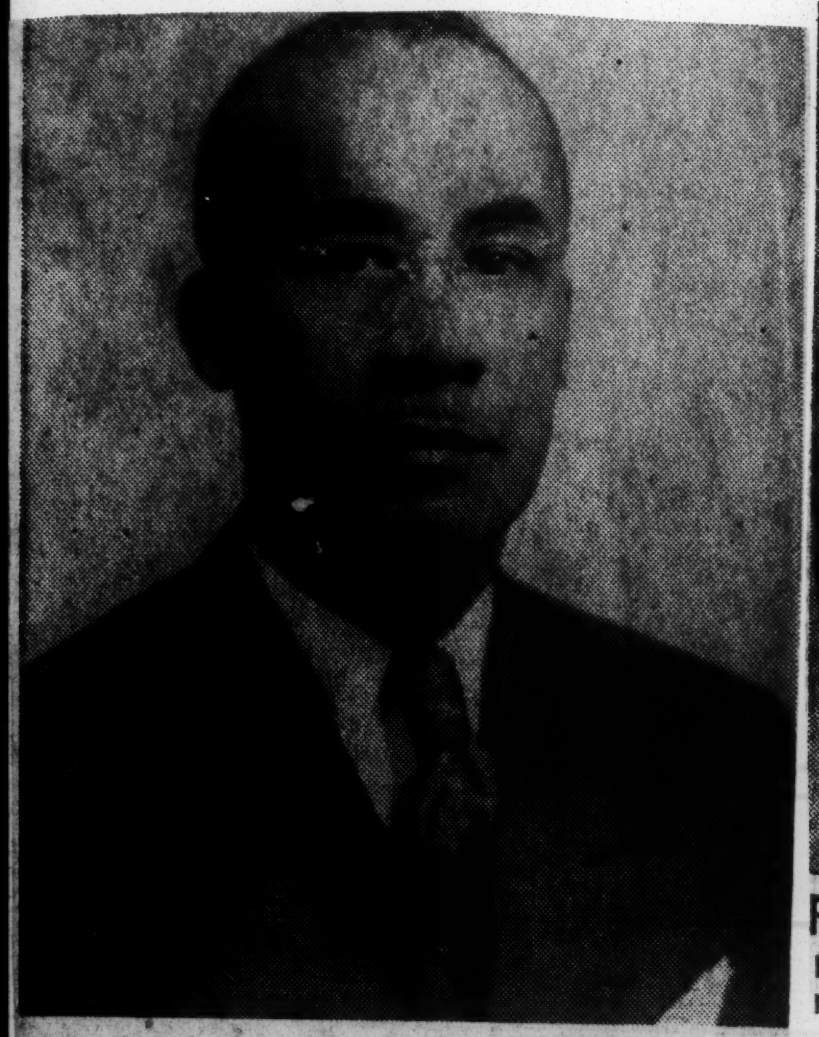
The annual Homecoming brings graduates from all over the country to the campus where they renew memories of college life. Many outstanding men and women "come back home" for a bit of fun and frolic and to rehash the d... events of long ago and to sing the college hymn:

Close to our hearts, dear old KC,
Shall ever by thy memory.
We love thy dear old halls.
We love thy trees and verdant hills,
Thy deep-toned bells who music thrills,
Thy consecrated walls.

For Fine Arts— This structure on Knoxville College's campus is the Young Memorial Fine Arts Building, which includes an auditorium, practice rooms for piano and bands, plus a lounge and kitchentette.

Heart of KC— The Administration Building at Knoxville College houses classrooms, all administrative offices and a chapel seating 300 persons.

Faculty Building— This building contains apartments for married members of Knoxville College's faculty and single rooms for unmarried members.



President— James A. Colston is in his third year as president of Knoxville College at Knoxville, Tenn. Enrollment for the 1953-54 school year is at an all-time high for KC, now in its seventy-ninth year.

Royalty— "Miss KC" (Lula Price, Lockland, Ohio) and her attendants, Aldorothy Lewis, left, Knoxville, and Bertha Ousley, Gadsden, Ala., made a pretty picture for homecoming ceremonies.

'Miss KC' Crowned— William Johnson of Pittsburgh, Pa., president of KC Student Council, crowns Lula Price of Lockland, Ohio, as "Miss KC" at Knoxville College homecoming. Looking on, left to right, Charles Lewis, Aldorothy Lewis, both of Knoxville; Bertha Ousley, Gadsden, Ala., and Everette Nance, Knoxville.

Knoxville Gets $46,753.92 From Two Legacies

KNOXVILLE Tenn. — Two legacies to Knoxville College have been announced by President James A. Colston.

One of the gifts, totaling $46,753.92, is from the estate of the late Joseph C. Farquhar, a United Presbyterian from Clarinda, Iowa. To be applied to KC's endowment fund, this gift represents 30 per cent of the Farquhar estate. Another United Presbyterian College, Sterling College in Sterling, Kansas, received a legacy representing ten per cent of the estate.

The other legacy is from the estate of the late John Moore, a United Presbyterian of Washington, Pa. This undesignated gift in the amount of $450, also went to two other UP colleges, Westminster College in New Wilmington, Pa., and Muskingum College in Concord, O

Name 5 To Knox College Staff

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Five appointments to the instructional faculty and one to the dormitories administrative staff have been announced at Knoxville College by President James A. Colston.

Appointees include: Dr. Aleck Lewis Smith, as associate professor and chairman of the English department; Dr. Albert Stewart, as part time professor of physical science; Joseph L. Harrison, M. S. Iowa State university, as assistant professor of biology; Mrs. Myrtle S. Harrison, (M. A. Fisk) as an instructor in English; Mrs. Mildred E. Wellman, college nurse and Mrs. Elberta G. Woods as director of Elnathan hall.

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LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Segregated Land Grant Schools Get Less Funds

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

If there were any doubt about the inequality of educational opportunity for colored and white students in segregated institutions, comparative income of land-grant institutions for colored and white students would completely dispel that doubt.

The land-grant colleges and schools which received U.S. aid under the Morrill (land grant) Acts of 1862 and 1890. They are so called because the original law granted public lands to each state for the support of at least one college teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts.

There are a total of 69 land-grant institutions in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Of that number, 35 admit both white and colored students. The segregated land-grant colleges are in the southern states.

Funds Received in '51

The 52 predominantly white land-grant colleges received a total of $5,030,000 in federal funds for instruction and facilities for instruction in the fiscal year 1951, the latest available figures, as compared with a total of $478,822 received by the 17 colored land-grant colleges.

While the amount received by the white land-grant colleges represented only 1.54 percent of the total amount they spent for administration and general expenses, resident instruction, libraries, and plant operation and maintenance, the amount received by the colored land-grant colleges represented 3.03 percent of what they expended for such purposes.

This means that the states are appropriating less proportionately for the education of colored students in colored land-grant institutions, although, theoretically, the per capital cost should be higher in the colored land-grant colleges because of smaller enrollments.

LAND GRANT COLLEGE PRESIDENTS DROP ALL FORMS OF GRADUATE TRAINING IN ALL-NEGRO SCHOOLS

Lack of Instructional Equipment Cited As Reason Load Should Be Shifted to White Schools

14e(1) Land Grant Colleges

VIRGINIA PRESIDENT HEADS ORGANIZATION

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Negro Land Grant College presidents, meeting in a three-day conference here last week, directed their attention to the great need for a more effective program in the field of engineering and technical education and asked that the Negro designation assigned by the U. S. office of education be dropped.

Realizing that technical education is a relatively new field for Negro students, and that the installment of sufficient equipment for training in engineering is rather expensive, the college presidents concluded that it would be more practical to encourage Negro students to seek such training in white universities than to try to maintain adequate facilities in their own institutions.

They, therefore, went on record as agreeing that the institutions wouldn't encourage the establishment, development and expansion of programs in engineering education unless circumstances indicate that these institutions would be assured adequate physical facilities, equipment and proper qualified teachers for the training.

It was suggested, however, that the Land Grant colleges should adopt courses in pre-engineering to give their students a sound r colleges re-evaluate their chnical education programs for e purpose of clearly differentiat- g any curricula which may be fered for craftsmen, or technicians, or engineers; and that ear differentials be indicated for rograms in industrial education, dustrial arts, mechanic arts, rades and industries, and engineering."

The conference also urged the ffice of education to drop the ymbol used in its directory opposite the name of their schools o indicate that they are "attended predominantly by Negroes."

There is no useful purpose for uch distinction now, the resolution stated, due to the rapidly hanging social pattern in education throughout the country.

The conference further expressed a renewed interest in the problem of illiteracy. It recognized the fact that 10,000,000 adults in the nation are still unctionally illiterate in spite of he attack which has been made on this problem by various agencies and institutions.

In view of this situation, the presidents adopted a resolution stating that the member institutions appraise their faculty, students and clientele of the magnitude and seriousness of the problem and request hearings during he next session of congress on he literacy education bills.

It was further agreed that the conference reactivate its special committee concerned with this problem and authorize it to work out a specific program of action for the colleges and conferences, and to promote cooperative arrangements with national state and local agencies concerned with the program.

Dr. R. P. Daniels, president of Virginia State college was elected president of the conference; Pres. B. C. Turner of South Carolina State college, vice president; Pres. R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State college, secretary; Pres. C. V. Troup of Fort Valley State college, assistant secretary; Pres. F. G. Clark of Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., treasurer.

New member elected to the executive committee was Dr. R. E. Clement, president of Atlanta university and outgoing president of the conference. Members reelected were G. L. Harrison of Langston university, Oklahoma, and S. D. Scruggs of Lincoln university in Missouri.

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LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

Is Negro Youth Prepared For Freedom?

Langston university students last Wednesday did not take too kindly to the idea they were not ready for integration, and slammed some very pertinent questions at this writer during the course of a seminar last Wednesday afternoon.

During the course of an address in the auditorium Wednesday morning, we told the students we were not afraid of the opportunities that were going to present themselves to Negro youth in the immediate years ahead, but we were afraid Negro youth was not prepared for these opportunities.

While at dinner awaiting the seminar, the students quite evidently decided we had told them in so many words they were not ready for integration because of latent deficiencies, so when the seminar hour arrived they had blood in their eyes.

"I don't think I said it just as you are putting it," we told one spirited questioner when he insisted we had said Negro students were not ready for integration. "But in order that we can explore fully the objection you have to such indictment, let me spell out the charge in just that language. I'll take the position the average Negro student is not yet ready to enter the field of integration and mingle on a plane of equality with white youth. I'll illustrate what I am talking about.

"If you and these other students were enslaved and the courts and the NAACP freed you and you immediately elected to jump back into slavery, would you feel you were ready for integration?" we asked the student.

"Well, here's a case in point. A young Negro girl when she landed down at the University of Oklahoma and had looked around, surveyed the various campus organizations recognized by the school, and then after thinking the matter over fully, she went to university authorities and sought to have an all-Negro sorority recognized. Still another group, when a big name colored orchestra came to the university, immediately sought an opportunity to sit and look and hear the orchestra. They were omitting the right to dance because they were Negroes, but wanted the limited opportunity to do everything else other than the central purpose of the affair.

"Is there anyone here who believes this Negro girl who went to the university campus, where she was absolutely free, and who decided she wanted to voluntarily organize a jim crow sorority, was ready for integration, and do you assume the girls and boys who thought they were entitled to a limited rather than a full right to participate at a dance had caught complete vision of freedom?"

We then gave the students another picture relating to the inhibitions they suffer because of the cramped atmosphere in which they have lived all their lives. We told them of a white girl in the Oklahoma university cafeteria who came over to a Negro girl seated at another table and asked for a match. The Negro girl supplied the match and the white girl then offered her a cigarette, which the Negro girl accepted. The coffee the two girls had ordered arrived and the white girl sat down with the colored girl, and as the conversation warmed up the white girl said:

"You're the first one of the colored students I've had an opportunity to talk to. For the past two months you students have been down here I have tried my level best to pick up an acquaintanceship, but apparently every one of them have run away from me whenever I sought conversation with them."

Now there are thousands of white people desirous of forming more friendly relationship with blacks, but what are they to think when they make advances and observe such apparent anti-social attitudes among the mass of Negroes. It is admitted a few Negroes meet the challenge, but do you think the many Negro students at the University of Oklahoma, who are aptly described by this white girl who is developing sisterhood are ready for integration when they physically and spiritually flee from the friendly approach of white youth?

We have ridden on trains all over the nation and observed the conduct of the average Negro traveler. A white person is not going to walk up to a train seat where a Negro rides without making inquiry respecting the vacant seat. Most invariably he questions, "Is this seat taken?" before he sits down.

And most invariably the Negro in the seat immediately takes lockjaw. He seldom ever speaks. He just looks up and shakes his head, and as the white traveler sits down, the black man turns his back and looks out the train window for the next 500 miles. We doubt seriously the Negro, who is so full of prejudice or fear he overlooks the valuable opportunity to expose his personality and intelligence during train travel, is entirely ready for integration, and surely those who still insist they are more comfortable in the jim crow coach, are not contributing in thinking or action to a program of equality. No Negro who in anywise clings to virtues he still assumes to find in jim crow is completely ready for integration.

In order the youth at Langston could readily see what we were talking about, we told them during the seminar this story of the goldfish we heard a long time ago. It runs like this:

There was once a family who had a goldfish in the living room almost as old as the children in the home. They had arrived at the conclusion the goldfish had about reached the end of the trail and was soon going to die. A family counsel was held and decision reached as to the appropriate thing to do for the family pet in his last hours. One member of the family decided since the home of the goldfish was in the ocean that it would be ideal to let the goldfish die at home, and the suggestion seemed to strike a sentimental chord in the hearts of the entire brood.

On a certain day the father secured a motor boat and with the goldfish in his traditional jar the family, living as they did near the coast, sped out into the ocean some ten miles for the last ceremonies. Solemnly the father lifted up the bowl at the appropriate moment, and as his family looked on he deposited the goldfish in the ocean.

Much, however, to their astonishment, the goldfish, as they looked on, offered an unusual example of what happens to people in life. As the family gazed down at their darling they noted despite the fact the goldfish was now in water a thousand fathoms deep and a thousand leagues across, the goldfish was, before their very eyes, executing only a little of such observation will be to destroy in white and black the cramped circle he had for years patterned in the jar.

Suddenly they discovered their goldfish had been in the little jar too long. Distance, depth, breadth and height meant nothing to him. He was blinded to freedom, victimized by the environment in which he had lived practically all of his days.

Now that is a clear and true picture of the Negro today as he is cast in the sea of integration. The elderly unit of white the race, even in the environment of freedom will perhaps die executing the same little circumscribed circle in which they, like the goldfish have been confined all of their days. But this younger generation, the boys and girls who are at the University of Oklahoma and the A. & M. college: they may not know in the moment what to do in the society of freedom. But one learns to do by doing. Just a few short months in an integrated atmosphere and the young Negroes are going to make some shocking and astonishing discoveries. Their first discoveries will be revealed in the total abolition of the myth of color. Side by side with white youth in the classroom with whites they will learn that some whites are dumb just as some blacks are dumb. Some are mentally alert just as some blacks are mentally alert. The sum total of such observation will be to destroy in white and black the theory of white supremance. This will be good for both groups.

There was just one other viewpoint regarding which the students at Langston seemed to be a bit confused following the morning talk. In discussing the lags thrust into the Negro course of education here in the Southland, some of the students seemed inclined to assume this writer feels the teachers are superior to Negro teachers. There is in our observation or experience which leads us to any such conclusion. The Negro student is finally the teacher and we would have first to assume the Negro is lacking in mentality, understanding and vision to the Negro teacher is inferior to the white.

The fact is, so far as the letter is concerned, the Negro is better trained than the whites. Governor Murray, when he recently was endeavoring to frighten Negro teachers, supplied this information to us, and the superintendent of schools in North Carolina told this writer the same thing some ten years ago.

What we intended to convey at Langston and what we say now is that in our dictated educational system the Negro instructor is prohibited from teaching Negro students educa-

tional "know how." All of the high school courses are abbreviated to a point where it leaves the Negro boy and girl swinging in mid air. The Negro youth is lifted high enough and to a point where he hates the ditch, but not high enough in the ethereal realm of skilled arts where he can enter into competition with white union labor. As a matter of fact, Negro teachers, graduating from Negro colleges, are themselves deprived of educational "know how" as taught in white colleges, and of course it is axiomatic, "I cannot give you a dollar unless I have one."

The seminar at Langston university last Wednesday was valuable in that it exposed fully there are students there who do not know that they need preparation for integration, and any human being is in a pretty bad fix when he does not know, and does not know that he doesn't know.

We are going to close this lengthy statement with one more last piece of convincing evidence that Negro youth needs some additional conditioning before perfect integration takes place.

An Oklahoma City teacher enrolled at the University of Oklahoma shortly following the victory in the courts by the NAACP in the Sipuel case. Her hearing being impaired from childhood, this young colored woman did what she had always done in all the schools she had attended. She selected a front row seat where she could hear more easily.

This young woman has also had considerable experience in an integrated atmosphere, so that when her white instructor each day ended his discourse saying, "Any question or comments from the class?" she immediately arose and made a contribution.

In that same class with this young woman were about eight other Negroes who filed in each morning and took rear seats. Not at any time during that first week did these eight blacks move out of their seats or utter a word. Much to the surprise of the young lady whose hearing is impaired, the Saturday of the first week, as she was wending her way to the bus station, one of the colored ladies who had sat silently in the rear, rushed up and handed her a note, and as speedily rushed away.

The note read substantially as follows: "We Negroes wish you would cease embarrassing us the way you are doing in the class." Flushed with anger and resentment, this young woman rushed to the note-passer, who was rapidly vanishing and heatedly requested, "In what way am I embarrassing you and your associates?"

"Sitting up there in front and getting up talking all the time" was the quick response she was given.

But the next Monday morning a different picture was drawn for these Negro students just integrated into Oklahoma university life. Immediately following the opening of their class work the instructor told the assembled students she was going to organize them into committees and that each committee was to select a chairman. This chairman was to preside over his discussion group while they pondered the subjects he had given them.

Much to the surprise of the young lady whose hearing is impaired, when her group, all white but her, repaired to their corner to organize, she was the immediate choice by her entire group of some fifty students as chairman. When she demurred, two white students arose to their feet and said, "We selected you because you seem to be the only person in our class who has ideas and executive ability."

Note the estimate placed on this young colored girl, based upon her willingness to stand up in front among white folk and talk intelligently, as contrasted with the summary of her acts by those who were still spiritually enslaved.

In her note to her traducers this young woman asked them this question: "If you were at Langston university would you sit up front and talk?" and then the young lady concluded, "I'm acting just as I would act if I were at Langston or anywhere else on earth."

Establish Honor Society Chapter At Langston U.

LANGSTON, Okla. — Eta Sigma chapter of Kappa Delta Pi honorary society, was set up on the campus of Langston university last week. The installing officer was Dr. Frank L. Wright, executive president. Dr. Wright was assisted by two members of the university faculty who were already members of the honor society.

They were Mrs. Elmyra Davis, university librarian who was initiated at Alpha chapter, and Mrs. Gwendolyn B. Glover, instructor in English, who is a member of Lambda chapter. Also assisting was Mrs. Dorothy M. Harrison, wife of Langston's president and a member of Lambda chapter.

Initiates were ten students and three faculty members: The students initiated were; W. B. Abram, John Algee, Mrs. Maye F. Edmods, Willetta L. Gladney, Norma Jean Kimble, Addie B. Reynolds, Nathella Tucker, Senora Ward, Mrs. Martha W. Washington and Margarett Younger. The three faculty members were Mrs. Gladys D. Martin, Dr. William H. Martin and Mrs. Theresia B. Moore. After the close of the initiation, a meeting was held at which time the following officers were elected:

President Mrs. Martha W. Washington; vice president, Mrs. Maye F. Edmonds; secretary, Addye B. Reynolds; treasurer, Mrs. Theresia B. Moore; recorder-reporter, Senora Ward; chapter counsellor, Dr. William H. Martin.

Following the meeting a buffet uncheon was held at the palatial home of President and Mrs. G. Lamar Harrison. Mrs. Harrison acted as toastmistress.

As a part of the program Dr. Harrison expressed his delight in having a chapter of Kappa Delta Pi installed on the campus. Moreover, he said he felt that such an organization should stimulate students to strive for higher standards of scholarship. Mrs. Martha W. Washington made a statement on behalf of the students. Representatives from other honor societies who gave expressions were: Dean John Coleman, Pi Gamma Mu; Professor I. E. Glover, Sigma Xi; Dr. A. C. Shropshire, Phi Delta Kappa.

Dr. Frank L. Wright, executive president, gave the keynote address. He called attention to the challenge of the teaching profession. Admonishing those present to develop a defensible philosophy of life, he suggested that we must "take time to live."

Journalism School To Be Named For Editor

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The School of Jouralism of Lincoln University will be named after Mr. J. E. Mitchell, the late managing editor of the St. Louis Argus.

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A formal ceremony has been planned at the university here on Sunday, [illegible] at 3:30 p.m. Various city and state officials are expected to participate.

The school is being named only thirteen months after the passing of the widely known editor. He was always interested in educational development in the state and at his death was serving on the State Board of Education.

Complete details of the event will be announced later by the University.

Is Lincoln U. Expendable?

We have got to be consistent in this matter of segregation. We cannot have our cake and eat it too. Either we want no part of segregation in any form or fashion or we are satisfied with a "separate" status so long as it is reasonably "equal." There is no middle ground.

At a recent committee hearing in Jefferson City, one legislator persisted in asking why the state should continue to maintain Lincoln university if Negro students were admitted to all other colleges and universities in the state. One witness told the committee that even though all racial barriers were lowered in the state colleges, there would still be a need for Lincoln to take care of the psychological and social needs of the vast majority of Negro students in Missouri.

The implication was that Negro students have been so limited and proscribed in their pre-college days that they are not emotionally secure enough to attend "white" schools. The result, the witness said, would be a decrease in the total number of Negro students attending college. Of the 800 now enrolled in Lincoln university, he predicted, only about 200 would attend the white schools, leaving 600 out of school altogether. Lincoln university should continue to exist, he thought, to fulfill the needs of the 600. He also felt that when integration comes, Lincoln also should be integrated, accepting any student of any race who desired to enter.

The witness who gave that testimony wants to "eat his cake and have it too." He wants integrated schools in Missouri but he also wants to keep Lincoln—to serve a large number of Negro students and a few white students who might find it convenient to attend there.

Lincoln university has so long been a part of the life of Negroes in Missouri that naturally they have a sentimental attachment to it. Some of us find it hard to give up. But in the interest of progress, we must prepare ourselves for the eventual sacrifice of our "Negro college."

When integration comes, and it may come this year at the college level, the problem of what becomes of Lincoln U. will be warmly debated. Some will want it continued on an integrated basis. The more economy-minded will say that there is no need for it because it is just a few miles from the University of Missouri.

What to do with the teachers at Lincoln also will be a problem. Our stock answer to those who argue against integrated schools because Negro teachers will lose their jobs" has been that if the teacher is well prepared he can obtain a job in the integrated system and that if he is not qualified to teach in the mixed school, then he has no business teaching in the "Negro" school.

Lincoln U. has an unusually well-trained faculty. While the 800 students at Lincoln could easily be absorbed at the University of Missouri and the five state teacher colleges, the entire Lincoln U. faculty could not be quite so easily merged. There would not be the need for such a large number of teachers. Some Lincoln faculty members could be retained, but a large number would have to seek jobs elsewhere. Is that too great a sacrifice to pay for integration and a beginning toward real democratic living?

Lincoln would not be closed at once, but gradually over a period of years. The Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, after many years of existence, merged with the Missouri Teachers Association to the mutual benefit of both white and Negro teachers.

We are willing to give up Lincoln in the struggle for full participation in American life. We will learn to be full citizens only by practicing full citizenship.—Kansas City Call.

Harry Truman "Steals Show" At Lincoln U.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Former President Harry S. Truman surprised the campus of Lincoln University last week by making a surprise visit and stealing the show from a group of professional and business leaders who had come from all over the state to the First University Career Conference.

Mr. Truman had come to Jefferson City to address a joint session of the Missouri state legislature. He was escorted to the campus by J. McKinley Neal, representative from Kansas City.

He then addressed students and career conference leaders in an open—air session. An honor guard for the former chief executive was formed by the ROTC students.

After things quieted down a bit, the career conference continued for its two-day meeting in which the keynote address was delivered by Sidney Lawrence, director of the Community Relations Bureau of the Jewish Federation and Council of Greater Kansas City. Dr. [illegible] man D. Scruggs, president of the school, presided over the conference.

The New Lincoln U.

Lincoln University has supplied the answer to those who oppose the United Negro College Fund on the grounds that it tends to perpetuate segregated schools.

The announcement that our oldest institution of higher learning will open its classes to all students, regardless of race, is indeed a historic step in the right direction.

Lewis M. Stevens, president of Lincoln's board of trustees, announced:

"The new purpose of Lincoln should be the development of a completely interracial university.

"If successful, it should be a leader in the natural course of the removal of all artificial barriers in all educational institutions."

We find ourselves in whole-hearted agreement.

Lincoln, which next year will observe its 100th anniversary, has moved step by step toward the announced goal of complete integration.

When it was founded, it had a white president; it was governed by an all-white board of trustees and its faculty was composed of only white instructors.

Integration became the pattern several years ago in the board of trustees and later in the faculty.

White students on Lincoln's campus will be no novelty. Traditionally a number have enrolled each year and the school has a number of white alumni.

The decision, therefore, to become a fully integrated school follows a natural course of events.

It is to be hoped that Lincoln's new policy will set the pattern of the future for the other 30 members of the United Negro College Fund.

Suggest Closing Of Both

Say Money Could Be Better Spent On Undergraduates

JEFFERSON CITY. — (Special) —The Alumni association of Lincoln university passed a resolution during the homecoming celebration here recently recommending the closing of the university's two graduate schools of law and journalism.

The action was taken at the annual meeting of the association of which N. A. Sweets, of St. Louis is the president.

The reason given for demanding the discontinuation of the two schools was that the operation of them is "untenable, costly and damaging to all participants."

"These two jim crow departments," said Sweets, "were created after the U. S. Supreme court rendered the Gaines decision against the University of Missouri in 1938. They were an attempt to offer "equal" facilities.

But five years ago, the Supreme court handed down new decisions in the Texas and Oklahoma cases that nearly stamped these separate graduate schools as inferior and illegal. However, the two Lincoln U. schools were kept going at a cost to the taxpayers of over a million dollars."

The action of the alumni, Sweets said, "is a movement to redeem Lincoln U. and the state of Missouri from both the flaunting of the law and the waste of school funds."

The resolution states that money now spent on the two graduate schools should be used to strengthen the undergraduate college.

The resolution in full:

"Whereas, the general alumni associations of Lincoln university of Missouri, meeting in regular session on the campus, October 24, 1953, having fully discussed the present status of the university with respect to the operation of the professional schools, School of Law, St. Louis, Missouri, and School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Missouri.

"Hereby takes the position that since the act of segregation as it applies to the educational facilities under consideration is untenable, costly, and damaging to all participants in the program, we, therefore, take the position that these units should be discontinued in favor of a strong college by whatever authority has the power to take such action.

The alumni association passed another resolution requesting the board of curators to provide suitable quarters on the campus for the use of the General Alumni association "in which the transaction of business necessary to the successful promotion and operation of alumni affairs may be centered."

Truman 'Steals Show' at L. U. Career Conference

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Ex-President Harry S. Truman paid a surprise visit to the Lincoln university campus here Tuesday, May 12, and "stole the show" from top business and professional leaders who had gathered from all over the state for the First All-University Career Conference which opened that day.

Here to address a joint session of the Missouri state legislature, the former president, fresh and rested from his visit to Hawaii, was escorted to the Lincoln U. campus by J. McKinley Neal, representative from Kansas City.

Mr. Truman, private citizen, addressed students and Career conference leaders out of doors in front of the building. Lincoln R.O.T.C. students formed an honor guard for the former chief executive.

The two-day Career conference opened Tuesday morning under the joint sponsorship of the university and the Urban Leagues of Kansas City and St. Louis.

At the opening session, Governor Phil M. Donnelly extended greetings to the students and the 85 consultants from 14 different major employment fields who came to the campus to guide students in their various interest areas.

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of the university, presided at the opening assembly. The Rev. Lawrence A. Parker, pastor of the Quinn Chapel A.M.E. church, gave the invocation. The university choir, under the direction of O. Anderson Fuller, rendered a selection and A. Lawrence Kimbrough played an organ prelude.

The keynote address of the conference was delivered by Sidney Lawrence, director of the Community Relations Bureau of the Jewish Federation and Council of Greater Kansas City.

Selecting as his subject, "Change, Totality and Cooperation," Mr. Lawrence said that: "In industry, the question is no longer cooperation between labor and management. Government has its role and the community plays its part. An industry trying to attract workers must think of health, educational and cultural facilities the community can offer.

"Chambers of Commerce can no longer plan a city in terms of industrial plants but must consult with educators, social workers, professionals in human relations. More and more success and promotion on a job depend not only on skills of production but also they carry with it references to change, totality and cooperation. How well a man can get along with his fellow workers and in his community—how adept he is at adjusting himself as well as creating new rhythms of cooperation."

A special tour of the campus was arranged for the consultants. A special display of occupational aids was on exhibit in the gymnasium. The exhibit, designed to help the student select an occupation, included poster on the Menharry Medical school of nursing U.S. Army and Navy physical education, dress making and health.

The National Urban League poster, "Developing Skills for Careers," illustrated individual and group guidance, assistance to schools and colleges, occupational information and community organization.

The first panel session was held in the auditorium Tuesday afternoon on "Occupational Trends." The panel members agreed that many job opportunities are available and that job seekers should select their vocation carefully and be well prepared for it.

Members of the panel included: J. Alvin Prejean, industrial relations secretary, Akron, Ohio, Urban League, presiding; Clinton Johnson, regional office, U. S. Department of Labor, Kansas City, Mo.; Cornell Hewson, director of Job Opportunity program of American Friends Service committee, Kansas City; William Gremley, executive director, Mayor's commission on Human relations, Kansas City; J. J. Feigenspan, division of employment security, Missouri State department of Labor and Industrial relations.

A question and answer period followed.

The visiting counselors came from universities, industries, businesses, social and recreation agencies, governmental offices and some from their own enterprises.

The second day called for both general and summary sessions, two-hour student interest group sessions, an Armed Forces session, and a consultants-senior "get-together." The second day closed with a student dance.

Consultants signed for the two-day conference at Lincoln were: Herbert E. Wilson, president, Emery, Bird, Thayer, Kansas City, Mo., George H. Nicholson, tendent of Service, Remington Arms, Independence, Mo.; Perrin McElroy, secretary-treasurer, Central Trades Council, Kansas City, Mo.; George H. icholson, industrial relations director, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Kansas City, Mo.; John A. Morgan, general manager, Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Bernice Bish, executive director, Family Service, Kansas City, Mo.; Anthony P. Nugert, Jr., lawyer, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Aase George, department of sociology, University of Kansas; William Gremley, executive director, Human Relations Commission, Kansas City, Mo.

Cornell Hewson, executive director, American Friends Service committee, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Leonard Warker, head, department of pathology, Menorah hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Julia Alsberg, director, Vocational Guidance Service, St. Louis; P. Carothers, sales manager, Krey Packing Co., St. Louis; Dukes Durrd, executive director, St. Louis Council for Human Relations; Lucian Erskine, Gradwohl Laboratories, St. Louis; Miss Marjorie Elmore, executive secretary Missouri State Nursing Association, Jefferson City, Mo.

Dr. Moyer Fleisher, Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Pauline Garrett, department of home economics, University of Missouri; Mrs. Harold Gruenberg, professor economics, St. Louis University; Miss Helen Hayden, professor of social work, Washington University, St. Louis; Dean Arlien Johnson, School of Social Work, University of Missouri; Douglas Hansen, Department of Fine Arts, University of Missouri; Miss Capitolia Jones, librarian, Lincoln branch library, Kansas City, Mo.;

Frank Jones, sales representative, Seagrams Distilleries, St. Louis; E. J. Lumbur, Sr., stock broker, Dempsey, Tegler Co., St Louis; Mrs. Lillian Mosee, supervisor, Family and Children's Service, St. Louis; H. M. Morgan, owner of a chain of barber colleges, Tyler, Texas; J. W. Mitchell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Miss Marjorie Momeyer, department of home economics, Stephens College; Dr. Helen Nash, St. Louis; Paxton Price, state librarian, Jefferson City, Mo.; John Pletz, Missouri State Department of Health and Welfare, Jefferson City, Mo.; Dr. Jerry Rhodes, Rhodes Medical Supply, St. Louis; Dr. Irving Sobel, professor of economics, Washington University, St. Louis; Rev. A. H. Scheller, director, School of Social Work, St. Louis University; William Stix, lawyer, St. Louis; Wayman F. Smith, businessman, St. Louis; Charles Shaw, Watchtower Life Insurance Co., Houston, Texas; Meredith Wiley, director of personnel, Gardner Advertising Co., St. Louis; John Hicks, reporter, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Benjamin Sanderson, director of personnel, General Cable Co., St. Louis; William Wood, assistant librarian, St. Louis Public Library; Mrs. Olivia M. Collins, St. Louis; Louis P. Hancock, chief instructor, Sun Electric Corp., Chicago; and Fred A. Miller, educational director, National Association of Manufacturers, Chicago.

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The implication was that Negro students have been so limited and proscribed in their pre-college days that they are not emotionally secure enough to attend "white" schools. The result, the witness said, would be a decrease in the total number of Negro students attending college. Of the 800 now enrolled in Lincoln university, he predicted, only about 200 would attend the white schools, leaving 600 out of school altogether. Lincoln university should continue to exist, he thought, to fulfill the needs of the 600. He also felt that when integration comes, Lincoln also should be integrated, accepting any student of any race who desired to enter.

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We are willing to give up Lincoln in the struggle for full participation in American life. We will learn Lincoln faculty members only by practicing full citizenship.

Lincoln U Will Be 100 In '54

OXFORD, Pa.—Athough Lincoln University will not celebrate her centennial until 1954, the Pennsylvania School is already "preparing for this gala occasion," according to a Christmas letter from the school's president, Dr. Horace Mann Bond.

The first history of Lincoln and a new edition of the alumni directory are planned for appearance during the Centennial year. "Before that time we should have the new wing to our library and a new dormitory, and the Ladies Auxiliary's new Guest House is expected to be completed before the end of 1953," Dr. Bond says.

"Prominent men and women from many walks of life will join us in our celebration, and we are inviting outstanding colleges and universities of the nation to help us observe the 'coming of age' of the oldest institution founded for the education of colored youth.

"We take great pride, however, in our interracial faculty, trustee board, and student body, one indication that we have come a long way in our almost 100 years of existence," Dr. Bond observed.

Almost Half Lincoln Alumni Enter Grad School

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—(ANP) — Despite demands of the Armed Forces, nearly 200 out of a total of 423 Lincoln (Pa.) university graduates have entered graduate schools during the past five years, according to a recent survey.

The survey also revealed that an increasing number of Lincoln men are studying at universities in Canada and in Europe. Alumni of the famed school now are attending the University of Amsterdam, Holland; Oxford and the University of London, England; Queens university, Ireland; University of Ontaria, Canada; University of Brussels, Belgium; University of Geneva, Switzerland; the Sorbonne (University of Paris) France, and the University of Munich, Germany.

In all, Lincoln men are enrolled at some 53 universities and professional schools here and abroad.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY TO BE INTERRACIAL

Trustees of Lincoln Authorize Larger Faculty and Plant, Plan 1,000 Enrollment

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OXFORD, Pa., April 22—Plans were announced today for changing Lincoln University, the first institution in the world to give collegiate degrees to Negroes, into a completely interracial university.

Lewis M. Stevens, president of the Board of Trustees, said the trustees had approved the major change of purpose for the university, now in the midst of preparations for celebrating its centennial next year.

"The day of usefulness for Lincoln is primarily a Negro college is coming to a close," Mr. Stevens said, adding:

"Therefore, the new purpose of Lincoln should be the development of a completely interracial university, which will conserve the rich heritage of Lincoln, and if successful, be a leader in the natural course of the removal of all artificial barriers in all educational institutions."

Authorize Expansion

Mr. Stevens, an attorney and member of City Council in Philadelphia, forty-six miles northeast of here, also announced that the trustees had authorized the modernization and expansion of the existing plant to help carry out the new purpose of the institution.

The six-point program laid down by the trustees called for construction of a new $450,000 dormitory, an enlarged and improved faculty, a careful selection of new members of the trustees "to the end that the new objective can be furthered," a revised and enlarged curriculum to include a Department of African Affairs, a goal of 1,000 students and a further study of whether the "new university should be co-educational."

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president since 1946 and the first Negro to hold that post, hailed the new policy as a forward step in the advancement of race relations and democracy.

"Lincoln's first 100 years have been largely concerned with seeking basic educational opportunities for its students to whom most of these were denied for reasoss of race," he said.

Today, with the extension by the courts of the rights of all Americans to obtain the best possible education in institutions throughout the country it must be remembered that discrimination is a two-way street, he emphasized.

"Those of us who are on the other side of the fence must now extend a welcoming hand to men of goodwill of all races," Dr. Bond asserted.

The current enrollment, including students from Africa, India and other foreign countries, is about 390. Traditionally, Lincoln has had several white students as well as an interracial faculty and Board of Trustees. Among the trustees are Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Department of the United Nations; Owen J. Roberts, former Supreme Court justice; Julius Rosenwald and Dr. William Hallock Johnson, a former president of Lincoln.

Founded in 1854

Lincoln University was founded in 1854 as Ashmun Institute for the purpose of "giving the advantages of Christian education to colored youth of the male sex." Most of the students during the early years of the school were former slaves. The original effort was supported largely by the Presbyterian Church but for some time all of the work of the institution, which became Lincoln University in 1865, has been non-sectarian.

Last winter, while on a trip to the African Gold Coast, where Lincoln has many distinguished alumni, Dr. Bond reported that he found conclusive proof for Lincoln's claim that it was the first school to grant higher degrees to Negroes.

Though there are three older colleges—Fourah Bay and Akropong Presbyterian, in West Africa, and Codrington, at Jamaica, founded in 1710—none of them granted degress until 1875, Dr. Bond learned.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY FIRST INSTITUTION IN THE WORLD TO GIVE COLLEGIATE DEGREES TO NEGROES TO BE INTERRACIAL

Trustees Approve Major Change Of Purpose For The University

Authorize Larger Faculty And Plant In Plan For 1,000 Students

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FIRST WOMAN GRADUATE.—Judge Herbert E. Millen of Philadelphia, vice president of the board of trustees of Lincoln university, Pa., is shown congratulating Mrs. Ruth W. Fales, upon her recent graduation from the Chester county institution. Mrs. Fales who is the widow of Dr. Walter Fales, former professor of philosophy at Lincoln, is the first woman to be graduated from Lincoln in the 99-year history. She majored in psychology and is a native of Germany.

as a Rosenwald Fellow under Dr. T. K. Lawless of Chicago, nationally-known dermatologist.

Dr. Goss, a Chicago dentist, was elected by the General Alumni association as general treasurer. He is also regional director of the Centennial Drive.

Archivist Gets Doctorate Here

WASHINGTON

Harold T. Pinkett, the first and highest ranking colored archivist here at the National Archives, will receive the Ph. D. degree in history and archival administration from American University. He will be the first colored scholar to receive the doctorate study in these combined fields.

PINKETT

Mr. Pinkett graduated from Morgan college summa cum laude and received the Master of Arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

A former teacher at Douglass High school in Baltimore and professor of history at Livingstone College, he has been an archivist at the National Archives since 1942.

He is the author of four official publications issued by this federal agency and is a frequent contributor to historical journals.

Lincoln (Pa.) Cites Chicago Dermatologist

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Plans to make Lincoln university a coeducational institution at some future date were outlined here June 2 in a report by Julius Rosenwald II, a member of the school's trustee board.

Rosenwald, speaking at the commencement exercises, said a new and complete interracial program will take effect at Lincoln next September, when the institution begins observance of its 100th year. The enlarged program includes plans to make Lincoln coeducational at a later date, Rosenwald added.

Other notables who addressed the Lincoln graduates, alumni and guests were Pearl S. Buck, noted author, who was commencement speaker, and Gov. Fine of Pennsylvania.

Two Chicagoans, Dr. Paul P. Boswell and Dr. Henry Goss, were honored by the General Alumni of Lincoln.

Dr. Boswell, noted dermatologist, and a graduate of the Class of 1930, received the alumni award for 1952-53 for his outstanding achievements in the medical profession.

A practicing dermatologist for 12 years, Dr. Boswell is an instructor at the University of Illinois Medical school, and a staff member of Michael Reese and Provident hospitals in Chicago. He distinguished himself from 1941-1944

"Build Or Close Up"

The 1951 Alabama State Teachers Association year book lists ten Negro-identified colleges in Alabama. Counting Birmingham Baptist College, there are eleven such institutions.

Currently there is a campaign to raise $200,000 for building purposes at Lomax-Hannon College at Greenville, Alabama. The college is sponsored and owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church but it serves more widely than this.

Slogan for the fund-raising campaign is "We must build up or close up." This battle cry for building funds points up the urgent needs for money for expansion. There are too many persons who recognize the importance of independent, freedom-inspiring, leadership-building institutions like Lomax-Hannon College to let this campaign fail.

Bishop James Clair Tyalor, presiding AME Zion prelate of the Sixth Episcopal District, is serving as general chairman of the funds drive. Naturally he has President T. M. Patton of the college and the church officers and leaders of this district to support him. Yet this is a campaign in which the services of all of those interested in free education should be mobilized. LomaxHannon College has had a struggle to survive. It is located in the Black Belt where a goodly number of Negro citizens live.

Business men of the group, in particular, should, we think, assert themselves in such campaigns. Those among the group who have plenty should give in big chunks. Big things can be built with big gifts.

The smaller colleges like Lomax-Hannon deserve to live because of the need for them. A contribution from you will help to assure the long life of this institution.

All State Colleges To Offer Pre-Professional Courses

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During the testimony given in the case of A. P. Tureaud Jr., Tuesday which was argued before United States District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright, it was revealed that at a state board of education meeting held in Baton Rouge on August 7, a resolution was introduced requiring all state colleges and institutions of higher learning under jurisdiction of the state to provide pre-professional curricular in the school of arts and sciences. The resolution was signed by Shelby Jackson, state superintendent of education.

Defense attorneys who argued against the admittance of Tureaud Jr. to Louisiana State University's undergraduate school of arts and sciences, produced excerpts from the minutes of the board meeting, which read:

"Whereas, it is the desire of the Board that the curricula and standards at the colleges and institutions of higher learning under the Board be uniform, and it develops that they are not uniform in connection with granting of degrees after pre-professional study,

"Therefore Be It Resolved, That all state colleges and institutions of higher learning under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education shall provide pre-professional curricula in the School of Arts and Sciences to include the subjects required for entrance into accredited dental, law or medical schools, and those students who successfully complete the three-year pre-professional required course for entrance into approved accredited dental, law or medical schools shall be granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science by the institution at which the students have finished the three-year required curricula, provided that they subsequently satisfactorily complete the first year of work in an accredited dental, law or medical school, maintaining the required academic standards.

"Be It Further Resolved, That this resolution shall apply to the following colleges and institutions of higher learning:

"Northwestern State College, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, McNeese State College, Northeast Louisiana State College, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Southeastern Louisiana College, Southern University, and Grambling College."

Louisiana School Case To Become Complex Litigation

Regardless of the decision the U. S. Fifth District Court of Appeals makes on an appeal it heard from Louisiana lawyers asking stay of an injunction which has admitted the first Negro student to the undergraduate division of the heretofore all-white Louisiana State University, the certainty remains that the Tureaud vs. the State of Louisiana case will go down in the annals of civil rights litigations as one of the most complex ever to arise.

As the situation now stands, the three-judge Fifth District Appeals Court must hand in a decision at New Orleans next month declaring whether or not it intends to set aside a ruling by U. S. District Judge J. Skelley Wright ordering Louisiana to cease and desist from discriminating against admissions of students on the basis of color and race.

Judge Wright ruled last month that LSU's Board of Supervisors was compelled to admit Alexander P. Tureaud, Jr., and any other qualified Negro to the arts and sciences school. This ruling is what made it necessary for the District Appeals Court to enter the deliberations on the subject.

Louisiana lawyers, appearing before the Appeals Court here Tuesday indicated a belief that Judge Wright had no jurisdiction to rule in any manner. They felt that the ruling that Judge Wright handed down making it possible for young Tureaud to enter LSU as a freshman on September 18, should have been handed down—or not been handed down—by a three-judge tribunal.

The matter of questioned jurisdiction is merely one of the complexities which have entered the cases, however.

AGE AN ISSUE

The construction of the action, in a sense, complex. In the initial action, Civil rights Attorney Alexander Tureaud, Sr., acting as father and nearest friend of the plaintiff, Tureaud, Jr., sought admission for his son to LSU. This process of initiating action was taken because of the younger Tureaud's prohibitive age of 17.

Louisiana officials, as late as last Tuesday's hearing, attempted to make use of the prohibitive age by pointing out the fact that Louisiana guarantees free education for all persons in the state from the ages of 6 through 18 years. This decision is guaranteed on a purely racial basis, however.

DON'T MIND GRAD STUDENTS

A further complication is that Louisiana State University officials conceded the fact that young Tureaud or any other Negro students might be admitted to the University as a graduate student in view of rulings in other college-level segregation cases. The surmission, then, is given that the State of Louisiana currently is unwilling to admit colored students only to undergraduate classes at state-controlled institutions.

In keeping with this concession a spokesman for the state told the District Appeals Court Tuesday that Tureaud would have been admitted to the University law school without question if he had completed three years of pre-graduate work at Southern University (a Negro institution) before seeking admission to LSU.

To gain the combination A. B. and LL. D. degrees he seeks, Tureaud must attend LSU six full years. If he had chosen to combine training at Southern with subsequent training at LSU, he would be eligible for graduation with the two degrees in a period of five years, a State spokesman averred.

"UNWRITTEN" ISSUE

Tuesday's hearing before the Appeals Court further pointed out a fallacy in the recognized "separate but equal" doctrine which has long been the dominant educational principle in the South.

Neither the constitution nor statutes of Louisiana carry an "equal" clause along with separation clauses. The absence of the "equal" part of the "separate, but equal" clause has been noted in constitutions and statutes of other states as well.

OTHER CASES NOTED

Complexities may be noted not only in the Tureaud case, but other cases in which Negroes have sought admission to state controlled colleges and universities.

In the Sweatt case in Texas, a forerunner of the series, the state of Texas was obliged to set up a "law school" at a colored institution in an effort to offset suit for admission to the state's white university.

This action failed, however, and the grad schools of Texas University were opened to Negro students. Just the opposite of the Texas situation came to force in North Carolina, where students at an already-organized and accredited Negro law school sought admission to the University of North Carolina (white) with the argument that the Negro school was not equal to the white one.

A federal district judge agreed with this contention so far as physical aspects were concerned, but failed to go along with the race students in their contention that certain intangible qualities could be termed indicative of inequality.

In the Louisiana action, state officials are also attempting to discount claims of inequality because of intangible qualities. Attempts were made also to declare the Southern University equal to LSU because the two institutions were founded within a few years of each other and because the president of Southern University declared that the offerings listed on the one page of the LSU catalog, with a single exception, were offered at Southern.

In addition, Louisiana officials are basing their arguments on equality on belief that "raw statistics" are unreliable in that the offerings listed in the LSU catalog may not be available at the University.

NAACP SPOKESMAN

Robert Carter of the NAACP national office legal staff was spokesman for the Tureaud, Jr. cause here Tuesday. Attorney A. P. Tureaud, Sr., father of the youth, was also present.

Somewhat assured of a victory in the Louisiana case, NAACP lawyers point to the fact that through their efforts Negroes have been admitted to heretofore white graduate schools in Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia and several other states. In addition, they point out the fact that equalization of schools on the secondary and elementary levels has been undertaken in several Southern and border states as result of decisions handed down in federal courts.

And—to date—the NAACP has been victorious in the Louisiana case. Young Tureaud is now pursuing courses at LSU, has been assigned living quarters on the Baton Rouge institution's campus, and has taken part in traditional LSU activities, one of which includes attendance at the university's first home football game clad in pajamas.

Says LSU Must Admit Negro To Combined Course

NEW ORLEANS, La. (INS) A New Orleans federal district court has ruled that Louisiana State university must admit qualified Negroes to its combined arts and sciences and law courses.

Judge J. Skelly Wright pointed out in his opinion that the court has already issued injunctions on three other occasions against LSU requiring the admission of Negroes to the schools of law and medicine and the graduate school.

The newest opinion was issued in a case in which A. P. Tureaud, Jr., 17-year-old New Orleans Negro, sought admission to the combined arts and sciences and law courses.

Tureaud maintained that he could not get a course equal to LSU's at Southern university, Louisiana's Negro school.

Skelly held that it "is the opinion that the denial of admission of the plaintiff to the junior division of LSU . . . solely because of his race and color denies a right guaranteed to the plaintiff under the 14th amendment."

Windows of Negro home on LSU campus broken

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 4—(AP)—Two windows in the home of a Negro student couple living in student houses at Louisiana State University were broken by thrown stones.

A spokesman for LSU today confirmed reports of the incident, which happened earlier this week.

The university promptly repaired the windows.

The LSU spokesman said the stone throwing is under investigation. Witness reported a single unidentified person was responsible.

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"IT WAS AN unfortunate and inexcusable incident," the spokesman said, "but it is a tribute to the 6000 students here that only one person should see fit to do such a thing."

Under a Federal Court ruling, Negroes are entitled to register as graduate students at the big state school here.

The Negro couple was identified by university authorities as Lionel James and his wife. They reside in one of a series of small white frame houses on the campus for married students.

LSU Enrolls First Negro Undergrad

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 18. (AP)—The segregation barrier in Southern white undergraduate colleges was cracked today when a young Negro enrolled at Louisiana State University.

The student, A. P. Tureaud Jr., quietly began the paper work that will make him the first of his race to gain admission to any of the South's white undergraduate schools.

Son of a New Orleans lawyer, the youth gained admission through a series of court battles.

Registrar John A. Hunter said Tureaud's resignation was being handled in a "routine manner."

Tureaud expressed a preference for Air Force basic ROTC training and will be housed with Squadron C of the LSU Air Force wing in the stadium dormitory.

Undergrad Race Bar Lowered

NEW ORLEANS—Judge J. Skelly Wright of the Federal District Court Friday ordered the State Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge to admit 17-year-old A. P. Tureaud Jr., son of a prominent Louisiana lawyer, to the undergraduate school of the university.

Young Tureaud had previously been denied admission to the combined liberal arts and sciences - law curriculum on grounds of race and color as well as tradition in Louisiana.

This means that other Negroes may apply for admission to the LSU undergraduate schools because facilities are not equal in state institutions for Negroes.

Judge Wright said denying Tureaud's admission to the university solely because of race and color denied him a right guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

Negroes attend the LSU graduate schools. Handling young Tureaud's case were Attys. Robert L. Carter of New York and A. P. Tureaud Sr., of New Orleans, both NAACP representatives.

He was assigned a room in the football stadium which houses freshmen ROTC cadets.

As a land grant college, LSU requires all freshmen except veterans and co-eds to enroll in the ROTC program. Tureaud chose the Air Corps.

LSU Registrar Dr. John A. Hunter said, "He will be on the same as anyone else. He'll be able to eat in any cafeteria available to freshmen, attend football games and have all other privileges."

TUREAUD'S REGISTRATION was held up until Friday because LSU defense counsel, headed by Leander Perez, sought to have U. S. Fifth Circuit Appeals Judge Joseph Hutcheson, Houston, Tex., set aside the lower court's order.

Judge Hutcheson denied LSU's request Thursday and Tureaud enrolled Friday without incident.

Court Fight Over LSU Enrolls 1st Negro Undergrad

BATON ROUGE — Alexander Pierre Tureaud Jr. registered shortly after noon Friday as the first Negro undergraduate student in the history of Louisiana State University.

Student Enrolls At Louisiana State University

BATON ROUGE, La.—(NNPA)—Alexander P. Tureaud, Jr., enrolled at Louisiana State University last Friday after his admission had been ordered by the Federal District Court. He is the first colored student to be admitted to the undergraduate college.

Mr. Tureaud, whose father is a New Orleans lawyer, expressed a preference for Air Force basic ROTC training and is being housed with Squadron C of the LSU Air Force unit.

AIR FORCE ROTC

Air Force officers said he will have the same rights and privileges as any other student in the Air Force ROTC. They said he will share dormitory facilities with other ROTC students, but "for the present time" would not have a roommate.

Tureaud won admission to the undergraduate college in a series of legal battles. LSU attorneys lost in their efforts to get an order staying the injunction ordering Mr. Tureaud's admission last Thursday. Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, chief judge of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused to hold the stay order.

Dr. John A. Hunter, registrar, said Mr. Tureaud's registration was handled in a "normal routine manner."

Student wins fight against bar at LSU

School must admit youth to undergraduate classes

NEW ORLEANS. (ANP) — A 17-year-old colored student last week earned legal right to enroll in the undergraduate school at Louisiana State university.

Judge J. Skelly Wright of the US Dist. Court for the eastern division of Louisiana issued an injunction restraining the university from further refusing to register and enroll Alexander P. Tureaud Jr., as a regular student in the freshman class in the college of arts and sciences.

Judge Wright issued the injunction on grounds that a comparable program sought by young Tureaud could not be obtained at Southern University, the state - supported university for colored persons.

Acting in Tureaud's behalf were A. P. Tureaud Att'y, his father; Robert Carter, New York, and U. Simpson Tate of Dallas, Tex., southwest regional council for the NAACP.

To Receive Degrees

Tureaud will enter the junior division of the college, and after completing his freshman year will enter the combination course for two years. At the end of his third year in the law school, he will receive a B.A. and two years later a law degree.

It is this combination course—which will enable thim to earn two degrees in six years — that Tureaud could not get at Southern university.

The university admitted that it has pursued a policy of exclusing colored student from the undergraduate divisions on the basis of race, that the practice was applied only to colored applicants, but contended that the applicant could receive substantially the same educational advantages at Southern.

However, testimony revealed that Southern has a combination course on paper, but that actually no student has ever graduated from the course and that credits earned in the course at Southern are not transferable to LSU.

Offering defense for LSU were some 21 lawyers from New Orlans, Baton Rouge and Alexandria. The group attempted to show that Southern offered substantially equal courses as those at LSU. The group also predicted dire consequences if colored persons were admitted to the university.

John A. Hunter, registrar at LSU, pointed out in his affidavit that the faculties of the two institutions were equal concerning proficiency since both universities are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

However, he did not tell that LSU operates on an annual budget of $12,000,000 or $1,875 per student, while SU is operating on an annual budget of $2,000,000 or $689.65 per student.

Negro Undergraduate Admitted Louisiana U. Without Commotion

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS)— The first Negro undergraduate student in the school's history failed to cause any unusual stir at Louisiana State university as he registered and said that "everything is fine."

A. P. Tureaud Jr., a 17-year-old youth from New Orleans, was granted admission to the school last week following a U. S. court order issued in New Orleans ordering LSU to admit Tureaud.

Tureaud maintained, through his father, Atty. A. P. Tureaud Sr., that he could complete a law and arts course in six years at LSU, while it would take seven years for the same course at the state-supported Negro school, Southern university.

Tureaud Jr., registered Friday and white students waiting in line to register, offered no reaction nor made Tureaud seem uncomfortable.

"We'll treat him the same as anyone else," Dr. John Hunter, LSU registrar said of Tureaud. "He'll be able to eat in any cafeteria available to freshmen, attend football games and have all the other privileges."

Tureaud is living by himself in a room in the football stadium, which also houses freshmen ROTC cadets.

The young Tureaud has enrolled in the Air Corps ROTC since as a land-grant college, LSU requires all freshmen, with the exception of veterans and co-eds, to enroll in ROTC.

Tureaud said Saturday that "everything is fine so far" and that he has been treated well.

Tureaud's father, who fought the case for the boy to a successful conclusion, his mother and a teenaged cousin, accompanied him during the registration procedure.

J. Skelly Wright, judge of U. S. District court, recently issued a temporary injunction ordering LSU to enroll the 17-year-old Tureaud. However, he followed this up with a stay order when attorneys for the state filed a motion for a new trial.

Judge Wright denied the motion for a new trial and refused to grant a stay of execution of his injunction, asserting that he could not do otherwise in light of the U. S. Supreme court decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases. But he did grant an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In seeking the new trial, some 21 prominent attorneys for the state charged there were three errors of analysis in the case that convened for the trial and that the boy is too young to be represented in the suit.

Young Tureaud is seeking to enter LSU on grounds that Southern university, the state's school for Negroes, does not have facilities to offer a combined liberal arts and law course he desires. Only LSU of the state schools offers this combined course.

In attempting to prevent Tureaud from entering the white institution, attorneys for the state argued that equal facilities were offered at Southern and that his admission would violate the state's segregation laws.

But Judge Wright upheld attorneys for the plaintiff and ruled that equal facilities were not available at Southern. He therefore, issued the temporary injunction ordering the admission of Tureaud.

In his opinion he held that the youthful aspirant was denied admission "solely because of his race and color." This, he said violated the 14 Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Tureaud had attempted to enroll at the university this week However, when he went to Baton Rouge, he was denied admission because of the motion for the new trial.

Representing young Tureaud were Atty. A. P. Tureaud, his father; Robert Carter, New York, and U. Simpson Tate, southwest regional council for the NAACP, Dallas, Texas.

Negro Student Enters L. S. U.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 18 (AP).—The segregation barrier in Southern white undergraduate colleges was cracked today when a young Negro enrolled at Louisiana State University.

The student, A. P. Tureaud jr., quietly began the paper work that will make him the first of his race to gain admission to any of the South's white undergraduate schools. Son of a New Orleans lawyer, he gained admission through a series of court battles. Registrar Dr. John A. Hunter said Mr. Turdeaud's registration was being handled in a "normal, routine manner."

Mr. Tureaud expressed a preference for Air Force basic R. O. T. C. training and will be housed with Squadron C of the L. S. U. Air Force wing in the stadinum dormitory. Military officials said he will have the "rights and privileges of anyone else in the military department." They said he would share dormitory facilities with other R. O. T. C. students but "for the present time" would not have a roommate.

L. S. U. attorneys lost in their attempt to get a stay order setting aside the injunction ordering Mr. Tureaud's admittance yesterday. Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, chief judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, turned down the stay order. He set Oct. 5 as the date for a court hearing on the appeal which was granted to L. S. U. attorneys by United States District Judge J. Skelly Wright.

LSU Fights Entry Case In U. S. Court

Louisiana State University made an attempt here yesterday to nullify the federal court decision which admitted a Negro, A. P. Tureaud, Jr., to its undergraduate college. The University's Board of Supervisors appeared before the United States Court of Appeals in session here yesterday.

Among the lawyers here representing young Tureaud are his father, Alexander P. Tureaud, Sr., and Daniel Byrd, both noted lawyers of New Orleans. Young Tureaud is currently attending classes at the University following the ruling of the Federal District Court in New Orleans which ruled that the University must admit him and any other qualified Negro applicant.

A student in the University's combined arts & sciences and law preparation course, Tureaud maintained that there was no comparable instruction available to him at the Negro state-supported institution, Southern University

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MARY ALLEN SENIOR COLLEGE

Two Local People Named In Charge

CROCKETT—An alleged "degree mill" at Mary Allen Senior College has been broken with the indictment here of at least three persons prominent in the teaching field, according to reliable information.

The three are: Mrs. E. V. Holmes, former registrar of Mary Allen College; W.A. Perry, former dean of the school; and Mrs. Crezette King, who until the time of her arrest was employed as a teacher at Phillis Wheatley High School in Houston.

The reports state that the Texas Department of Public Safety caused the indictments to be returned after an investigation of the alleged practices involving the issuance of illegal degrees.

Among other persons alleged to have been questioned by the Department of Public Safety are:

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W. M. Henry, dean of Mary Allen until September, 1952, and former principal of Ralph J. Bunche High School in Crockett:

Rev. G. L. Prince, titular head of Mary Allen, and president of the National Baptist Convention.

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Henry is said to have been picked up by agents of the Department of Public Safety as he was leaving the funeral of Rev. S. A. Leasants on April 9. He was questioned and released.

While the extent of the illegal practice is not known, reports indicate that a large number of people were questioned.

The three persons who were indicted are charged with having been involved in causing degrees to be conferred illegally by the State Department of Education at Austin through credits issued at Mary Allen College in Crockett.

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It is stated that Mrs. Holmes, in her position as registrar, was able to issue false credits, thus enabling persons to receive degrees which they had not earned.

NAMES OF PERSONS receiving such degrees and the sums paid were not immediately available.

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Mrs. Holmes was recently relieved of her position at the college, but is reported to still maintain residence on the campus at Crockett.

Mrs. Crezette King was allegedly the outside contact for the "degree mill," rounding up prospects for the bootleg degrees.

She was arrested on her job at Phillis Wheatley High School in Houston and allegedly taken to Austin where she was charged and later released on bond.

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It is rumored that the case came to the attention of authorities when a woman, who had fallen out with Mrs. King, tipped off the officials.

One rumor states that a woman in Nacogdoches, who had been sold a degree by Mrs. King was brought to Crockett by agents of the Department of Public Safety. This version says that Mrs. King was re-arrested.

W. A. PERRY, the other person who was indicated, left Mary Allen approximately two years ago and is now employed by the Watchtower Insurance Company a supervisor of the Houston District.

The INFORMER had been unable to contact Mr. Perry at presstime.

Questioning of Rev. G. L. Prince centered around the fact that his signature appears on all degrees issued by Mary Allen. He was not reported as having had knowledge of the illegal practices.

The INFORMER Tuesday attempted unsuccessfully to contact Rev. Prince and Rev. L. H. Simpson, chairman of the Baptist Committee on Education which is responsible for the school.

Jim Crow Scholars

A recent newspaper item indicates that Alabama is spending $37,500 annually at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. to provide out-of-state fees for 25 "Jim Crow Scholars" attending school at Meharry.. For each student who accepts the Jim Crow handout the state pays $1500. This money is being spent to induce Negro students who lack the courage to apply for admission at the Alabama Medical College to help keep the state-supported medical school lily-white.

This is an unbelievable story in view of the work of the NAACP in clearing the way through court action for Negro students to win admission by legal efforts to professional and graduate schools in the South. Some organizations other than the NAACP have promised to give financial assistance to qualified students who are willing to attend the tax-supported medical school located here in Birmingham.

Alabama is trying to find ways to get additional funds for education. Yet this state is spending enormous sums to keep Negro students from getting training in the professions within the state. Here both the state and the "Jim Crow Scholars" depart from the "cast down your bucket where you are" educational philosophy of Booker T. Washington. We think it high time for Negro medically-inclined students to "cast down your bucket" at the tax-provided Alabama Medical College.

Meharry Notified Of Awards to Help In Research Work

Notification has been received from the National Institute of Health and the Surgeon General of the approval of awards for two new research grants and the renewal of two others. The sums involved in the awards are, however, contingent upon the action of Congress in appropriating the necessary funds for the fiscal year 1953-54. Of the new grants, one is in the amount of $18,528 for the first year of a five-year study to be conducted by Dr. E. Perry Crump on the anatomical and physiological growth of Negro infants, with an approval of $18,428 per year for each of the following four years. The other new grant is in the amount of $10,000 for the first year of a three year study to be conducted by Dr. Horace Goldie. This project is entitled: "Incidence and Distribution of Metastases from Mouse Tumors of Various Strains, Under Various Experimental Conditions and after Treatment with Radioactive and Chemical Agents." The work will be carried out in a new research unit which is directed by Dr. Goldie and which consists of the former laboratory for Experimental Surgery and attached animal rooms on the same floor. Grants which have been approved for renewal are one in the amount of $4,000 for a continuing investigation by Dr. H. D. West of the metabolism of diphenyl and an undergraduate psychiatric training grant in the amount of $7,550— Three additional papers from the Cancer Research Laboratories have recently been accepted for publication: "Distribution and Pathology Resulting from the Interacerebral and Intraventricular Injection of Radioactive Gold and Silver-Coated Radiogold Colloids" by C. C. McClure, E. L. Carothers and P. F. Hahn, in the American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy; "Synergistic Effect of Internal Irradiation and Phlebotomy on the Production of Cirrhosis and Ascites in Dogs" by Paul F. Hahn, E. L. Carothers and Huston Brummitt, in the American Journal of Physiology; and "The Tolerance in Humans of Intrabronchially Administered Raioactive Silver-Coated Gold Colloids" by Paul F. Hahn, G. W. Hilliard and E. L. Carothers, in the British Journal of Radiology.

At the first meeting of the Meharry-Community Council, held in the college library, Dr. H. D. West delivered a brief report on the state of the college and the following officers were elected: Mr. Calvin McKissack, Chairman; Dr. H. A. Bowen, Vice-Chairman; and Mrs. Laurie M. Gunter, Secretary.

Concerning Negroes—

Miles College Opens Fall Quarter Sunday With Faculty Meeting

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT
Telephone 56-4418

The annual Miles College pre-registration faculty meeting, Sunday, in the college library will officially open the Fall quarter of the 1953-54 academic year.

Freshman week will begin at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The pre-registration faculty meeting is held each year as an orientation period for new faculty members and to provide an opportunity for instructors and administrators to discuss faculty activities, curriculum changes and general plans for the school year.

Faculty and student representatives will be on hand Monday morning to welcome new students to begin freshman week. Dr. W. A. Bell, president, will address the freshmen at an assembly in the auditorium at 9 a.m. Following the president's address, division heads and student representatives will take over for an orientation period.

Placement examinations will be administered Monday and Tuesday. Registration for freshmen will take place on Wednesday.

Upper classmen will register Thursday and Friday with classes beginning Monday morning, Sept. 21.

Approximately 13 new members of the faculty and administration, including three professors from Birmingham - Southern College, will be on duty when the college opens its Fall quarter.

Dr. Bell announced these additions to the faculty:

Otha H. Brown, who holds an A.B. degree from the University of Louisville and an M.S. from Indiana University, will offer courses in secondary education.

James C. Gates, holding an A.B. degree from Morehouse College an M.A. degree from Atlanta University, will offer courses in French.

Theodore H. Goodin will teach courses in English. He hold an A.B. degree from Johnson C. Smith College and an M.S. degree from Boston University and is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree from Boston University for the Summer of 1953.

Courses in economics and accounting will be taught by Robert F. Jones who holds a B.S. degree from Miles College and an M.B.A. from Atlanta University.

Music will be taught by Walter T. Locke who holds bachelor of music degree from Howard University.

Leon J. Martin will join the faculty in the field of chemistry. He holds the B.S. degree from Morehouse College and the M.S. degree from Atlanta University.

Miss Eva E. Mobley with a B.S. degree from South Carolina College and an M.L.S. from Atlanta University will serve as assistant librarian.

Conducting courses in mathematics will be Morris E. Mosley with a B.S. degree from Alabama State College and an M.S. degree from Atlanta University. Harry Washington, A.B., Talladega College and an M.A. degree from New York University.

Serving as alumni secretary and public relations will be Louis Rodgers, A.B. Miles College.

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MILLSAPS COLLEGE (Jackson,Mississippi)

Millsaps Vote On Segregation Has Surprises

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Ninety-seven per cent of Millsaps College students voted in favor of equal college opportunities for Negro and white students in an opinion poll released today by Eddie Gossard, editor of the student newspaper, Purple and White.

In an opinion poll that took a "representative" sampling of every third name listed alphabetically in the student directory, the students were asked five questions regarding segregation in high education.

The poll showed that 59 per cent of those sampled said they would attend a college or university which admits Negro students to its student body. On the other hand, only 24 per cent of those sampled said they thought Millsaps College should admit Negroes.

Forty-eight per cent voted in favor of attending classes with Negro students at Millsaps, but only 19 per cent voted in favor of accepting Negroes socially at Millsaps in such activities as dormitory living, eating and recreation.

The five questions asked in the poll and the results were:

1. Do you think Negro students should have college or university educational opportunities equal to those of white students? Yes, 97 percent; no, less than 1 percent; undecided 2 percent.

2. Would you attend a college or university which admits Negro students to its student body? Yes, 59 percent; no, 28 percent; undecided, 13 percent.

3. Do you think Millsaps College should admit Negroes to its student body? Yes, 24 percent; no, 58 percent; undecided, 18 percent.

4. Would you attend classes at Millsaps College with Negro students? Yes, 48 percent; no 41 percent; undecided, 11 percent.

5. Would you accept Negro students socially at Millsaps College in such activities as dormitory living, eating, and recreation? Yes, 19 percent, no, 63 percent; undecided, 18 percent.

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MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE

Dr. Whitehead Named Prexy Of Miner College

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Dr. Matthew J. Whitehead last week was named to succeed Dr. Eugene A. Clark as president of Miner Teachers' College here.

The board of education selected Dr. Whitehead, a member of the Miner faculty since last year, to replace Dr. Clark who retired.

Prior to coming to Miner, the newly elected president was assistant registrar at Howard University, also of this city.

He also taught at North Carolina State Teachers' College and New York University, where he earned his doctorate degree.

A native of Rocky Mount, N. C , he is married and the father of two children.

In other action taken by the board, two other teachers at Miner were promoted. They are Miss Hope Lyons, dean of students, who was acting president for several months, and Mrs. Catherine A. Gardiner, assistant professor.

Both were promoted to associate professorships.

Dr. Whitehead New Head Of Miner College

WASHINGTON — (ANP) --Dr. Matthew J. Whitehead last week was named to succeed Dr. Eugene A. Clark as president of Miner Teachers' college here.

The board of education selected Dr. Whitehead, a member of the Miner faculty since last year, to replace Dr. Clark who retired.

Prior to coming to Miner, the newly elected president was assistant registrar of Howard university.

He also taught at North Carolina State Teachers' college and New York university, where he earned his doctorate degree.

A native of Rocky Mount, N. C., he is married and the father of two children.

Graduate Study Programs At Jackson, Alcorn Negro Colleges To Be Considered

By PHIL STROUPE

Requests from two Mississippi Negro colleges to establish courses in graduate study will be considered by the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning, Feb. 26.

E. R. Jobe, executive secretary, said the board will decide on a request from Jackson College for graduate study in education of teachers in the summer session of this year, and a request from Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College at Alcorn for graduate work in agriculture and [illegible] work.

The Jackson College requests will affect a large number of Negro school principals who will need graduate degrees in the event the equalization of public schools is adopted in the state.

Jobe said the board has previously determined that graduate work will be complementary to existing programs.

"There will be no duplication or competition with existing graduate schools," he said.

The action of the board late this month will be the end result of several years of study and preparation for granting this graduate program to Negroes.

"If the graduate program meets with approval of the board," Jobe said, "it will mean that an expansion of library facilities will be necessary at both Jackson and Alcorn colleges. Present libraries at these institutions are not adequate for graduate research and study."

Educational levels of the faculties of both schools will also need improvement under the graduate program, Jobe said. Both Alcorn and Jackson colleges now have two faculty members each with doctor's degrees. Four additional faculty members with doctor's degree—who will have to be recruited from outside Mississippi—will be added to the teaching staff of each institution under the expanded program.

Graduate work in engineering and law will be pursued by Negro students on the regional basis, Jobe said. Adequate schools exist in Alabama, South Carolina and Texas where Negro students can perform graduate study in engineering and law.

Thet program of regional education where several southern states pool their resources to afford better opportunities for graduate and professional study has been under study by the governors of southern states for several years.

Financing the new graduate program for Negroes will be covered through a method already adopted by the State Building Commission, Jobe said.

"In 1951 the General Board of Education allocated $500,000 to three state-supported Negro colleges which was applied to a two million dollar building program," Jobe said.

The construction program for Negro institutions has advanced considerably under this fund. At Alcorn College projects either completed or now under contract total $818,440 and include a dining hall, laundry, dormitory and an abattoir (slaughterhouse). Tentative allocations have been set at $300,000 for a home economics building at Alcorn College.

At Jackson College, work has been completed or contracts have been let for $250,000 for a dining hall and tentative allocations of $400,000 for a science building.

At Mississippi Vocational College at Itta Bena work completed or under construction totals $602,979, including a shop assembly, faculty, and home economics buildings.

Tentative allocations for the Itta Bena school have been made in the amount of $200,000 for teacher education and a classroom annex.

GRADUATE WORK HIT BY NEGRO TEACHERS

Commercial

'Quick, Easy Credit Mills' Is Mississippi Charge

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., April 11. — The Mississippi Negro Teachers Association, through its legislative committee, Saturday branded scheduled summer graduate courses at two of the state's senior Negro colleges "quick, easy credit mills." It accused some Negro leaders of approving the courses" in order to secure better salaries."

Under a plan to be inaugurated at Jackson College and Alcorn College by the Board of Trustees of state institutions of higher learning, graduate training is offered teachers, school principals and those majoring in vocational education.

Despite the association's position, Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the college board, said "There is no question as to the quality of the work to be given."

The Negro Teachers Association deplored "The attempt of state educational authorities to establish makeshift and psuedo-graduate training at Jackson and Alcorn colleges, schools which have met minimum standards only for undergraduate work."

"In view of the fact there is not a college for Negroes in Mississippi equipped and in position to offer graduate work, we condemn the idea of graduate study at either Jackson College or Alcorn College for credit," the statement said.

"But," it added, "we do approve the idea of workshops, without graduate credit, for in-service training of principals."

The association asserted that "better-trained principals can be secured by giving more generous graduate aid for study in out of state accredited universities."

"More liberal financial aid for such study should be the policy until such time the State can provide graduate training within our state for Negroes commensurate with that of the state universities for whites," the Negro teachers said.

Mississippi now provides funds for out-of-state graduate work for Negroes because of segregation within the state.

ITTA BENA, Miss., April 11. (Special) — The three-year-old Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes has been accredited and approved as a four-year bachelor degree institution, President J. H. White announced Saturday. Official notification of the accreditation was received from the College Accrediting Association.

All college and terminal courses offered at Mississippi Vocational College are now fully recognized," President White said.

The college awards the regular four-year B. S. degree as well as diplomas and certificates in trades and practical nursing.

Miss. Property Owners Oppose Baptist Seminary

JACKSON (ANP)—Plans for a colored Baptist seminary received a jolt last week when white property owners began signing petitions opposing establishing the seminary on Delta Drive.

State Baptists recently purchased a five-acre site for the seminary. Situated on the site are buildings which formerly housed a nursery. Costing some $28,500, the property was to be improved at an additional cost of $200,000.

However, as soon as it was announced that the group had purchased the area with intentions of converting it into a seminary, white property owners arose in opposition to it.

Hold Mass Meeting

A mass meeting was held, resulting in the election of P. F. Flowers as chairman and Robert Morris as secretary, to halt the movement. Flowers announced that some 300 property owners had signed the petition.

In spearheading the move against the seminary, Flowers said: "Not that I am prejudiced against colored people, but there is sufficient colored property for their seminary. We think they should stay in their own backyard."

State Action

Committee Votes Out School Bill

(SPECIAL TO ARGUS)

JEFFERSON CITY — The House Committee on Public Schools has voted out favorably, House Bill 112, following a public hearing here Thursday morning.

The vote was 12 yea's with one present and not voting. The bill, which would outlaw segregation in higher education in the state, now comes to the floor of the House for a vote. It was introduced by Representative Leroy Tyus (Dem.) of St. Louis and Clifford Jones, also a Democrat.

The vote came after the committee went into executive session following the hearing where no one appeared against the measure.

The Committee action was greeted with elation in quarters where controversial measures are usually bottled up in committee indefinitely.

Henry Von Avery, director of community organizations for the St. Louis Urban League, appearing before the committee, pointed out that the bill not only expands and legalizes a practice now in existence, but also opens the doors of all state-supported schools to Negroes.

The University and Rolla School of Mines accept applications from Negroes for courses not offered at Lincoln University. Under the civil rights measure, all qualified persons meeting entrance requirements would be admitted to any state-supported school regardless of race, color or religion.

St. Louis University and Washington University admit Negroes in all departments.

Von Avery said, "our private institutions have done the pioneering in opening educational doors to all who qualify — the state which should have led can do no

Using a chart based on the 1950 census, von Avery showed that of 159,400 Missourians with college training, only 6,015 of them are Negroes. He told the committee that these figures "point up the fact that the State of Missouri has not made education available in an equitable manner to all of its citizens who qualify for such".

Joe Ames, representing Teamsters Local 688, pointed out the positive effects that the abolition of segregation within the rank and file of the Union has had on his organization.

Mrs. Carl Moore, state chairman of the League of Women Voters, appeared before the committee on behalf of the education bill.

A number of organizations throughout the state sent statements to the Education Committtee advocating passage of the measure. They include the Missouri Association of Social Welfare, the St. Louis Jewish Community Relations Council, the Urban League of Kansas City and the State NAACP Board.

Education Bill Passes Mo. House

JEFFERSON CITY — A bill to open state-supported schools to Negro students was passed by the Missouri House Tuesday and sent to the Senate. It was sponsored by Rep. Leroy Tyus, Democrat, St. Louis, and A. Clifford Jones, Republican, St. Louis County.

The bill would open all courses at the University of Missouri and five state colleges to Negroes. At present, only those courses not offered at Lincoln University here are open at the state university in Columbia.

The bill passed by a vote of 80 for, 23 against and 21 present, but not voting. At least 79 votes for were needed for passage.

Representatives from "Little Dixie" and the "bootheel" area were the main opponents.

NEAL SPEAKS

James McKinley Neal, Democrat, Kansas City, spoke in favor of the bill stating that "knowledge, Equality, Justice . . . is all we ask." He said he had always felt that investment in education is one of the best investments we can make.

"If we can be on an equal basis to pay taxes, to fight for the principles of our country, I think we should be on an equal educational basis," he declared.

ST. LOUIS VOTE

Representatives from St. Louis voted as follows:

For—Democrats: Paul Berra, Daniel Curran, John W. Green, Walter V. Lay, Leroy Tyus, Joseph W. Martino, Harry Raiffie, Robert Uxa, Eugene P. Walsh, Mrs. Jennie Walsh. Republican: Francis M. O'Brien.

Against:—None.

Present-Not-Voting: Frank E. Kostron, Democrat; and William Siefert, Republican.

Absent—Democrat: Joseph W. Beckerle, John Griffin, John M. Lavin, John P. O'Reilly, Thomas A. Walsh.

BELIEVES IN RIGHTS

Jones, in a statement to the Argus this week, pointed out that he had sponsored the bill because he "firmly believes in a state civil rights program." He said that he has no more than 20 or 30 Negroes in his district, and that he is aware that his support costs him votes there.

"I think that the moral issue transcends political expediency," Jones said, adding that "Republicans in the legislature have consistently favored civil rights programs. I hope that you have occasion to check the voting records in this session and in the past sessions," Jones declared.

"Such a check would undoubtedly lead to the conclusion that the Republican Party is the progressive party of this state and that the Democratic Party is the party of southern reaction," Jones asserted.

Mixed School Bill Passed

Mo. House Votes To Open Colleges

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Missouri House, by a 80-23 vote, passed a bill Tuesday to open state - supported schools to colored students. The bill now goes before the Senate for consideration.

The measure would open all courses at the University of Missouri and five state colleges to colored students. At present, only those courses not offered at Lincoln University here are open at the state university in Columbia.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Leroy Tyus (D., St. Louis) and A. Clifford Jones (Rep., St. Louis County). Twenty-one representatives present at the time the bill was considered did not vote. At least 79 votes were needed for passage.

Representative Jones said this week in co- sponsored the bill because he "firmly believes in a state civil rights program." He said that he has no more than 20 or 30 colored families in his district and that he is aware that his support cost him votes there.

Opponents to the bill came mostly from sections called "Little Dixie" and the "boot-heel" area of the state.

Bill 112 And Lincoln U.

The presentation in the State Legislature of an economy measure that would open all courses at the University of Missouri and other state schools to Negro students has sparked a wave of anxiety and speculation among many Negro citizens.

There has suddenly been a rash of anti-segregated school bills in the state Legislature, probably in anticipation of the United States Supreme Court's decision, and their appearance has alarmed the hesitant proponents of integrated schools.

From somewhere has come the fear that if the economy measure goes through it will mean the end of Lincoln university, the state supported school for Negroes.

In the midst of the noise it might be wise to adjust our sights more reasonably lest we fly in the wrong direction for no cause. There is no measure before the Legislature that would abolish Lincoln university. The proposal being considered would merely open all state schools to Negroes, simply that.

It is generally known that this consideration arose as an economy move. Since Governor Donnelly entered office he has sought diligently to curb the state budget. House Bill 112 was introduced with that aim in mind. It has nothing to do with Lincoln university.

With that thought we encounter the argument from school teachers and professors that as surely as the measure goes through Lincoln will be closed and they will lose their jobs.

We repeat, there has been no action or indication in the direction of closing Lincoln university. However, if such should develop we could not allow Lincoln university to stand in the way of integrated schools.

In other words, at this point it is necessary to contemplate that the abolishment of segregation in the state schools does not come out of any moral qualms that might be had by majority group legislators. We are at the threshold, or at least the consideration of erasing segregation from our schools only because we have at last felt the pinch of the ridiculous outlay of money required to maintain a dual, segregated system.

Negro professors know that this business of gaining first class citizenship in the United States has been a tediously progressive process. We hate the word that implies gradualism, but in facing reality we can't get around the fact that any progress we

have made in getting what belongs to us, employment included, has been a step by step affair. Further, it was the economic significance to the majority group in many instances that provided the atmosphere for change.

If Lincoln university should be the object of a bill to close the institution Negro professors would have cause for anxiety. It is a logical and reasonable assumption under our presently striving democratic system. Yet we wouldn't want to see their anxiety match the feeling of die-hard southerners in this struggle. Nor can we envision qualified Negro teachers becoming extinct.

In all probability, should Lincoln university be abolished, an employment problem resulting from discrimination would arise. Events in Kansas right now support this contention.

Nonetheless, since the birth of the State of Missouri, this is the first time such an opportunity has arisen to wipe out segregated schools on any definite level. It should not be met with fear.

An employment problem, should it arise, is another fight and one that must be faced with as much vigor as has been exercised in getting the schools open, but if Lincoln is to be the price, there can be no hesitation in payment, unemployed teachers notwithstanding.

Certainly there are a number of Negro teachers who realize the handicaps their children suffer in a segregated system and many of them would sacrifice their present positions to give their children what they deserve. This still is not to say Negro teachers should not as readily be moved into an integrated system.

Fair employment is and always has been of great concern to us. We have never let up in the fight to gain it. So long as an industry employs a Negro citizen on the basis of ability and qualification that is as it should be and we are not concerned if the employer must get rid of less qualified white personnel to do so

The same thinking applies in this case with respect to Negro teachers and Missouri state schools. Actually, we would like to see all Negro and white teachers employed who are qualified and we definitely want to see Negro teachers in integrated classrooms. We have first, however, to see integrated classrooms.

At this stage it would seem that current fears are premature. If they are not, we cannot bluntly turn the whole business aside as an unacceptable bargain prolonging the criminal effects of segregation on our children.

Argus 4-12-53

Bill To Open Universities Is Stymied

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JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—House bill No. 112, which would open all state colleges and universities to Negroes, is stymied in the senate committee on education. The committee refused for the third time last Wednesday to act on the measure which already has passed the house.

The committee has by-passed the bill now for several weeks. The measure was introduced by Leroy Tyus, Democrat of St. Louis and A. Clifford Jones, Republican of St. Louis county.

Tyus and Jones last week urged all persons interested in the passage of the bill to write or wire Senator Frank L. Wilkinson of Kansas City, chairman of the committee on education.

OPEN TODAY FOR INSPECTION — Morehouse College will hold "Open House" from three to four P. M. today in its new $600,000 chemistry building which was recently opened for classes. The structure is located east of the old science building and has the most modern equipment for the teaching of chemistry. The public is invited by President Benjamin Mays to inspect the building.

New Laboratory at Morehouse To Detect Radioactive Compounds

Morehouse College department of biology has opened a laboratory for the detection of radioactive compounds, and a grant of $8,000 from the U. S. Public Health Service has financed the purchase of radiological equipment.

Morehouse's first research project employing radioactive tracer compounds involves study of "the effect of posterior pituitary hormone on sodium and potassium excretion."

The research is being conducted by Dr. James H. Birnie, chairman of the Morehouse department of biology; Prof. George Ferguson, Clark College; and Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, Atlanta University.

A second project employing radioactive iodine in the study of thyroid function in embryos has been started under Dr. Everett Mapp of Morehouse.

AEC Grant Awarded To Morehouse

The Atomic Energy Commission has awarded the Biology department of Morehouse College a research grant of $5,395. Dr. James H. Birnie, chairman of the department, announced yesterday.

Dr. Birnie said members of the department will study the function of the thyroid gland by the use of radioactive iodine. Dr. Birnie, Dr. Everett Mapp, and Dr. S. M. Nabrit will conduct the investigation.

During this investigation an attempt will be made to determine the stage of embryonic development at which the thyroid gland attains functional status. Dr. Birnie said the significance of the study is reflected in the great number of clinical cases involving thyroid diseases which are discovered each year.

The Morehouse College Biology department has recently installed equipment for the handling and detection of radioactive compounds that will be used in the research project.

The thyroid gland is an important ductless gland in the neck of vertebrates that affects growth and metabolism.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Morehouse Awarded Grant For Thyroid Gland Study

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Morehouse College's biology department has been awarded a research grant of $5,395, from the Atomic Energy Commission to study function of the thyroid gland by the use of radioactive iodine. The investigation will be conducted by Dr. James L. Birnie, Dr. Everett Mapp and Dr. S. M. Nabrit.

Investigators will attempt to determine at what stage of embryonic development the thyroid attains functional status. The significance of such a study is reflected in the large number of clinical cases of thyroid diseases discovered each year.

The Morehouse college biology department, of which Dr. James H. Harris is chairman, has recently installed equipment for the handling and detection of radioactive compounds employed in the current research project.

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT MOREHOUSE — Eight foreign students enrolled this year at Morehouse college. Left to right, bottom row'; Etim A. Essien, sophomore, Nigeria, West Africa; Michael B. Olatunji, senior and president of Morehouse student body, Nigeria, West Africa; Ryokichi Bironi, senior, Shizooka, Japan; Richard E. John, sophomore, St. Vincent, British West Indies. Top row, left to right: Joseph N. Ukut, sophomore, Nigeria, West Africa; Howard J. Kemp, senior, Katibi, freshman, Nigeria, West Africa; and Colin Cromwell, freshman, Georgetown, British Guiana, South America.

Morris Brown Installs Dr. Lewis as President

Dr. John Henry Lewis, native of Americus who headed Morris Brown College from 1920 to 1928, was inaugurated for the second time as the college's president in ceremonies here Thursday.

Staff Photo—Dallas Buck

NEW MORRIS BROWN PRESIDENT INAUGURATED

L-R: Dr. Lewis, Prof. A. J. Lockhart, Bishop Greene

Representatives of more than 200 colleges and universities participated in all-day services on the Morris Brown campus.

Dr. Lewis, eighth president of the 67-year-old Methodist-supported institution, succeeds Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., who died Wednesday in Nashville.

At the Thursday afternoon inaugural convocation, Dr. Lewis was installed by Bishop Sherman L. Greene, chairman of the Morris Brown board of trustees, who presided at the investiture.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Dr. C. L. Harper, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association; Dr. Philip Weltner, director of the Emily and Ernest Woodruff Foundation, and R. L. Cousins, director of Negro education, State Department of Education, also participated in the installation.

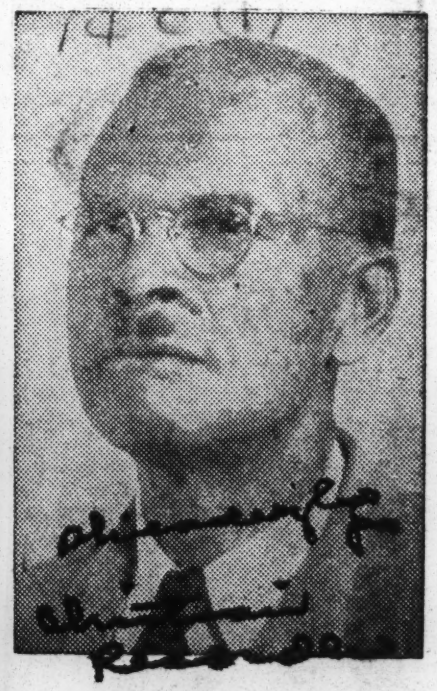
Dr. Francis Carr Stifler, secretary of public relations for the American Bible Society made the inaugural address.

Dr. Carr termed education "a world task and nothing less," adding:

"Men are living in an interrelated world which can only go on successfully if individual selfishness yields to the guidance of social principles. . . . By a hundred modern forms of propaganda the people of the world are being unified either on God's side or against him."

Dr. John H. Lewis Installed as Eighth President of Morris Brown

STUDENTS RAISE $7,500



DR. JOHN H. LEWIS

"You have been selected by the Board of Trustees of Morris Brown College as its president because it believes that you possess those qualities of character and leadership which fit you to lead Morris Brown College to a fuller realization of its historic ideals."

With these words Bishop Sherman L. Greene, chancellor and presiding Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, installed Dr. John H. Lewis as the eighth president of Morris Brown College.

The impressive inaugural ceremonies, one of the highlights of a history making two-day convocation held at the College on April 8 and 9, was witnessed by an assemblage of distinguished churchmen, educators, alumni, laymen and more than 200 official representatives of colleges, universities and learned societies.

In his inaugural address, President Lewis who previously headed the institution from 1920 to 1928, expressed his profound gratitude to Bishop Greene for the faith, the confidence he expressed and pledged to hold as a sacred trust the authority officially invested in him. The outstanding educator and minister also acknowledged his debt of gratitude to the Board of Trustees, hundreds of thousands of loyal members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia and many sustaining friends for their moral and financial support of the institution in the past.

"It is with a sense of deep humility that I stand before you today. The presence of our many distinguished colleagues and friends, the greetings and expressions of goodwill fill me with hope and mingled emotions. This occasion, on which we dedicate ourselves to the unfinished task which lies before us will live ever in my memory. I assume this responsibility with the conviction that God in His goodness makes available strength in proportion to the needs of the hour," he said.

"WE SHALL MOVE FORWARD"

Morristown College Keeps Mrs. Boyd As Prexy

MORRISTOWN, Tenn. — Mrs. Miller W. Boyd, widow of the former president of Morristown College, will continue as acting president of the institution for another year.

The announcement was made at recent commencement exercises in Swift chapel by Dr. Dennis Branch, board of trustees member.

Mrs. Boyd was named to finish out the school year following the sudden death of her husband last December. Under her guidance, the 72-year-old Methodist junior college made such progress, the board of trustees extended her tenure.

Honors Awarded

Dr. M. F. Wicke, member of the general board of education of the Methodist church, Nashville, was commencement speaker. The following students graduated with honors:

From the college department George M'Cravy and Dorothy Blevins;

From the high school—Eliva Blevins, Aster Harrell, Robert Dickason, Odell Colvin, Delores M'Mhan, Theresa Herring and Christine Cardwell.

Scholarships were won by Mrs. W. W. Manning, Christine Cardwell, Clayton M'Cravy, Carolyn Crawford, Geneva Porter, Eddie Bramlett, George M'Cravy and Clyde Bishop.

ELECTED TO HEAD SCIENTISTS

CHICAGO (ANP)—Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, last week was elected chairman-elect of the Chicago chapter, American Institute of Chemists.

Mrs. Boyd Stays As College Head

MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Mrs. Miller W. Boyd, widow of the late president of Morristown college, will continue as acting president of the 72-year-old Tennessee Methodist junior college for another year at least.

The announcement was made by Dr. Dennis Branch, a member of the board of trustees.

Ex-Liberian Prelate Now in La.

Dickason Named Morristown Head

MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Dr. H. L. Dickason, the retired and former president of Bluefield State College, was recently named president of Morristown Normal and Industrial College, succeeding the late Dr. Miller W. Boyd who had served as head of the school until his death last December.

Prior to the selection of Dr. Dickason as the new president of the school, Mrs. W. W. Boyd, widow of Dr. M. W. Boyd, had served as acting president of the institution. The trustees of the college appointed her as the administrative assistant to President Dickason.

* * *

DR. DICKASON is a member of several educational associations. He served for ten years as president of the McDowell-Mercer Round Table Teachers Association of West Virginia.

He was also president of the West Virginia Teachers Association. From 1940-'52, he was a member of the Draft Board of West Virginia. During World War II he served on the OPA Price Panel Board of West Virginia, and later as a member of the Interracial Housing Committee.

A member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, he has served as general secretary and general president of the organization.

* * *

DR. DICKASON is an outstanding laymen in the Methodist Church. His local membership is held at the John Stewart Methodist Church, Bluefield, W. Va.

He is chairman of the Board of Missions of the East Tennessee Conference, and a member of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

Since his coming to Morristown College, he worships at the Union Memorial Methodist Church, the nearby campus school related church where the teachers and students attend services on each Sunday morning, some taking part in the work of the church as teachers in the church school and as pulpit assistants.

METHODIST EDUCATIONAL MEET: Presidents of eight of the 13 Negro colleges related to the Methodist Church met in Nashville, Tenn., recently to confer with the Rev. Dr. John O. Gross, executive secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions. From left to right are Dr. J. S. Scott, Wiley college; Dr. Richard Moore, Bethune-Cookman; Dr. A. W. Dent, Dillard university; Dr. David D. Jones, Bennett College; Dr. M. S. Savage, Houston-Tillotson; Dr. Gross; Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. L. M. McCoy, Rust college and Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Claflin college.

METHODIST EDUCATIONAL MEET: Presidents of eight of the 13 Negro colleges related to the Methodist Church met in Nashville, Tenn., recently to confer with the Rev. Dr. John O. Gross, executive secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions. From left to right are Dr. J. S. Scott, Wiley college; Dr. Richard Moore, Bethune-Cookman; Dr. A. W. Dent, Dillard university; Dr. David D. Jones, Bennett College; Dr. M. S. Savage, Houston-Tillotson; Dr. Gross; Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. L. M. McCoy, Rust college and Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Claflin college.

kes 10-Point Report On '52-53 Activities

10 Trustees

DURHAM, N.C.—History was made at the May meeting of the trustees of the North Caro- college last week when a colored person presided over the group for the first time.

Dr. R. M. Hendrick, Asheville dentist who is vice chairman of the group, substituted for R. M. Gantt, ailing Durham lawyer, who is chairman of the board, but who was unable to attend.

The trustee passed a resolution wishing Gantt "a speedy recovery" and praising him for "unselfish service to the college as exemplified in his recent appearance before the State Legislature when the college presented its case before the Joint Appropriations Committee."

$1,800,000 Plan

During Dr. Hendrick's stint as acting chairman the trustees considered plans for adding $1,800,000 in permanent improvements in the form of three new $600,000 building to house the departments of biology, commerce and education.

The board also received the resignation of one of its members, Spencer Murphy of Salisbury. Murphy, a Salisbury newspaperman, said his service on the board had been "a happy and enlightening experience."

Prior to the regular meeting of the full trustee board, the building committee, composed of Bascom Baynes and Dr. J. M. Hubbard of Durham and Fred Smith, Zebulon, met in President Elder's office.

For 3 New Buildings

The committee was told $1,800,000 had been appropriated by the legislature for permanent improvements as follows: Education Building, $600,000; Commerce Building, $600,000, and Biology Building, $600,000.

The committee also was advised that State Assistant Budget Director D. S. Coltrane had notified local architects, George W. Carr, Raymond Weeks and H. A. Ham "that contracts could not be made until after the sale of the bonds."

Coltrane has advised the architects that "the funds should be available by September or October."

10 Point Report

President Elder made a 10-point report to the trustees that included these highlights:

(1) Commencement speakers will be Dr. Archibald J. Carey of Chicago as baccalaureate speaker and Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, executive director of the Southern Education Foundation, graduation speaker.

(2) Total enrollment during 1952-53 included 2,539 students. Some 1,661 students were enrolled in the regular session and an additional 878 in the summer session.

(3) The calendar for the 1953-54 school year was detailed. Freshman week will be observed Sept. 16-22. Classwork for the fall quarter starts Sept. 24.

(4) Recommendation was made for the removal of the campus's old wooden buildings to pave the way for three modern structures.

Recommendation

(5) Recommendation for the continuation of present policies permitting NCC's president and Dr. Charles Carroll to act for the board "on questions relating to the eligibility of applicants and amounts of grants" for out-of-state aid.

(6) Discussion of the $1,800,000 permanent improvements program.

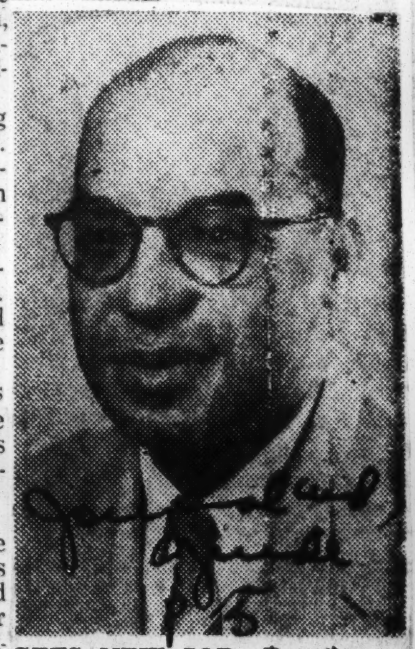
(7) Discussion of the college's maintenance budget.

(8) Announced recommendations contained in a report adopted by the Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly "that the tuition charged out-of-state students at A. and T. and Norh Carolina Colleges be increased to $360, which is identical to the figure for the University of North Carolina, State College, and Woman's College at Greensboro.

(9) Announced 32 full-time appointments to the faculty and clerical staff between Jan. 31, 1952 and Jan. 31, 1953.

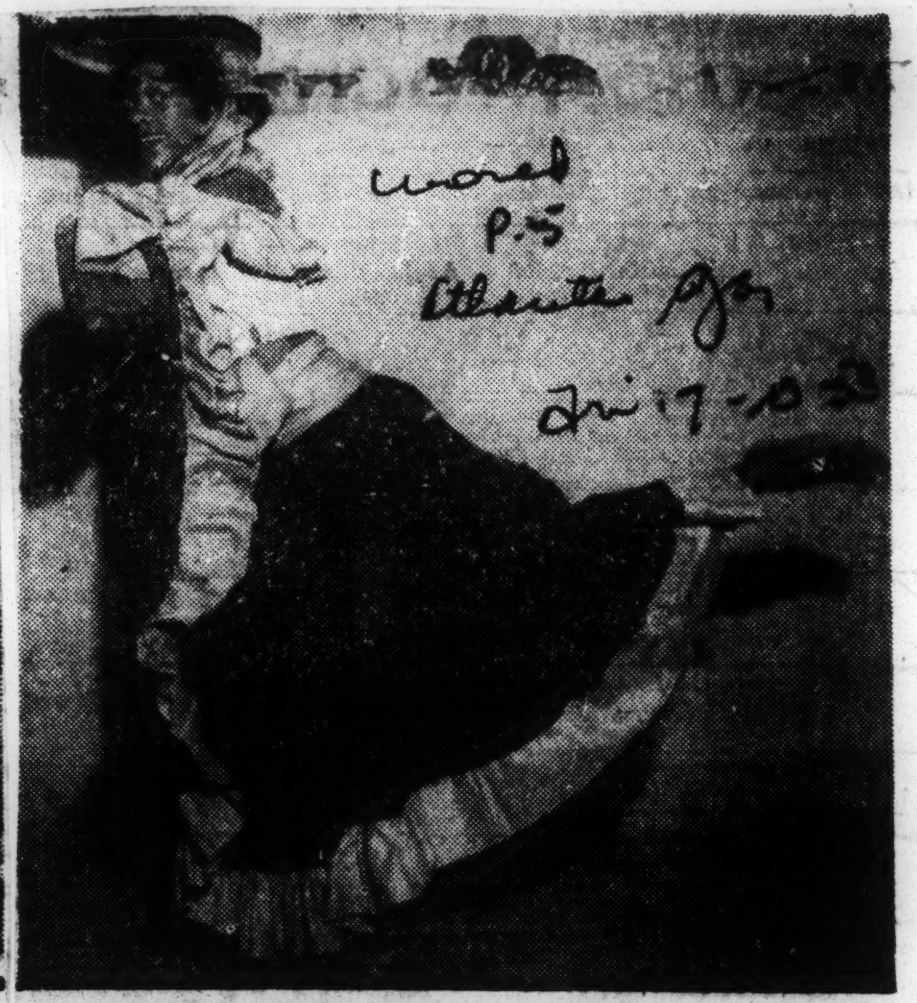
(10) Recommended the appointment of Dr. G. T. Kyle, professor and head of the department of psychology to succeed Dr. Albert E. Manley as dean of the undergraduate college of arts and sciences. Dr. Kyle's appointment was approved and he will assume his new duties on July 1.

The board appointed a special committee to study plans to buy land for the college's expansion and paid special recognition to two new members, Dr. Carroll and A. H. Bryant, Rocky Mount businessman.



GETS NEW JOB—Dr. George T. Kyle, professor of psychology and vice chairman of the North Carolina College Graduate Council in Durham, N. C., will become dean of the North Carolina College undergraduate school July 1.

Dr. Alfonso Elder named Dr. Kyle to succeed Dean Albert E. Manley, who will leave the college July 1 to become the president of Spelman College in Atlanta, Ga.



NCC DANSEUSE PLANS CONCERT IN DURHAM ON WEDNESDAY JULY 15 FOR SUMMER SCHOOL

DURHAM, N. C. - MISS ALAVETA HUTSON, chairman of the Dance department of the North Carolina College at Durham, will appear in the college's Duke Auditorium on Wednesday night, July 15. The concert, a special presentation of the NCC Summer School, will be open to the general public without charge. Miss Huston formerly danced professionally with the Katherine Dunham Dance group. She has been enthusiastically received in several recent recitals in Eastern dance circles.

2 Negroes Admitted by N. C. State

14e(1)

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16 (U.P.)—North Carolina State College here accepted today applications for admission from two Negroes to study for master's degrees in science.

Robert C. Clemmons of Durham and Hardy Liston Jr. of Greensboro became the first Negro students to have applications for admission to the school approved.

Previously, however, several Negroes were admitted to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for graduate studies. Both schools are divisions of the Consolidated University of North Carolina.

Dr. D. B. Anderson, associate dean of the Graduate School of the university, announced acceptance of the applications today at a general faculty meeting at the college here.

He said Clemmons and Liston fulfilled all qualifications for admission of Negroes to the college. Those qualifications require that they be native of North Carolina, that there be no graduate facilities available for them in their special fields at existing Negro institutions in the state, and that they have completed all their pre-requisite training for the gradu-

Two 'firsts' to enter N. Carolina State

Apx-Announcement p. 13

14e(1)

RALEIGH, N.C. — North Carolina State college accepted its first colored graduate students last Wednesday, and announced that they are expected to report for classes this week.

Robert L. Clemons, 43, of Durham, and Hardy Liston Jr., 33, of Greensboro, are the two men who have been admitted. Mr. Clemons will be seeking his master's degree in electrical engineering, while Mr. Liston will study for his master's in mechanical engineering.

Announcement of acceptance was accompanied with a statement by the trustees that the men met all entrance requirements.

1. That they be natives of the state. 2. That facilities for the studies they seek are not available at colored institutions in the state. 3. That they complete all pre-requisite training before applying for admittance.

First In Raleigh

Last year several colored students were admitted to graduate schools at the university's unit at Chapel Hill, but the two men will be the first to attend the Raleigh school.

Mr. Clemons is a 1952 graduate of A and T college at Greensboro, finishing with highest hon ors with a B. S. in electrical engineering.

Mr. Liston holds a B. S. in mechanical engineering from Howard and is an instructor on the A and T college staff.

STUDENT SENATE AT A. & M. COLLEGE PASSES RESOLUTION DEMANDING RACIAL EQUALITY

Four-Point Resolution Adopted Following Stirring Debate Respecting Bias

CAREER DAY SCHEDULED APRIL 17

STILLWATER. — The student senate passed a resolution last Wednesday night, following heated debate, endorsing the principle of equality of opportunity for all men, and particularly directed to inequalities visited upon Negro students of the A. & M. campus.

The resolution passed by a 7-3 vote is as follows:

The student senate passed a minority resolution at its weekly meeting Wednesday night after a heated debate on the issue.

The resolution passed by a 7-3 vote reads:

We the student senate of Oklahoma A&M college believing in the basic principle of equality of opportunity for all men find the following conditions to be present on our campus:

1. Undergraduate Negroes do not attend school of Oklahoma A&M.

2. Many campus organizations have constitutional provisions prohibiting persons of the Negro race from membership.

3. There are persons on this campus who hold that the color of skin has some mysterious correlation to the quality or worth of the individual.

4. There is evidence of discrimination against students of other countries in this community, although our college is involved in a program of helping underprivileged countries.

We, the student senate, look forward to the day when racial equality shall be a reality on our campus. Further, we wish to express our approval of all constructive measures to this end.

In other action, the student senate unanimously approved the change in the anti-secret organization bylaw.

The change was to delete the phrase "I have not been" from the present by-law which now read: "I understand fully that swearing to this statement falsely will be considered perjury; I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not now; and I will not be in the future; associated in any way with Theta Nu Epsilon or any other secret organization whose existence, membership or purposes are withheld from the Student association."

Career Carnival was selected as the name for the High School Senior Career day to be held April 17. Jim Innis was awarded the $5 prize in the name contest.

Constitutions were granted to the A&M chapter of the American Meteorological society and Pokey Oakies club.

Plans were made for the senate's radio program to be held April 7 at 8:30 p. m. over KVRO.

The minority resolution and the Junior-Senior prom will be the topics of discussion. Panel members will be Ed White and Don Hutchison with Morris Thurman serving as moderator.

18 Receive Master's At Oklahoma A&M

STILLWATER, Okla. (ANP) —Some eighteen Negroes were among the 210 graduates who were conferred the master's degree by President Oliver S. Willham during the fifty-eighth commencement of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The following Oklahoma Negroes received advanced degrees:

Mrs. Annie Laurie Coleman, Cudjoe, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Susie Sears Garrett, Bristow; Elrena Gibson, Tulsa; Jessie L. Greene, Okmulgee; Mrs. Euela Hopkins, Okmulgee; Miss Katherine Johnson, Tulsa; Elesta Elliott Jones, Langston;

Mrs. Grace Tilford Jones, Langston; Richard Donald Jones, Langston; Miss Rosella Musgrove, Tulsa; Mrs. Grace Steward Shropshire, Langston; Kylie Spencer, Langston;

Lou Dennia Taylor, Ardmore; Mrs. Gladys McKerson Thompson, Ardmore; Mrs. Hazel Alene Tunley, Okmulgee; Mrs. Mayola B. Vance, Okmulgee; Mrs. Gladys A. Waldron, Okmulgee.

With the exception of Miss Johnson, who did her undergraduate work at Tillotson College and Mrs. Shropshire, who did her undergraduate work at Stowe Teachers College, the remaining students did their undergraduate study at Langston University.

Admitted To Oklahoma Medical School

14ea)

Miss Doresta Jones, a candidate for graduation at Langston University, Oklahoma, has been notified by authorities at the Oklahoma Medical School that her application for admission has been accepted. Hence she will become the first Negro woman to be admitted to this medical school which currently has three Negro male students enrolled, one a sophomore and two freshmen.

However, in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi, there are not yet any Negro students studying in any of the state-supported professional schools. However, in Georgia and in Alabama Negro students have made application for admission. Yet it would seem that not enough Negro students are trying to enter such institutions.

In Birmingham, there is a growing medical center pivoted by the Alabama Medical College. A number of Negro students are studying in medical schools outside of Alabama with the assistance of the so-called out-of-state scholarships.

Which means that the great decisions won in court by the NAACP are going unused in these four states. The NAACP cannot make application to enter these universities. In many instances Negro citizens have only themselves to blame for their conditions.

Oklahoma Medical School Admits 1st Colored Woman

LANGSTON, Okla. (ANP) — Miss Doresta Jones has been accepted as a student at Oklahoma University's School of Medicine.

While there are a number of young men studying at this institution, Miss Jones is the first colored woman to receive acceptance.

She is secretary of the graduating class at Langston University.

New Prexy

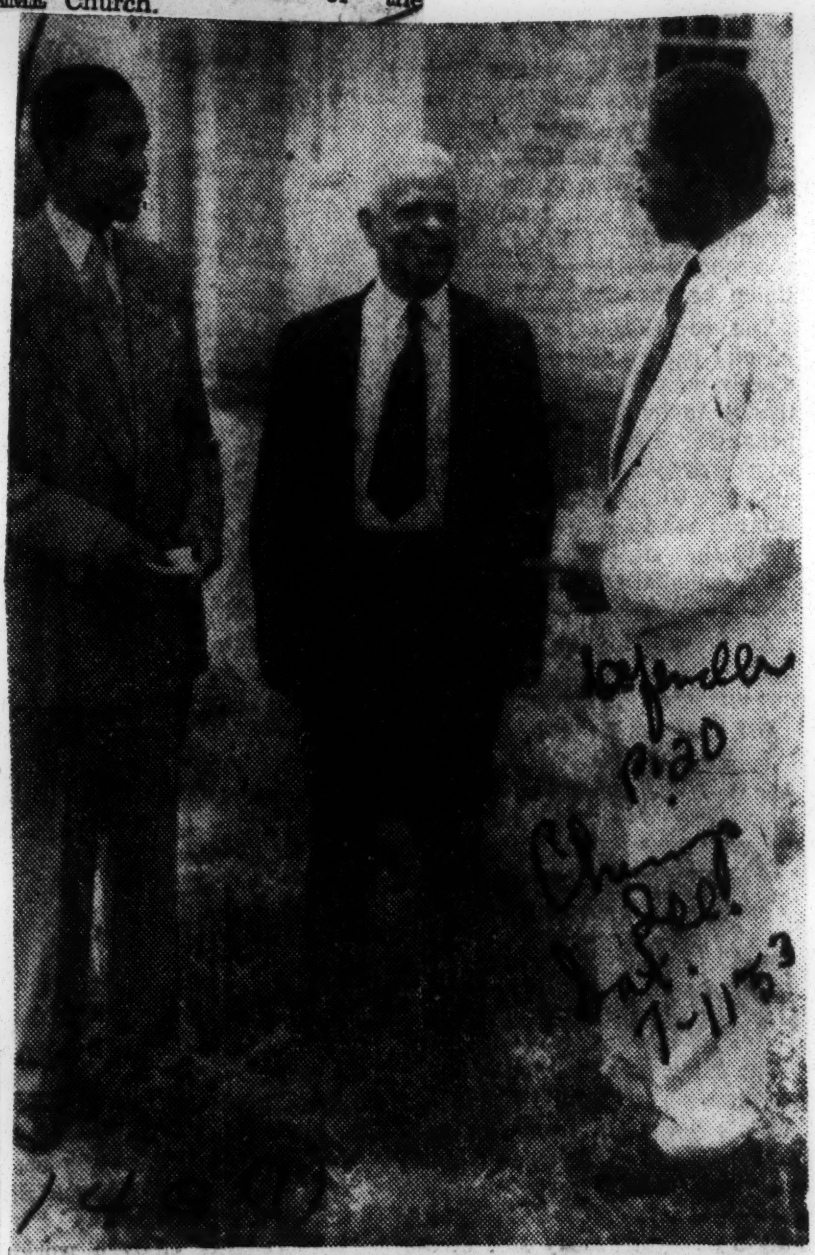
WACO, Texas — The Rev. [illegible] Veal, pastor of [illegible] church in Charleston, S. C., unanimously elected president of Paul Quinn college last week by the board of trustees. [illegible] Dr. Sherman L. [illegible] who resigned to become secretary of education of the AME church.

Frank Veal Named New President Of Paul Quinn

WACO, Texas — According to reliable sources here, Dr. Frank R. Veal, pastor of historic Emanuel AME Church, Charleston, S. C., and secretary of the General Missionary Commission of the AME Church, has been elected president of Paul Quinn College, succeeding Dr. S. L. Greene, Jr., who was recently elected general secretary of the Department of Education of the AME Church.

A native of Milledgeville, Ga., Dr. Veal is a graduate of Allen University and Boston Univeralty.

It is reported that he was elected to the presidency of Paul Quinn at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held last week. Bishop Joseph [illegible] is presiding bishop of the Tenth Episcopal District of the AME Church.



DR. FRANK R. VEAL (right) newly elected president of Paul Quinn college, Waco, Texas, draws a smile from Bishop Joseph Gomez, AME, chairman of the board of trustees, and school's newly appointed dean-registrar, H. L. Burke, as they discuss a speech Dr. Veal made to student assembly.

Change Name of Saint Helena Island's Penn Normal School

ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C. —At a historic meetin on St. Helena Island, the Board of Trustees of Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School took final steps for amending its charter and changing the institution's name to Penn Community Services, Inc.

The board at its meeting elected new officers, naming Paul W. Brown Jr. of Downingtown, Pa., formerly treasurer, as chairman, succeeding William E. Cadbury, of Philadelphia, Pa.

During the last three years Penn School has been developing a self-help community program among the Negroes of St. Helena, with Courtney Siceloff as director. At last week's meeting, reports were heard of the Rossa Cooley Health Center, the nursery-kindergarten, community library, farmers' study group and Sales House for used clothing. The board reviewed plans for developing the Penn property as a community and conference center.

Other officers named were Mr. Cadbury, vice chairman; Dr. William R. Valentine of New York as secretary and R. Ogden Purves, treasurer.

Courtney Siceloff, who became director when the community program was inaugurated in 1950, was educated at Southwestern University in Texas and at Haverford College, where he received the master's degree in sociology. Previous to taking up his work at Penn, he served with the American Friends Service Committee in France and Mexico.

Attending the meeting were the following members of the board of trustees: Dr. George H. Aull of Clemson College, S. C.; B. Tartt Bell, Greensboro, N. C.; George A. Buchanan Jr. of Columbia, S. C.; Paul W. Brown Jr.; William E. Cadbury, Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, Atlanta, Ga.; Harold Evans, Philadelphia; Grace B. House, Long Island, N. Y.; Robert Ogden Purves, New York City; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Haverford, Pa.; Mrs. Edward Sanders, St. Helena Island; Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. William R. Valentine, Joseph Wright, Beaufort, S. C., and the Hon. Marion A. Wright of Linville Falls, N. C. Mrs. Y. W. Bailey of St. Helena Island and J. Nelson Frierson of Charleston, S. C., were present as members of the advisory

Board members unable to be present included Miss Isabella Curtis, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Horace H. Jenks, Wilton, Conn.; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. John F. Moors, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. William A. Shurcliff, Cambridge, Mass.; John A. Silver, Mishawake, Ind.; Mrs. William W. Smith II, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; L. Hollingsworth Wood, Mont Kisco, N. Y., and Paul Kellogg of New York.

Private School To Close Doors

FROGMORE, S. C. — After ninety years of service as a privately supported school for Negro boys and girls, here on Sea Island, St. Helena, the Penn School for Negroes will close its doors as an educational institution and concentrate on community services. The pupils will attend a county school which is being built nearby.

Prof. Sues Student at Phil. Smith

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Frederick Griffin, 32, mathematics professor at Philander Smith College, filed a "defamation of character" suit here last week against a student at the college.

Professor Griffin, a member of the college faculty for the past four years, alleged that a statement made by Cleo Johnson, July 21, had added to a "constant rumor around the campus" and had caused Griffin's reputation to be "irreparably damaged."

The complaint was filed by Atty. Thad D. Williams, and it asked for $1,000 damages.

ONE - MAN BATTLE — Mrs. Dorothy Martin, 31 - year - old white woman, listens to instructor A. W. Ridley at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark. She enrolled in the school this fall, to wage her "one-man battle against segregation."

Smith takes blonde coed

First accepted by Arkansas school

LITTLE ROCK (ANP) —Supporters of integration in the nation's schools last week received a boost from an unexpected source when a white southern woman enrolled at Philander Smith college here.

She is Miss Dorothy Martin, of Mabelvale, Ark., a 31-year-old divorcee who probably is the first white person to study as a regular student in the Methodist institute.

The slim Miss Martin said her enrollment was not done for sensationalism but simply because of a life - long belief that there should be no segregation. She pointed out that Philander Smith had the courses she wanted and she saw no reason why she should not attend. She is majoring in social science and intends to be a social worker.

Room Difficulty

Commenting on her reception by the other students, she said: "I get along fine with them — why shouldn't I?" ....

Her only difficulty since enrolling at the school has been that of housing. She at first applied for a room at the dormitory, but was told none was available, she said. She now lives with a white family in the city, but soon may lose her room.

"I may lose the place I am staying in now," she said. "My landlady told me she didn't want any publicity about me in the newspapers. If I'm put out, I don't know where I'll go."

Miss Martin first attended Hendrix college. It was there that she was told that Philander Smith would accept white students. When she applied for admission, Dr. M. Lafayette Harris, president of the school, said he definitely could not turn her down.

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PRIVATE COLLEGES

Bishop Reid Proclaims Importance Of Private Colleges, Universities

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Bishop Frank Madison Reid who opened the Peidmont Conference, fifth of the 1953 annual conferences of the Seventh Episcopal District of the African Methodist Church, proclaimed the importance of private institutions in our nation and praised the press for the news coverage given the proceedings of the 1953 annual conferences.

At the Columbia Township Audiorium where 5,000 ministers, communicants and visitors had gathered, Bishop Reid, in thanking those who had given support to the $300,000 Allen University endowment drive said:

"We are mindful of the fact that the hour still demands a place for private institutions of our nation to foster our hopes and ideals that bring about a great university of purpose, and so I want to thank those who are giving support not alone to Allen University but to all private schools that must depend upon the generosity of the public."

WILL REACH QUOTA

In thanking contributors to the Allen University endowment drive Bishop Reid stated that "We now have $279,000 endowment today. We have $21,000 to raise before the middle of December and we are so aware of the fact that the good people, the good Christians and the good friends are going to give us that $21,000 that we have already set up our plans for the celebration of the $300,000 thus raised to perpetuated Christian education.

Commending the good people of South Carolina Bishop Reid said "I want to thank God for the great spirit of our state of South Carolina. I say over and over again that some of the most beloved, most gracious and some of the greatest moving spirits in the human machinery of our nation among our people of both races are found in South Carolina."

URGES ALL TO VOTE

In closing his remarks Bishop Reid urged his hearers to register and vote and stated that 'If you have something and do not use it you will lose it. This is a univeral law. Anything you do not use you you do not use this right and privlege of registering and voting. If you do not use this right and priv ilage we will lost it. Old, and young as fast as you get 21 should regiter and vote."

The annual session of the Piedmont Conference opened Wednesday at St. James church. Abbeville, Rev. A. B. King, entertaining pastor. The conference will close with the reading of appointments Sunday afternoon.

defender P. 1 col 3 Dec. 3-14-53

FINANCIAL SUPPORT for interracial education came from more than 1,000 persons who attended the Salute to Roosevelt College dinner in Chicago Saturday at which Walter Reuther, president of the CIO was principal speaker. Left to right, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of the college; Robert R. Taylor, dinner chairman and head of the Illinois Federal Savings and Loan association; Rev. Archibald Carey, Chicago alderman and candidate for AME bishopric and Reuther. At three such dinners more than $75,000 has been raised for the school.

Catholic Girls College Drops Racial Bars

Grand Coteau, La. (Special) — Unlike Louisiana State University, the tax-supported state institution which was sued four weeks ago by a 17-year-old New Orleans high school graduate before he was admitted, Sacred Heart College, pride of Catholics in Southwestern Louisiana, broke southern tradition this week and dropped its racial bar and admitted two Negro high school girl graduates for the first time in the history of the school.

Mother Erskine, president of the school, identified the two co-eds as Misses Emily Guzeman of Grand Coteau and Erna Lemelle of Opelousas.

Both of the co-eds at Sacred Heart are graduates of St. Peter Academy of this city.

The new policy at Sacred Heart follows pattern of Catholics in the South who in recent weeks have announced publicly the prohibiting of segregation and other forms of racial bias in its churches and other places of gathering.

Savannah State Dorm Contract Let

ATLANTA, Ga.—The University Building Authority last week let a contract to Byck-Worrell Company, Savannah, for construction of a dormitory at Savannah State College for $328,779.

At the same time, the authority rejected as too high four bids for housing and other buildings at Fort Valley, Albany and Savannah State Colleges.

Savannah State College Into Its Biggest Building Program In Yrs.

SAVANNAH — Traveling around the campus of Savannah State College, Georgia's largest institution of higher education for Negroes, one can see a dream coming true, five construction projects already initiated. The ground has already been broken and land being leveled for the annex to the famous Willcox Gymnasium.

This annex will make it possible for a larger and better Health and Physical Education program. It will supplement the gymnasium facilities and make it possible for more modern gymnastic operaters and a better gym for intra-mural as well as inter-collegiate competition. The Shafter Construction Company of Hinesville, has already set-up their office on the campus and construction is proceeding as rapidly as humanly possible.

The Century Heating Plant, located between Camilla Hubert Hall and Meldrim Auditorium, the Administration building, is nearer completion, with pipes being laid connecting the plant with the numerous campus buildings. This will enable Savannah State College to have a uniform heating system and equipped with modern heating machineries. Thomas Brittingham and company of Augusta is constructing the heating plant.

WORK PROGRESSING

The work on the New Men's Dormitory, opposite Hill Hall, is progressing very rapidly. The foundation and pillows for three floors have already been completed. Byck-Worrell Construction Company is building the New Men's Dormitory. This new dormitory will help supplement the dormitory facilities at Savannah State College and will be equipped with modern furniture, making the Men's Dormitory more home-like and convenient.

The annex to Hammon Hall has already taken form. This construction is being directed by the Office of Buildings and Grounds at Savannah State College and will enable the Home Economics Department to initiate a program which will well equip men and women to manage various types of institutions.

The Sewage Disposal Plant, connecting Savannah State College's sewage system with the City of Savannah, is nearly completed with Espy Construction and Paving Company of Savannah directing the works.

BIGGEST PROGRAM

There can be no question about Savannah State College being engaged in its greatest building program in the history of the institution.

There are five major constructions already initiated with the necessary buildings being constructed. Visiting Savannah State College now is like visiting a big industrial center, with buildings being directed simultaneously, with Dr. W. K. Payne as its shepherd. The flock at Georgia's largest institution for higher education Negroes is covering grounds with its construction program.

Famed Educational Institutions Have Adopted New Rules

Both Schools Have Begun Integrating Young Colored Women For Training As Christian Workers; Exclusion Policy At Episcopalian Sewanee Is Shunned By Two Methodist Colleges

To what extent will famed Vanderbilt University of this city go in for admitting colored young men and women to its student body, became a burning question in Nashville and in the nation last week, when it was disclosed that Scarritt College for Christian Workers and Vanderbilt University have consented to schedule a few colored students for enrollment in both institutions.

This has became quite a debatable question among persons not "in the know" as to the attitude of both institutions, but it is generally admitted that the beginning with even a few students represents progress in line with what has taken place in many parts of the South—the admission of colored students to educational courses not available to them in colored educational institutions.

The matter of admission of colored studeints to Scarritt and to Vanderbilt, both of which are educational institutions founded by the Methodist denomination, came to light largely as a result of an episode at the University of the South, located at Sewanee, Tennessee, and maintained by the Episcopal Church. Last year members of the faculty of "Sewanee" announced that they would resign from the teaching force in protest against the refusal of the University to admit colored students to attend it and study to be Episcopal ministers. Trustees of "Sewanee" were adamant in their refusal to accept colored students.

The news of the decision of "Sewanee's" trustees caused a famous Episcopal minister of New York to cancel his engagement to deliver the baccalaureate address at "Sewanee" this year. The noted minister is Dr. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John Divine. This happens to be the great religious institution of New York, in the process of being built over a long period of years and when completed will be the largest place of worship in the world.

Dr. Pike, in cancelling his engagement to speak at "Sewanee" stated that he learned Vanderbilt University had opened its doors to colored students.

Soon after this news was published, the matter of accepting colored students, which had been carried out by Scarritt and Vanderbilt without publicity, was made public by President Hugh C. Stuntz of Scarritt and Chancellor Harvie Branscob of Vanderbilt. Both advised that the trustees of their institutions had voted to stick to an agreement they had made to exchange students. Scarritt had asked Vanderbilt to accept two colored students. Their names were not published, but it is understood both are young women, taking training at Scarritt.

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SELMA UNIVERSITY

To Dedicate $45,000 Dining Hall at Commencement

Selma College Abolishes Old 'Wholesale D.D.' Honoring

14e(1)

SELMA, Ala.—The board of trustees of Selma University has formulated a five-point program which abolishes the "wholesaling awards of D.D. degrees . . . as bait for votes" of board members.

The announcement said, "We are proud to announce that a new $45,000 dining hall will be dedicated at commencement time.

The National Alumni Association has machinery in motion to build a gymnasium on the campus. These factors will cause Selma University to come to the front and play a leading ie in our society."

Items adopted by the board were:

1. That the trustee board will continue its $50,000 campaign for the purpose of starting an endowment for the school; this campaign has been on all this year.
2. That machinery will be put into operation to get the college accredited.
3. That before the beginning of the school year 1953-'54 the secretary of the board of trustees will have in his possession a statement of academic qualification of each faculty member from the institution from which they were graduated.
4. That there will be no wholesaling awards of D.D. degrees. This will prevent the temptation to trade degrees for votes. For it is feared that an unscrupulous official may use D.D. degrees as bait for votes.
5. That as nearly as possible, the best qualified faculty members will head educational departments of the school.

Dr. C. Lopez McAllister is president of the institution.

Courier-Journal Photo

BACHELOR OF MISSIONS degree went to Mrs. Martha Hall Hughes, left. The Rev. D. E. King, center, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, was awarded an honorary doctor-of-divinity degree, and Grant Coleman, Muncie, Ind., received the bachelor-of-theology degree.

Simmons University Gives Degrees to 10 Graduates

Commencement exercises for 10 graduates of Simmons University, 1224 Dixie Highway, were held last night at Zion Baptist Church, 22d and Walnut.

The speaker was Dr. Lucius B. Tobin of Morehouse College and pastor of Providence Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga. Presiding was Dr. H. B. Nutter, Lexington, moderator of the General Association of Kentucky Baptists.

Top scholastic honors went to Jesse H. Taylor, Bowling Green, one of the seven candidates for bachelor-of-theology degrees. James W. Grace, Muncie, Ind., was second-ranking student in his group.

Honorary Doctorates Given

Three graduates received bachelor-of-missions degrees. Omega Beeler, 1242 S. 12th, ranked first in this classification.

Honorary doctor-of-divinity degrees were awarded to the Rev. Julius Hayes Hughes, 73, who has been pastor of Gethsemane Baptist Church here 43 years; the Rev. D. E. King, pastor of Zion Baptist Church; the Rev. Andrew Carnegie Goodloe, Crab Orchard, Ky., and the Rev. Douglas George Lewis, Gary, Ind.

Dr. Ballew Gives Degrees

Dr. William H. Ballew, chairman of the board of trustees of Simmons, presented the degrees.

Other graduates who received bachelor-of-theology degrees were Grant Coleman, Muncie, Harrison Turner Edwards, William McDaniel, Jr., James D. Runyon, and Otis Benton Smith, all of Louisville.

Besides Beeler, those receiving bachelor-of-missions degrees were Mrs. Martha Hall Hughes and Amie Cobb Runyon, both of Louisville.

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

S. C. State Fires McMillan, Coach

14e(1)

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — Because he dared to criticize [illegible] State college and other colleges in the state in a recent book, Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, professor of history at State, has been fired.

Dr. McMillan

Dr. McMillan was notified of his dismissal last week in a letter from Dr. Benner C. Turner, president of the college. Fired at the same time was Lawrence Simmons, [illegible] coach.

In February of this year Dr. McMillan published the book, "Negro Higher Education For the State Of South Carolina," and [illegible] received by the public and given good reviews in state and national publications.

One daily recommended it as a "must" for every school and public library, home and all who are interested in educational facilities in the state.

Dr. Turner did not state the reason for Dr. McMillan and Coach Simmons firing because in this state heads of public schools are not required to give reasons for dismissals of their personnel.

Pat 5-23-53

The feud between Dr. Turner and Coach Simmons is said to stem from the fact that the coach did not always follow routine in making purchases for the athletic department.

There Since 1947

Dr. McMillan has been at state since 1947. Neither has immediate job prospects.

According to reports, Dr. Turner had a conference with Dr. McMillan just before the book was published in which he warned the history professor that if the book contained anything that was critical of the college, he would have the trustee board act upon the case.

Faculty Afraid To Think

He stated: "Under no condition will the administration allow any staff member to villify the college or any sister college in the state."

One faculty member upon hearing of the firings said that all of the faculty members who want to keep their jobs are afraid to say anything against the college policies, in fact they are even afraid to think.

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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE
Edwards, Mississippi

Sou. Christian Inst. Closes After 78 Years

EDWARDS, Miss., Sept. 8—Southern Christian Institute after 78 years providing educational opportunities for Negro youth will not open this year, it was officially announced this week by Dr. John Long, superintendent of the school.

The school is closing because public school facilities have improved to a point "where the church can do more good by concentrating on something different," Dr. Long said."

The school was operated by the Disciples of Christ of the Association of Christian Churches. Founded 78 years ago the school offered high school and junior college level work.

Dr. Lee Pierce, pastor of the First Christian church of Jackson said several proposals for the use of campus and buildings at the Institute have been made but no final decision had been made.

He said that one proposal was that the facilities be used to provide better educational opportunities for exceptional Negroes.

The program would be jointly sponsored by the Disciples of Christ and the Congregational Christian churches, sponsors of Tougaloo College for Negroes. Dr. Pierce said the Edwards school might be used as an extension center for the new program. It would be adminsitered from Tougaloo.

He said that no definite plans had been made as they want to be sure they're making the best possible use of building and money before final action is taken.

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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

Southern U Prexy Rejects Offer To Head Foreign U.

Baton Rouge, La. (ANP).—Worldly honors were spurned here last week by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, as he refused to accept the post as president of a great foreign university.

Bonnie J. Cole, university director of public contacts, said that Dr. Clark "after long deliberation" and a personal conference at United Nations headquarters in New York had written a letter declining the position.

Cole said that the country is still seeking a man for the position, and because of that he would not name it specifically.

In his letter of non-acceptance, Dr. Clark wrote in part:

"I believe that there are definite signs that Louisiana, like such progressive states as Texas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia has decided to make adequate appropriations to her Negro land grant colleges that it may meet the challenge that an inevitable destiny has flung in her lap.

"For at least six or eight years, these states are proudly, literally appropriating annually, several millions of dollars to their Negro land grant colleges for capital construction and equally supporting millions for maintenance and operation.

"They are doing it primarily because they have concluded that the new South needs its resource development that the concerned one-third of her population, her Negro citizenry, will bring her.

"I am certain there are true signs that Louisiana too will be a part of this parade; especially since her state school, Southern university, is the largest completely publicly supported college for Negro people in the country.

"If I did not have this faith, I should have telegraphed you an immediate acceptance of the great honor which your country has bestowed upon me."

It is to be recalled that three years ago Dr. Clark spurned the opportunity to become senior specialist in higher education for the United States office of education.

Lecturer Dismissed

ames Firing n 'Politics'

JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—Atty. Louis ...rry of New Orleans and Alex... La., told the Courier last ... he had been fired from ... position as lecturer in the ...uthern University Law School, ...stensibly because of "politi... activity."

Questioned by the Courier, Dr. ...ston L. Clark, president of the ...iversity, gave a general state...ent but did not mention Berry's ...me.

Several weeks ago a report was circulated which said Berry had been dropped from the Southern University faculty for political activity. The Courier wrote Dr. Clark on Sept. 16 and asked:

"Will you please inform us if Mr. Berry has been dropped from the faculty, and, is so, the reasons therefor?"

* * *

THE COURIER'S letter stated further that Berry denied having been notified officially of being dismissed, but admitted that he had not signed a contract for the current term.

Replying on Sept. 18, Dr. Clark stated, in part:

"A practie in all, or most, law schools is to invite from time to time and from the place in which the school is domiciled, a lawyer or lawyers to give specific supplementation where needed and when needed to the regular formal class instruction.

"For reasons which should be obvious, the few existing Negro law schools might find it exceedingly difficult if they would expect occasional outside help from special lecturers under this pattern of idealism.

"More specifically, this year, we have decided to give no lecturers contracts. We have further decided that those who will be good enough to come to us in this supplementary way will be called in as needed, with due regard for conditioning factors as pertinency of the legal issue being taught, availability of personnel, the need for special assistance and the like.

"All persons who have served on our lecture panels in previous years have been apprized of these facts. They also obviously know that nobody is to receive a contract; conditions would necessarily preclude so doing. Very probably, herein lies the basis for the misunderstanding and the rumor resulting therefrom—the subject of your letter."

* * *

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, however, Attorney Berry told the Courier in a signed statement, quoted in part:

"I feel that there is a duty upon me to issue this statement in order to protect myself from adverse inferences and conclusions, and to dispel any cloud or suspicious circumstances under which my services at Southern University were terminated.

"I received my notice of dismissal from Dean A. A. Lenoir on Monday, Sept. 21, by a long-distance telephone call in which he advised me that the president of Southern University was not in favor of retaining my services for the coming semester at the law school.

The dean did not state at that time any reasons why the decision was made.

* * *

"I WAS dismissed from Southern University Law School because of political reasons, and specifically because the state administration lost an election for the House of Representatives last spring between Atty. Lloyd George Tekell and Mrs. Catherine Eubanks.

"Mr. Tekell was supported by an overwhelming number of Negroes and the Long machine, while on the other hand, Mrs. Eubanks was strongly supported by the state administration.

"As president of the Rapides Parish Voters League, I was contacted by various persons prior to the election for the purpose of getting me to throw the political support of the Rapides Voters League to Mrs. Eubanks. I refused to do this and frankly stated that the executive board of the league had voted to support Mr. Tekell . . .

"I was called into the office ... the (S. U.) president shortly b... fore the election and was told b... him that certain representative... of the state administration ha... contacted him about my politica... activities . . . in connection with the run-off between Tekell and Mrs. Eubanks.

"I WAS told that the state administration was anxious to win this election.

"I took the position, and predicted, that the great majority of Negroes in Rapides Parish would not support Mrs. Eubanks because they felt that her late husband, Rep. James Eubanks, believed in white supremacy . . .

"I was told by the president that opposition to my remaining on the faculty had developed and that he was being told to employ someone locally in my place. I was then advised that I would be contacted later about this matter."

Honorary Doctor—Spelman College's retiring president, Florence M. Read, receives an honorary degree from Atlanta University via president Rufus M. Clement, right, as Prof. C. A. Bacote, left, adjusts her mantle. Registrar John P. Whittaker is shown at the rear. Miss Read received commencement honors at Atlanta University.

Afro-American
P. 11
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 7-18-53
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END OF ROAD—At one of the most beautiful receptions to be held on the Atlanta University campus, President and Mrs. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University (left) and President and Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College (right) honored Spelman's retiring president, Dr. Florence M. Read, center, who ends a 23-year career at the college.

Spelman Honors Retiring Prexy

ATLANTA—Two honors were tendered retiring president of Spelman College, Florence M. Read, at the college's 72nd commencement exercises recently. Dr. Rufus E. Clement president of Atlanta University, announced that President Read had been elected presidnt emeritus of Spelman. The college board also voted to name the new gymnasium the Florence Matilda Read Health and Recreation building.

The 58 graduating seniors were told by commencement speaker Dr. Lewis M. Hammond, of the University of Virginia, to preserve the liberal arts values and the [illegible]

Rev. Tobin Speaks

He said that in countries where the total man is the worker and where human life is organized for total work, the way has already been paved for complete totalitarianism.

Others participating were: the Rev. Robert B. Giffen, executive secretary, Christian Council of Atlanta; the Rev. Lucius M. Tobin, minister, Providence Baptist church, and the Rev. Wade H. McKinney, Cleveland, Ohio.

1,000 Guests Attend Fete For Spelman's Retiring President

ATLANTA, Ga. — More than 1,000 Atlantans turned out last week at the Atlanta University Dormitories to pay their respects to retiring President Florence M. Read of Spelman College on the last day of her active administration.

The affair was a formal reception sponsored by President and Mrs. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University and by President and Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College.

The setting at the dormitories was the spacious and well-appointed lounge which opened into the beautiful dining room and music room where refreshments were served.

Handsome floral arrangements of yellow gladioli, calla lilies, and roses created by Mrs. Virginia Akridge and her committee (Benjamin F. Bullock, Mrs. Juanita Burney, Mrs. Isabel Tobin, Mrs. A. B. McCoy and Mrs. H. H. Anderson) were placed at vantage points in the various rooms. The orchid corsages worn by the women in the receiving line were also created by this committee.

Mr. James Directs

A musical program under the direction of Professor Willis Laurence James featured a group of soloists and a chorus of women's voices. Working with Mr. James in the music arrangements were the folowing:

Mesdames and Misses Rebecca Jackson, Nell Henry, Maybelle Miller, Christine King, Barbara Jones, Lillian Mitchell, Theodora James;

Mesdames and Misses Jacqueline Larkins, Barbara Yancey, Vivian Stoghill, Bernice Byron, Lennie Greene, Juanita Sellers, Marcus Williams, Lawrence Weaver and Johnson Hubert.

Mrs. Murphy, Chairman

Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy, president of the Atlanta University Alumni Association, served as general chairman on arrangements. Co-chairman was Mrs. Ernestine E. Brazeal, president of the Spelman College Alumni Association. Committee chairmen for the reception included the Misses Ella Mae Tate and Florence Harris and Mrs. Thelda Jackson.

NEW SPELMAN DEAN
Miss Ruth G. Rush

N. C. Teacher Named Dean At Spellman

Miss Ruth G. Rush, native Atlantan and long-time member of the faculty of North Carolina College in Durham, has been appointed dean of women at Spelman College.

A graduate of Clark College here, Miss Rush took a master's degree in education at Harvard University and studied personnel administration at Columbia University.

She taught mathematics and Latin for several years at North Carolina College and then served for many years in the dual capacity of dean of women and professor of education. Since 1948 she has been professor of education there.

Miss Rush will take up her duties at Spelman Sept. 1. She served for seven years as president of the North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's Clubs and was chairman of the Advisory Board for Correctional Institutions Among Negroes in North Carolina and a member of the Educational Committee of the Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing.

COLLEGE MINISTER — Dr. Wallace T. McAfee, former missionary to Nanking, China, has been appointed college minister and teacher of religion at Spelman College.

Spelman appoints China missionary

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) — The new college minister and teacher of religion at Spelman college is Dr. Wallace T. McAfee, former missionary to Nanking, China.

In making the announcement, Albert E. Manley, president, said emphasis on religion is to be continued in the total educational program at Spelman. He also said the new appointee will serve as coordinator of the vesper and chapel programs.

A graduate of the University of California, Dr. McAfee earned his B. D. at San Francisco Theological seminary, his master's degree from Union Theological seminary in New York, and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT E. MANLEY — first family at Spelman College, are seen after reception ceremonies Sunday at Rockefeller Hall. Dr. Manley is the first man to head the famous school. — (Perry Photo)

Alumnae Honor Spelman's New President And Wife

Several hundred Atlantans, including alumnae, students and friends of the college entered Abbey Aldrich Rockefeller Hall on Spelman College campus to meet the college's new president Dr. Albert E. Manley and his charming wife.

Between the hours of four-thirty and six o'clock, the couple greeted the visitors in the newly constructed modern dormitory, with administrative personnel, students and alumnae assisting in entertaining.

Receiving with the recently appointed president and his wife were Mrs. A. Williams, Mrs. B. R. Brazeal, Dean A. Ruth Rush and Mrs. Sadye Powell. The scene of the occasion was the well appointed and spacious reception room, with arrangements of gorgeous chrysanthemum placed throughout.

Music was presented during the afternoon by Mrs. Roseland Days, Mrs. Irene Jackson and Miss M. Finch.

Hostesses receiving, registering, serving included: Mesdames and Misses Mary Ellen Brittain, Mexico Mickelbury, Wynelle Hannon, Clara L. Wilson, Altoise Guy, Melzetta P. Laws, Doris H. Coleman, C. Elizabeth Flagg, Wilmotine B. Jackson, Margaret Curry, Evelyn Malone Taylor, Lurline Jackson, Lavada Smith, Jenelsie Walden, Dorothy Hornsby, Camilla Howard, Isabella Tobin, Dorothy Hornsby, Madeline Graves, Penelope Bullock, Lottie Humphreys, Charles Wardlaw and Mrs. Cornelia W. Gadsden.

The flowers were from the garden of B. F. Bullock and arranged by Mrs. Virginia Akridge.

RECEIVING LINE AT RECEPTION for Dr. Albert Manley, newly chosen President of Spelman College. The above group, that greeted the hundreds who attended the affair, includes, Mrs. A. Walter Williams, Mrs. B. R. Brazeal, Dr. and Mrs. Manley, Miss Ruth Rush, and Mrs. Sadye Powell. — (Photo by Perry)

Manley First Of Race To Head Spelman

(Special to Journal and Guide)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Albert E. Manley, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., has been elected president of Spelman College here to succeed Dr. Florence M. Read who will retire at the end of the present college year, Trevor Arnett, chairman of the Spelman College Board of Trustees, announced last week from his Winter residence in Claremont, Calif.

Dr. Manley becomes the first man and the first Negro to head the famed Georgia woman's college.

He has a broad educational background. He was graduated from Johnson C. Smith University, cum laude, in 1930. His fields of concentration in college were physics and mathematics. He holds the master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and a doctor's degree in education conferred by Stanford University in 1946. While a student at Stanford University, he became the first Negro to be inducted into the university's national education honor society, Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity.

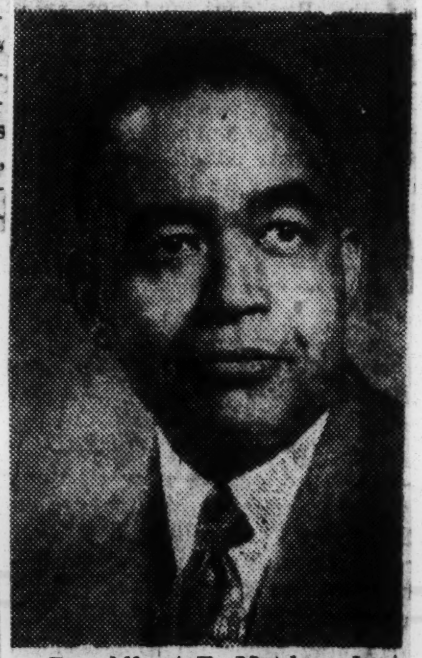
DR. MANLEY, who is 45 years old, has been engaged in educational work for the past 21 years, first as high school teacher and principal in Asheville, N. C., and later as state inspector of Negro high schools under th North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction.

After his leave of absence in 1943 to pursue work toward the doctorate, under a grant from the General Education Board, he accepted a position at North Carolina College in 1946, as dean of the college of arts and sciences and professor of education. Following the death of the late president, Dr. James E. Shepard, in November, 1947, Dr. Manley was named chairman of a three-member committee that administered the affairs of the college until Dr. Shepard's successor was named.

IN 1943, DR. Manley married Dorothy Shepard, of Durham, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte E. Shepard and the late Dr. Charles H. Shepard, the former superintendent of Lincoln Hospital. Mrs. Manley is a graduate of Fisk University and of the Hampton Institute Library School. She is active in civic organizations of Durham, and at present is branch chairman of the Harriet Tubman Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Read, who will retire on June 30, 1953, will have served as president of Spelman College for 26 years. During her administration, the college has made remarkable progress, Mr. Arnett stated, with reference to academic standards, financial resources, and physical plant. In the last five years, additional land has been acquired: a new health and recreation building with an up-to-date swimming pool has been erected; and a dormitory, beautiful in design and equipment, built in memory of Mrs. Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, has just been completed.

New President Of Spelman College



Dr. Albert E. Manley, dean of the undergraduate college of Arts and Sciences at North Carolina College, Durham, has been named president of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

The 45-year-old Negro educator becomes the first man and the first Negro to head the famed Georgia woman's college.

Young Rockefeller dedicates Spelman memorial to mother

ATLANTA — Service of dedication of the new Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall at Spelman college, built with a Rockefeller donation, featured Laurance Spelman Rockefeller, middle son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He told the audience of more than 1,000 that "The Rockefeller family is proud of its association with Spelman (since 1881) which now extends into the fifth generation," and he presented to the College a portrait of his mother, the late Mrs. Abby Aldrich Rockefeller. "No member of the family," said young Rockefeller, "was more concerned about equal opportunity for everyone than Mother. She always believed in and found the best in other people. She was a specialist in people which grew out of a genuine interest in them, and she had friends everywhere. In presenting to you this portrait of Mother, I do so with the hope that you will always think of her as a person who cared for people. Her love of and her enthusiasm for people was her strength and happiness. And the lives of her people were illumined by her affection and her faith in them. She found her life by giving it to others." Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied to Atlanta by his wife, the former Mary French, who is an active member of the Spelman Board of Trustees.

Founders Day speaker, Dr. Rosemary Park, President of Connecticut College, cited the danger of becoming a member or a unit of a "neutralist" group by surrendering one's individualism. She also called attention to the increase in vulgarity which is becoming more widespread throughout the country.

The responsibility for doing something about these evils. Dr. Park told the students, was theirs as educated women. Whatever field women go into, whether in the home or a profession, society is so organized that they set the tone and establish the atmosphere of the home or office, and whatever they think about these dangers is of tremendous importance, said Dr. Park. Educated women, she said, can help the baffled individual who does not know his own place and wants to find an answer, by doing all they can (1) to revive the vanishing art of reading (2) by cherishing the fun and stimulus of conversation and (3) by having an abiding faith in a living God.

RETIRING EDUCATOR

Dr. Florence M. Read

Read Retires As Spelman President

Educators "need to get their feet on the rung of reality."

Dr. Florence M. Read, brisk and bright-eyed retiring president of Spelman College, holds that firm belief.

A white educator who has had a profound impact on Negro schooling in this area, Dr. Read has developed a philosophy of education that stresses practical aspects since her graduation from Mount Holyoke College.

Outspokenly scornful of "imitation, novelty, material equipment and over-emphasis on the machinery of education—the superficialities of education," the native New Yorker ended a 26-year period as president of Spelman Tuesday.

In one of her last lectures here before her retirement she summed up that philosophy:

"Fine buildings, costly equipment, and record systems cannot equal excellent teaching."

Dr. Read will be succeeded at Spelman by Dr. Albert E. Manley, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of North Carolina College. The incoming Spelman president, who holds a doctor's degree in education from Stanford, was the first Negro to be inducted into Stanford's national education honor society, Phi Delta Kappa.

Associates at Spelman declare Dr. Read "will leave a lasting impression on our college." The retiring president took a leading part in affiliation of Spelman, Morehouse College and Atlanta University in a university plan. Trevor Anett, chairman of the Spelman College board of trustees, lauded "remarkable progress" of Spelman under Dr. Read's administration.

Dr. Read served as secretary of Reed College in Portland, Ore., before coming to Spelman. Looking back over her career as an educator, she urges students and teachers to "seek the objectives of scholarship and culture."

"The eternal things have not changed," she declared, "and neither have the purposes of life. We can learn to discriminate by reading good books, by having an appreciation for beauty, and by associating with noble and brave people in all levels of society."

Miss Florence Read Bows Out

Proud queen of the ages blest,
Pattern of womanhood,
For you there can be no rest,
You march on with the good
That their frontiers do not yield;
And pitch at nightfall never
Their camping tents, they take the field
To strut their hour forever.

The state and Atlanta will feel the keen loss of Miss Florence M. Read, retiring president of Spelman who bows out to settle in a permanent home elsewhere. President Read came to Spelman some twenty six years ago to head that fine school for girls. Soon in her career, it was found that a worthy soul was to follow in the footsteps of the lamented Packards, Harriet E. Giles and other illustrous personages, gone before.

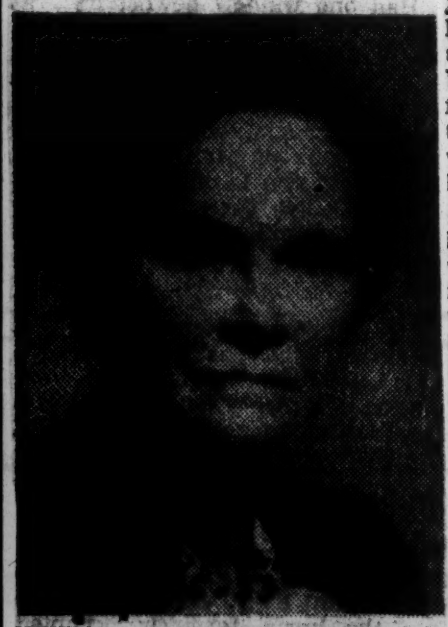
So great a character as Miss Read was soon to gather around her those kindred spirits so much devoted to the cause she espoused. This venture was to bear fruit, and all over the land may be found her testimony in the wealth of honorable womanhood.

The tributes paid Miss Read upon her retiring, the newspaper stories and editorials are but mild expressions of the admiration in which she is held.

She has made her contribution; she belongs now to history, and she marches along with others of note who gave their last full measure of devation to their generation. Her place is with the immortals.

Atlantans Pay Respect To Spelman's Retiring Prexy

More than 1,000 Atlantans turned out Tuesday evening at the Atlanta University Dormitories to pay their respects to retiring President Florence M. Read of Spelman College on the last day of her active administration.



MISS FLORENCE READ

The affair was a formal reception, sponsored by President and Mrs. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University and by President and Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College. Among the invited guests were alumni of the colleges of the Atlanta University System, members of the faculty and staffs of these institutions, colleagues in the Atlanta University Center and citizens of Atlanta.

The setting for the affair at the Dormitories was the spacious and well-appointed lounge which opened into the beautiful dining room and the music room. Adding grace and beauty to the occasion were the hand floral arrangements of yellow gladioli, calla lilies and roses created by Mrs. Virginia Akridge and her committee which included Mrs. Benjamin F. Bullock, Mrs. Juanita Burney, Mrs. A. B. McCoy and Mrs. H. H. Anderson. The orchid corsages adorning the shoulders of the guests of honor, Mrs. Clement and Mrs. Mays were also created by Mrs. Akridge and her committee.

Musical selections throughout the evening were provided by a choral group and soloists under the direction of Professor Willis Laurence James of the Spelman College department of music. Serving on this committee were the Misses and Mesdames Rebecca Jackson, Nell Henry, Maybelle Miller, Chrystine King, Barbara Jones, Lillian Mitchell, Theodora James, Jacqueline Larkins, Barbara Yancey, Vivian Stoghill, Bernice Byron, Lennie Greene, Juanita Sellers and Marcus Williams, Lawrence Weaver and Johnson Hubert.

General Chairman for the reception was Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy. Her Committee Chairmen included Miss Ella Mae Cone, Miss Florence Harris, Mrs. Menelik Jackson and Charles W. Greene. Mrs. Ernestine Brazeal was a Co-Chairman with Mrs. Murphy in the arrangements.

Assisting the hosts and hostesses were faculty and alumni of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College. Among the assistants were Mesdames and Misses Bazoline E. Usher, Charles W. Greene, T. W. Curry, Ida Jones Curry, Camilla Howard, Frankie V. Adams, Edward A. Jones, Elma Tharpe, Vaughnzeil Burch, Alphonse Hunnicutt, S. M. Nabrit, Sammye Fuller Coan, Lena Davis, Helen Gray, Ruby Wise, Virginia Hannon, Thelma Curl, Melvin Watson, A. R. Brooks, J. R. Henderson, Albert Davis, Ruth Scott Simmons, Georgia N. Dickens, Mary Ellen Brittain, Lynette Saine Bickers, Lucia James, Linn[illegible]s, Eloise Mells Martin, J. D. Edwards, Elizabeth Clifford, Wynelle Hannon, Ruth Bullock, Claire Haywood, Emistine Lyons, J. B. Harris, A. V. Jett, Charles Wardlaw, J. B. Blayton, Jenelse Walden, Carrie I. Terrill, Roselyn Days, Wilmotine Jackson, Anita Holloway, Charles Saxon, Charles Goosby, Dora McDonald, Thelma Archer, E. B. Williams, Wesley J. Lyda, Cornelia W. Gadsden, Lorraine Murray, Lucile M. Strong, Lavada Smith, Inez G. Johnson, Alice C. Foster, Lucia M. Bacote, Helene Westerfield, Celestine Billings, Gladys Powell, Josie Starks, Mildred Smith, Anabelle Jarrett, Tynie Hector Webb, Ida Wood, Hallie Brooks, Florence Hogan, Sadie Powell, Beulah Lewis, Madeline Graves, Mae Yates, Salina Shaw and L. D. Milton.

President Read's Long And Useful Career At Spelman

The retirement of President Florence Matilda Read, slated for this June, closes one of the most brilliant chapters in the annals of Negro education in this country. It breaks a golden chain of fine New England women who have come South through the years for the education of Negro women.

Among these we might name are the Packard Sisters and Harriet E. Giles, whose names were passwords in another generation in thousands of homes and communities where their contribution in fine young women was made in teachers, home-makers and leaders.

Miss Read came to Atlanta a generation ago to head Spelman an old established institution doing business in the field of female education.

During that long tenure, Miss Read has brought much worthwhile recognition to Spelman, the Negro and the South. Not only has she labored in building a great Spelman and fine womanhood, she has been interested in the civic and religious movement in this community. She has been felt as one of those unselfish persons, taking part in forward movements in the field of liberal education.

She was one of the leaders in the establishment of an affiliation of the Negro colleges in Atlanta and the Graduate school known as the Atlanta University System.

She has attracted many notables to the South and gained many fine friends for our group in the field of philantrophy.

Not soon will such a character among us be duplicated and it is with burning regret that she is to be given up in this area. We know that her interest will be with us and that her efforts will never wane in the area of gaining new and firm friends for her Spelman. We cannot appraise her worth; time and history will. She belongs to the immortals.

Looking Back 26 Years

Spelman President Will Retire With Pleasant Memories

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

Looking back on twenty-six years of service to Negro education, Miss Florence M. Read revealed yesterday that she will retire on July 1 with many "pleasant" memories and with the satisfaction of knowing that Spelman has developed into a college with recognized high standards in scholarship and character."

Miss Read was interviewed yesterday at her home on the campus of Spelman College. She spoke modestly of the accomplishments of her administration, of co-ed colleges versus all-girl schools and of the part that she played in the development of the Atlanta university system.

When Dr. Albert E. Manley becomes president of the college on July 1, Miss Read will become president emeritus. After that, Miss Read said, "my plans are indefinite." She added:

"I don't plan to stay in Atlanta."

LISTS CONTRIBUTIONS

Miss Read said that she will spend some time with a cousin in California. She was asked to point out the significant contributions her administration made to Spelman College and the Atlanta University system. Pausing momentarily Miss Read pointed to:

1. The high academic standards of the college, the records of Spelman college graduates in graduate and professional schools and "the service they (graduates) are rendering to the family, church, community and the nation."
2. The development in the physical plant of the college and the increase in its endowment.
3. The part her administration played in "helping to promote the affiliation of Spelman, Morehouse and Atlanta University" and the association of Clark, Morris Brown and Gammon in the Atlanta University system.

EX-A. U. PRESIDENT

For more than a year, Miss Read served as president of Atlanta university. She was lavish in her praise of the Atlanta University system and pointed out that it is one of the most important educational centers for Negroes in the South.

"It has great potentialities," she said, "even without regard to race."

She was queried on the "difficulties" of her administration. A twinkle lit in her eye, whisked away and she replied, with a smile:

"In retrospect, one doesn't remember the difficulties."

And the pleasant memories?

"There have been many pleasant memories, too numerous to mention," she replied.

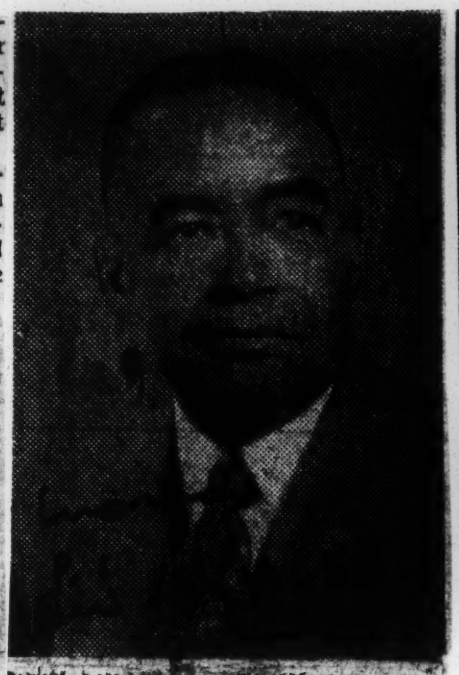
CONFERS WITH SUCCESSOR

The Spelman college president said she and her successor, Doctor Manley "conferred with reference to such plans that need to be made before the end of the year." She said that Dr. Manley will visit the college this spring.

Turning to the question of all-girl colleges, Miss Read observed:

Spelman as a college for women.

"I believe in colleges for women. There is an important place for And there is a place for co-educational schools, too."

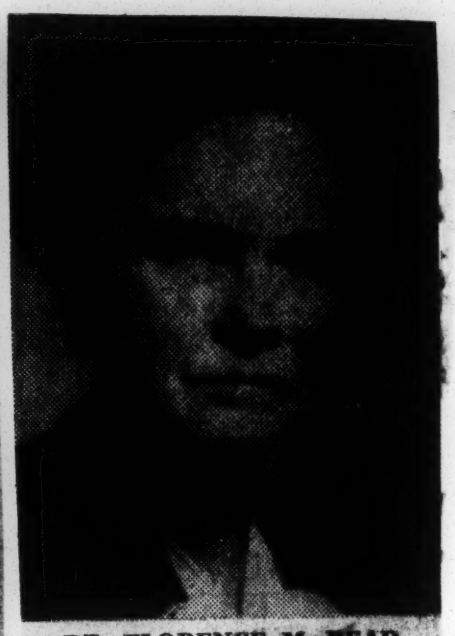


NEW SPELMAN PREXY — Doctor Albert E. Manley, dean of North Carolina College, has been named president of Spelman College to succeed Dr. Florence M. Read who will retire in June.

The retiring president said that all-girl schools develop (1) self-reliance and (2) a "professional attitude that they (students) are not so likely to get in a co-ed school."

Miss Read concluded:

"The records of graduates who have gone on to graduate and professional study indicate the high quality of academic work offered by the college and the service they are rendering to family, church, community and nation is a matter of pride to the college."



DR. FLORENCE M. READ

Read who will retire at the end of the present college year. Trevor Arnett, chairman of the Spelman College Board of Trustees, announced recently from his winter residence in Claremont, California.

Dean Manley has a broad educational background. He was graduated from Johnson C. Smith University, cum laude, in 1930. His field of concentration in college were physics and mathematics. He holds the Master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University and a doctor's degree in Education conferred by Stanford University in 1946. While a student at Stanford University, he became the first Negro to be inducted into the university's national education honor society, Phi Delta Kappa fraternity.

Dr. Manley, who is 45 years old, has been engaged in educational work for the past 21 years, first as high school teacher and principal in Asheville, North Carolina, and later as state inspector of Negro high schools under the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction. After his leave of absence in 1943 to pursue work toward the doctorate, under a grant from the General Education Board, he accepted a position at North Carolina College in 1946, as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and professor of Education. Following the death of the late president, Dr. James E. Shepard, in November, 1947, Dr. Manley was named chairman as a three member interim committee that administered the affairs of the college until Dr. Shepard's successor was named.

North Carolina Dean To Succeed Retiring Prexy

Dr. Albert Manley First Man To Hold Top Job At Spelman

Dr. Albert E. Manley, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina, has been elected president of Spelman College to succeed Dr. Florence M.

Spelman's Dr. Read Will Retire in June

Dr. Florence M. Reid will retire as president of Spelman College here in June and will be succeeded by Dr. Albert E. Manley, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of North Carolina College, Trevor Arnett, chairman of the Spelman College Board of Trustees, announced Tuesday.

Dr. Read, a native of New York state, will end a 26-year period as president of Spelman on her retirement June 30. A graduate of Mount Holyoke College, she served as secretary of Reed College in Portland, Ore., before coming to Spelman.

Dr. Manley, 45, a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University, took his master's degree at Columbia University and holds a doctor's degree in education from Stanford University. While a student at Stanford, Dr. Manley became the first Negro to be inducted into the university's national education honor society, Phi Delta Kappa.

Dr. Manley served as state inspector of North Carolina Negro high schools before taking the post of dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., in 1946.

Following death of the late president of North Carolina Colterim committee that administered college affairs until a new president was named.

Arnett, in an announcement from his winter home in Claremont, Calif., lauded "remarkable progress" of Spelman under Dr. Read's administration. He pointed out that Spelman is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and is on the approved list of the Association of American Universities.

Dr. Read took a leading part in affiliation of Spelman, Morehouse College and Atlanta University in a university plan, Arnett said. After the affiliation was under way, Clark College, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary became associated with the Atlanta University Center as co-operating institutions.

EDUCATOR RETIRES
Dr. Florence M. Read

Dr. Manley Elected Spelman President

Miss Read Will Retire In June After 26 Years

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Albert E. Manley, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of North Carolina College, Durham, N.C., has been elected president of Spelman College to succeed Dr. Florence M. Reid who will retire at the end of the present college year, Trevor Arnett, chairman of the Spelman Board of Trustees, has announced.

Dean Manley was graduated from Johnson C. Smith university in 1930, concentrating on physics and mathematics.

He holds the Master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and a doctor's degree in Education conferred by Stanford University in 1946. At Stanford he became the first colored student to be inducted into the university's national education honor society, Phi Delta Kappa fraternity.

Spelman President

Dr. Albert E. Manley, dean of the undergraduate college of arts and sciences at North Carolina College, Durham, who was named president of Spelman College, Atlanta, this week, and becomes the first man and the first colored person to head the famed Georgia women's college.

Taught In Asheville

Dr. Manley, 45, has been engaged in educational work for the past 21 years, first as high school teacher and principal in Asheville, N.C, and later as state inspector of colored high schools under the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction.

After his leave of absence in 1943 to pursue work toward the doctorate, under a grant from the General Education Board, he accepted a position at North Carolina College in 1946, as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and professor of Education.

Following the death of the late president, Dr. James E. Shepard, in November, 1947, Dr. Manley was named chairman of a three-member interim committee that administered the affairs of the College until Dr. Shepard's successor was named.

Married In 1943

In 1943, Dr. Manley married Dorothy Shepard of Durham, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Shepard and the late Dr. Charles H. Shepard, the former superintendent of Lincoln Hospital. Mrs. Manley, a graduate of Fisk University and the Hampton Institute Library School, is active in civic organizations of Durham.

Miss Read, who will retire, June 30, has served as president of Spelman College for 26 years. During her administration, the college has made remarkable progress, Mr. Arnett stated, with reference to academic standards, financial resources, and physical plant.

In the last five years, additional land has been acquired; a new Health and Recreation Building with an up - to - date swimming pool has been erected; and a dormitory, beautiful in design and equipment, built in memory of Mrs. Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, has just been completed.

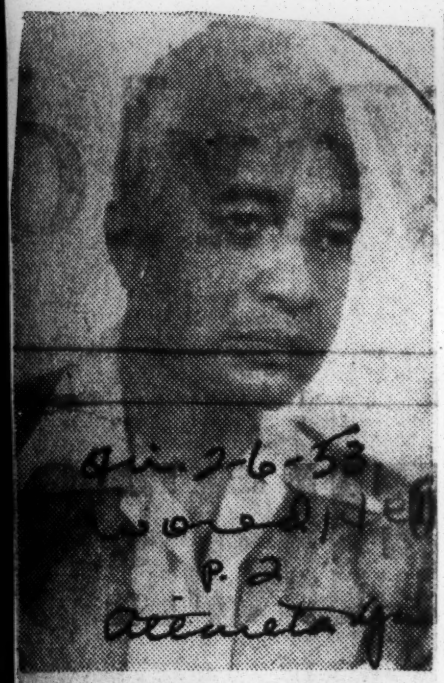
Stillman College To Get $1,000,000

Southern Presbyterians have raised $2,050,731 to be used in educational and evangelistic work among Negroes, it was announced yesterday.

Half of the money raised will go to Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, the denomination's only Negro college. The other million dollars will be used to develop congregations among Negroes, the announcement said.

The campaign to raise money for Negro work was launched May 17, with a goal of $2,000,000 by Sept. 1, but the amount was over-subscribed in less than two months.

The campaign was conducted under the leadership of an assembly-wide committee headed by three lay chairmen. These are: The Rev. P. D. Miller, Atlanta; R. A. Farnsworth, Winston-Salem, and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Richmond, Va. Headquarters was set up in Atlanta with the Rev. Richard R. Potter as director.



DR. JAMES O. HOPSON

Dr. Hopson Named Acting Dean Of Talladega College

TALLADEGA, Ala.—(SNS)—Dr. James O. Hopson has been named acting dean of Talladega College.

The anouncement was made here Tuesday, February 3 by the office of Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of the 86-year-old institution. Mr. Hopson, temporarily fills the deanship which was left vacant when Dean James T. Cater, was virtually retired last year in a faculty reorganization. He was pulled down to professor, retired for two years, after which his retirement becomes final.

Dr. Hopson directs the Talladega Little Theatre and has been connected with the college for 10 years. He is president of the Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Art. He is a native of Pittsburgh Pa. and holds a doctorate from the University of Pittsburgh.

In the same faculty shake-up which saw the dismissal of Dr. A. D. Beittel as president, Dr. Gray an Alabama-born 1929 Talladega graduate emerged as the institution's eight but first Negro president.

Two-Day Program Marks Inauguration Of New President

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Inaugural week, April 8-10, will bring a series of events and many guests to Talladega College. On Wednesday, April 8, divisional meetings of the Board of Home Missions and of the executive committee (Dr. Gray, chairman) of the Congregational-Christian Churches will be held during the day.

The Little Theatre will present Arthur Miller's All My Sons in De Forest Chapel, Wednesday evening. The cast, now in rehearsal, features four leading players: Jacqueline Guinn, Cleveland, Ohio; Aeronita Belle, Houston, Tex.; Roland Yates, Tampa, Fla.; Malbour Watson, Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

ON THURSDAY, April 9, morning and afternoon sessions of an Educational Conference will be open to guests and the college family in DeForest Chapel. The theme of the conference is Higher Education and Problems of Contemporary Civilization.

At 8:00 P. M., the music department and choir directed by Frank Harrison will present a concert in DeForest Chapel.

Inaugural ceremonies will begin at 2:00 P. M., on Friday, April 10. Among the visiting college presidents expected in honor of Dr. Gray is Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, recently inaugurated president of New York City College.

A reception will be held in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gray at 4:00 P. M.

Visitors and alumni are invited to all events except board meetings.

Dr. Gray Ridicules False Basis Of Judging People

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College, ripped isolationism, politically and racially, in his Periclean Club forum speech last Friday night at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The Alabama-born eighth and first Negro president of Talladega College ,discussing the "Basis of World Understanding," said it rested upon (1) the recognition of the inescapable dependence of all men; (2) the profound fact of the universal dignity of every human being and (3) the dynamic requirements of the spirit.

He stressed the point that more consideration must be placed upon the worth and value of man instead of material things, dollars, atom bombs, and guns.

Dr. Gray ridiculed the false basis of judging groups and individuals, seeking to classify them on the basis of pigmentation, family background, education, achievements and accomplishments, and economic possessions. "Color is the caner at the heart of America," he said.

"The most important, urgent thing for world understanding is right relations," the guest speaker declared. He surveyed the "dark side to the subject of world understanding" by relating that there are millions of people who have never had enough to eat, who are sick, without faith. He said that it must be recognized that the person who lives in the palace and the one who resides in a hut; those living in splendor create anxiety and confusion.

He raised the question, a state of affairs like this, what can bring sanity, balance and understanding. His answer was that by each nation and individual recognizing the interdependence, dignity and spirit of man, such a goal was possible.

His speech was 36 minutes long. In it he questioned the soundness of a highest level political leader who suggested during the presidential campaign to "Let Asians fight Asians." He said that Chester Bowles, retired Ambassador to India, won friends for American by simple acts of sending his kids to the Indian school, having them ride bicycles instead of going in fine automobiles to school and by inviting Indian children to parties in the Embassy. He said it was regrettable that a change in administration ended the services of a man like Bowles. In passing, he noted that it was one of the darker races on whom the American Army dropped the first atom bomb.

The guest speaker said one could not make a friend out of a man he looks down on by giving him some money. He suggested it would take more than dollar to win understanding for Americans abroad. He saw the treatment of minorities in this country as part of the problem necessiating solution as a step to world understanding.

"Nobody achieves anything by himself. There is no such thing as a self-made man or a man pulling himself up by his own bootstraps." He cited this to point out the false thinking of people. "Nobody goes to prison alone. Nobody goes to college along." Some helps to make another whatever he is," speaker suggested.

He suggested that some nations act like there is nobody else in the world but them and that the biggest country is just as helpless as the smallest country. "There can never be an isolation or nations nor of race,' Dr. Gray declared.

"Nobody is going to be what he ought to be until every one can be what he ought to be."

On the race question he said, "The majority is not to sneak off and become a success without us."

The guest speaker was introduced by Mrs. Mabel L. Neely. Mrs. S. J. Jordan, Periclean Club president, expressed appreciations. The Fairfield Industrial High School Choir under the direction of Miss Cornelia Perry furnished music. The Rev. Luke Beard, host pastor, gave the invocation and the benediction.

Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy presented the essay winners, their coaches and principals.

Recognized by Mrs. Jordan were Dr. J. King Chandler III, president of Daniel Payne College; Dean B. B. Hardy of Stillman College and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. She also presented the members of the host club.

8TH TALLADEGA PRESIDENT:

Dr. Gray Installed

TALLADEGA, Ala. (ANP) —Dr. Arthur D. Gray last week was formally installed as the eighth president of Talladega College during week-long ceremonies at the 86-year old institution.

The former pastor of Good Shepherd Congregational church in Chicago officially became president Friday, April 10. He succeeds Dr. Buell Gallagher, now president of City College of New York.

In his acceptance speech, Dr. Gray traced the history of the church-related institution. His subject was "The Vocation of the Church-Related College." In his address, he compared the church school to the tax supported school. Among other things, he said:

"The distinctive vocation of the church-related college stem's out of its insight into the meaning of the nature of the education process. It not only sees the educational process as an instrument for the enlargement of man's total life—it is also freest to employ this instrument.

"The tax-supported school can only give lip service, it any, to the moral and spiritual aspects of our heritage. To be sure, the church-related college is not fully engaged upon its task. In some instances, it is not even aware of its vocation.

"However, this may be, the majesty and the validity of this aspect of education is clearly before us. Life is not mastered by mind alone. Knowledge must have a character and the mind of spirit. The spiritual and intellectual enlargement of the whole man is both journey and destination. This is our reason for existence."

Other Speakers

The Educational Conference which preceded the inauguration featured two outstanding speakers, Dr. Howard W. Hintz, of Brooklyn College, New York, and Oliver J. Caldwell, assistant commissioner for international education, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.

Others who appeared on the Educational Conference program included:

Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe, of the Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University; F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Bahadur Singh, counsellor of the Indian Embassy, and Walter G. Daniel, of the office of education, Federal Security Agency.

DR. GRAY BECOMES TALLADEGA HEAD

Alumnus Is Inducted as Eighth President of College—First Negro Chosen for Post

BY JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TALLADEGA, Ala., April 10—Dr. Arthur Douglass Gray was inaugurated today as the eighth president of Talladega College in academic ceremonies on the campus beforee 500 students, faculty members, visiting educators and delegates from thirty-three colleges and universities.

The new president is an alumnus of Talladega and the first Negro to head the college since it was founded in 1867 by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church. He also is a graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary and prior to accepting the college presidency was pastor of the Congregational Christian Church of the Good Shepherd in Chicago.

Talladega has an inter-racial faculty and its doors are open to students of any race. For several years there have been white students enrolled at Talladega as both regular and exchange students from non-Southern areas.

Dr. Gray, in his inaugural address, stressed the role of the small church-related college in giving to a free society "a broader view of its total cultural heritage and the realization that a guided missile and a guided heart are not the same."

He also asserted that "some of the loudest advocates of academic freedom are in reality enemies of the free society," and added that freedom could not be defended "by the use of undemocratic methods, nor can it be maintained apart from moral responsibility."

Dr. Gray urged educators associated with church-related colleges to spurn the assertion that "their sun has set" and give positive emphasis to developing a recognition of their "special responsibility in training pioneers in new frontiers of thought, which is primarily a moral and spiritual undertaking."

He decried the "current tendency to make a whipping boy of the specialist in our educational training programs." It is "absurd to think that our highly technical society can dispense with the specialist," he added.

"My quarrel is not with specialization, but with ill-trained specialists," Dr. Gray declared. "The abysmal ignorance of specialists outside their own fields is the scandal of our democratic society.

"It is not enough to know the last word about war or engineering, there must also be knowledge about the other realities of the world in which we now live. It is the unique task of the church-related college to provide the faith which knowledge requires to enable it to evaluate the heritage which is ours."

The presentation of the president-elect at the opening of the inaugural ceremonies was made by Dr. Donald P. Cottrell, Dean of Education at Ohio State University. The formal investiture was made by George W. Crawford, attorney from New Haven, Conn., chairman of the Talladega College board of trustees.

Among the college presidents attending the ceremony were Hollis F. Price of LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University; Dr. Hardy Liston, Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Joseph F. Drake, Alabama A. & M. College; Dr. James A. Colston, Knoxville College; Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and Dr. George W. Gore Jr., Florida A. & M. College.

Among members of the board of trustees on hand were Judge Hubert T. Delaney of the Domestic Relations Court, Charles M. Bliss, Bank of New York, the Rev. Dr. William F. Frazier and Dr. Phillip M. Widenhouse, all of New York City; Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Chicago; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, Ala., and D. Jane Ellen McAllister, Vicksburg, Miss.

Stay South, work for race, Talladega graduates urged

TALLADEGA, Ala., May 28—A Birmingham Negro attorney has called on Talladega College graduates to "accept the challenge of the new South—a garden spot that can prove to the entire world that a free democracy is essentially a faith of freedom of equality of human dignity and brotherhood."

Calling on Southern Negroes to throw off the "defeatist attitude that the people are stronger than we," Atty. Arthur D. Shores told graduates that the South we knew before World War II is almost non-existent.

"The race problem is melting away in the face of world opinion and efforts of the Negro to obtain recognition as a first-class citizen," Shores said. "There has been reemphasis on the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and new meaning and emphasis given to the 14th Amendment; there have been tremendous industrial developments, a rising standard of living, increasing Negro urbanization, increasing articulation of the Negro in national and local politics, and the rise of the "new Negro," all of which are hastening the changes."

Atty. Shores pointed out that only five Southern universities, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, still do not admit Negro students, and predicted that those doors would be opened "within a much shorter time than many of us anticipate."

He also predicted that the Supreme Court would rule segregation to be a violation of the United States Constitution, and "On that day the South will move swiftly toward a realization of a greater racial brotherhood.

Administrators At Talladega

TALLADEGA, Ala. —A meeting of the Administrators' Conference of American Missionary Association Colleges was held at Talladega College in mid-November.

The Conference, which follows acter, which we value so highly, is an informal pattern meets annually to discuss problems and plans shared by all the colleges. Its major emphasis is that of looking toward and improving for the future.

Discussions and achievements in recent years have included program planning; the establishment of specialization centers in certain of the schools, such as Fisk; consideration of an exchange teacher program, and provision for exchange of graduate students; cooperative purchasing and the establishment of a budget conference for presidents, treasurers and business managers. One center of discussion in the 1953 meeting was accreditation.

Administrators attending the conference at Talladega were Dr. Phillip M. Widenhouse, executive secretary of the A. M. A.; Dr. Albert Dent and Dr. Robert Thornton, president and dean of Dillard University; Dr. W. H. Jones, vice president of Tillotson College, Houston, Texas; Dr. Harold Warren, president, and Dean A. A. Branch of Tougaloo College, Mississippi; Dr. George N. Redd, dean of Fisk University; Dr. Paul Collins, dean of Le Moyne College Memphis, Tennessee; and President Arthur D. Gray, Acting Dean James O. Hopson, and Dean of Guidance Broadus Butler, Talladega College.

Talladega

Receiving Charter—Dr. Arthur D. Gray (left) receives the charter of Talladega College from Dr. George W. Crawford, chairman of the Talladega board of trustees. Dr. Gray becomes the eighth president, and the first Negro president of the college.

First Negro President

Talladega College Hails Dr. A. D. Gray

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier News Editor)

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Talladega College, a center of refinement and culture, honored one of its favorite sons here last Friday. Dr. Arthur Douglass Gray was inaugurated eighth president of the historic institution during impressive ceremonies held in DeForest Chapel.

History was made here on this beautiful, tree-lined campus when the distinguished Dr. Gray stepped forward to accept full responsibilities as chief executive of the 86-year-old college.

He is the first Negro and first graduate of Talladega to assume this high post.

Dr. Gray moved into the president's office of Talladega last September, succeeding Dr. A. D. Beittel. He came here from Chicago where he served as pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd since 1944.

He is a 1929 graduate of Talladega and at one time served for two years as assistant to the president of Talladega and as alumni director.

* * *

THE PROCESSIONAL began at 2 P. M., moving from the library to DeForest Chapel. Dr. Philip M. Widenhouse, general secretary of the American Missionary Association, delivered the invocation. The college choir under the expert direction of Prof. Frank Harrison, rendered an anthem, "I Believe in One God."

The act of inauguration was conducted by Dr. Donald P. Cottrell, dean of Ohio State University, who presented Dr. Gray, and by Dr. George W. Crawford, chairman of the Talladega College board of trustees.

Dr. Crawford officially declared the mild-mannered Dr. Gray president of Talladega after presenting to him the chain and seal used by the college twenty years ago, and the charter and other historic documents.

"The trustees of Talladega rejoice that they are able to place this college in such capable hands," Dr. Crawford told the new president.

GREETINGS TO Dr. Gray were made by James Mullen, student council president; Charles H. Haynes, professor of history; Mrs. Eula Cokely, professor of elementary education; Dr. J. C. Blair, of the State Department of Education; Dr. Howard Stone Anderson, president of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, and Robert Cashman, moderator of the Congregational and Christian Churches.

Benediction was delivered by Dr. Joseph F. Drake, president of Alabama A. and M. College.

Following inaugural ceremonies the president's reception was held in the president's home. Alumni staged a reunion Friday night in Seymour Lounge.

In his masterful inaugural address, President Gray discussed: "The Vocation of the Church-Related College."

"Education, like every other instrumentality of free men, faces the dilemma of crisis and hope. The crisis side of the dilemma is self evident," he said.

"Our dilemma of crisis and hope is climaxed in our pursuit of peace through preparation for total war. The number of young people who must spend their normal college years in military service steadily mounts. This calls for a re-examination of our whole educational system. It is a sober fact that we now live in a world where the hydrogen bomb is the barometer of human hopes and values.

"We live in an age in which the church-related college is no longer taken for granted. There was a time when it had no serious rival for the loyalties of men. That day has passed. There was a time when its Christian concept of education for free men was cherished. It is no longer cherished. Many accept its bounty and spurn its faith. Only the naive think of America as a 'Christian nation' or of Western civilization as a 'Christian civilization.' We might as well face the fact that the church-related college is engaged in a life and death struggle.

"Not the least among our foes are budgets that won't balance. The majority of liberal arts colleges are operating in the red. The church-related college is no exception. Following the lead of the United Negro College Fund cooperative fund raising plans are being launched in twenty states. The day has passed when the college president playing a lone hand can beat the bushes and flush enough financial game to keep the college family on a steady diet, while other college families look askance at their presidents for failure to bring the bacon home.

"Upon what then, are we dependent for our survival? There are some who advocate the abandonment of our historic role holding that we must adjust ourselves to the realities and enter into competition with tax-supported institutions by straining every resource to make ourselves small-scale reproductions of these schools. In opposition to this point of view, I want to speak in support of the idea that our salvation depends not upon the apostasy of aping, but upon fidelity to the vocation which is ours. Let us have no part in the assertion that the sun of the private and church-related college has set. Neither should we of the so-called Negro colleges of the South fear and oppose the integrated school. Conversely, let us work ardently for the day of its full realization knowing that some of us are as qualified to be integrated as some of them.

"Whatever common methods and goals we share with secular institutions, and they are many, the distinctive vocation of the church-related college is to be the enlarger of man's total life. In other words, we have the special responsibility of developing pioneers in new frontiers of thought. That, I hold, is primarily a moral and spiritual undertaking."

Educators on Talladega Panel

An educational conference was conducted Thursday in DeForest Chapel in connection with the inauguration of Dr. Arthur Gray as eighth president of historic Talladega College.

Featured speakers were Dr. Howard W. Hintz of Brooklyn College, Bahadur Singh, counsellor of the Indian Embassy, and Oliver J. Caldwell, assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education of the Office of Education in Washington, D. C.

Discussion chairmen were Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. Walter G. Daniel of the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

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DR. SAMUEL C. KINCHELOE of the University of Chicago presided at both sessions of the conference.

"The highest function of the college is to produce good persons," declared Dr. Hintz. In order to produce good persons, Dr. Hintz stressed the development of two important qualities: "love of man and love of truth."

"To have a true democracy, we must train the leaders of tomorrow," Mr. Singh told his audience. "It is the pattern of society that has made democracy meaningless," he said.

Mr. Caldwell's discussion concerned primarily with what education might do to help the American people meet their international responsibilities. In this respect, he said American educators have a tremendous obligation.

Mr. Caldwell was born in Foochow, China, of American parents.

Talladega Choir Makes Big Hit

Frank Harrison proved himself the true artist and master director Thursday evening in DeForest Chapel on the beautiful campus of Talladega as he coaxed soul-touching music from the seventy-eight-voice college choir.

Mr. Harrison heads the Talladega department of music.

The tall, dignified Harrison and his brilliant students presented an evening of music, a program that drew long and sincere applause.

The evening of music was one of the highlights of the three-day inaugural ceremonies staged for Dr. Arthur Gray, new president of the college.

* * *

MR. HARRISON was ably assisted at the piano by Rose Marie Rushin and Evelyn Daniel and at the organ by Roland Braithwaite.

The evening of music was well timed and perfectly executed. First section of the program offered Lessie Weaver and Daphne Duval at the organ; a difficult piano solo by Ada Marie Jarnagin, and two bass solos by Edward Gant. Each of these was well accepted by the capacity audience. ....

The Harrison-directed Talladega Choir was marvelous, one of the best ever seen on any college campus.

The audience sat in rapt attention as the choir rendererd "Song of Destiny," "My Spirit Sang All Day," "Madam Jeanette," and "Go Down Death."

"Song of Destiny" was an excellent rendition and "Go Down Death, which featured Doris Chatmon on the drums, was one of those exciting numbers that sent sensations through one's body.

Clyde Miller, tenor, also was featured.

Talladega Players Thrill Audience

Under the expert direction of Dr. James O. Hudson, director of dramatics at Talladega College, the Little Theatre of Talladega staged "All My Sons" in a flawless manner last Wednesday night in DeForest Chapel.

The play was the first public affair given on the quiet campus in connection with inaugural ceremonies of President Arthur D. Gray.

* * *

THE PLAY was a powerful indictment against war profiteering at the expense of U. S. Air Force pilots.

Jacqueline Guinn, a senior, of Cleveland, Ohio, left a sick bed to star in the role of Kate Keller. She was excellent in her important appearance on the stage.

Roland Yates, Malbour Watson and Aeronita Bell also handled their heavy roles exceedingly well.

Others rounding out the fine cast trained by Dr. Hopson were William Davis, William Nesbitt, Ella Law, Theodore Meadows, Clarice Horton and John Morrow Jr.

The production staff consisted of sixty-eight Talladega students.

Role Of College Cited By Gray At Inauguration

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
Editor, Birmingham World

TALLADEGA COLLEGE, Talladega, Ala. — (SNS) — "The distinctive vocation of the church-related college is to be the enlarger of man's total life ..... (with) ..... the special responsibility of developing pioneers in new frontiers of thought."

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, eighth and first Negro president of Talladega College in his inaugural address Friday, April 10 gave the foregoing definition of the mission of the church-connected liberal arts college.

He also pointed out that "Education...faces the dilema of crisis and hope," namely:

(1) "...The current controversy over academic freedom...(in which) ...some of the loudest advocates of academic freedom are in reality enemies of the free society. They undermine the foundation upon which it rests. Freedom cannot be defended by the use of undemocratic methods, nor can it be maintained apart from moral responsibility."

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

"I believe in freedom of speech...for others as well as for myself," said the new president. He added, "I have convictions on all of the major issues of life and I intend to state them in the fairest and most responsibile way I can. I expect the teachers and students of Talladega to do likewise."

Crisis number two is "our deification of machines and gadgets...A guided missle and a guided heart are not the same."

This (3) "dilema of crisis and hope is climaxed in our pursuit of peace through preparation for total war...This calls for a re-examination of our whole educational system. It is a sober fact that we now live in a world where the hydrogen bomb is the barometer of human hopes and values."

Subject of his speech was "The Vocation of the Church-Related College."

He suggested that the church-assisted college has an emphasis to stress and a role to play separate from the secular institutions of learning.

SERIOUS RIVAL

"We live," the eighth president observed, "in an age in which the church related college is no longer taken for granted. There was a time when it had no serious rival for the loyalities of men. That day has passed. There was a time when the Christian concept of education for free men was cherished. It is no longer cherished. Many accept its bounty and spurn its faith. Only the naive think of America as a 'Christian nation' or of Western civilization as a 'Christian civilization'. We might as well face the fact that the church-related college is engaged in a life and death struggle."

Among the foes of the church-linked college, "are budgets that won't balance. The majority of liberal arts colleges are operating in the red."

He rejected the idea of survival by entering into competition with the tax-supported college by making "ourselves small-scale reproduction of these (state-provided) schools." Dr. Gray placed himself on the side of "the idea that our salvation depends not upon the apostasy of aping but to the fidelity to the vocation which is ours."

"Let us have no part in the assertion that the aim of the private and church-related college must be. Neither should we of the so-called Negro colleges of the South fear and oppose the integrated school. Conversely, let us work ardently for the day of its full realization knowing that some of us are as qualified to be integrated as some of them."

To his concept of the liberal arts college as "the enlarger of man's total life he added that" the education we impart must be the enabling of students to know, evaluate, uphold, and extend the total heritage of free men."

CHIEF ANTAGONIST

"Over-specialization, fragmentation and disunity," he said, are the chief antagonist of this kind of education. However, he conceded a proper place for specialization in the scheme of education. "In our singletrack obsession to become specialist, we have failed to become persons. The abysmal ignorance of specialist outside of their own field is the scandal of our democratic society. It is also a commentary upon the short-sightedness of education in general. It is absurd to think that our highly technical society can dispense with specialist. We need not see as our model the 'point after touchdown' specialist, but we are required to give men and women the technical skills needed for competent mastery of the vocation. My quarrel is not with specialization, but with ill-trained specialist. We know how to develop skilled technicians, but have failed miserably in producing responsible, integrated persons."

"The character of knowledge is as important as the content of knowledge...Our backwardness in the field of race or human relations cannot be attributed to a lack of information. As a result of countless studies and surveys we know as much about race as we do about anything. Cold facts... cannot kindle the fire of brotherly action. It just isn't true that if people know each other they will love or even tolerate each other.

"In fact, just the opposite can be true. Modern psychology simply gives academic prestige to a truth announced centuries ago but our Judeo-Christian faith; that underneath the surface of life there are demoniac forces which knowledge alone cannot exercise. Knowledge of ethics does not insure ethical behavior. Neither library nor laboratory can immunize against gnorance. Understanding of law is often used to circuvment law."

"It is the unique task of the church-related colleges to provide the faith which knowledge requires to enable it to evaluate the heritage which is ours.'

"We talk much today about educating the whole man, but are seriously remiss in bringing before him all of the live options of history. Indispensable to a literate people is knowledge of our inheritance, acquaintance with our contemporary institutions, and understanding of the nature, methods, achivements and limitations of the natural and social sciences."

"There is virtual unanimity of belief," Dr. Gray asserted, "that acquaintance with man's total heritage is valid goal of education for free men...Education which bipasses religion is mis-education because it ignorance or fact of life and history...Ultimates lie behind every human experience...The democratic process about which we talk so much and which is so vital to our American way of life is a spiritual concept...Unless education has a goal beyond vocation its embarkation is in vain. Only an informed faith can set upon a valid pilgrimage in life."

"The tax-supported school," Dr. Gray declared, "can only give lip service, if any, to the moral and spiritual aspects of our heritage. To be sure, the church-related college is not fully engaged upon its task. In some instances, it is not even aware of its vocation."

"Knowledge must have a character and the mind a spirit. The spiritual and intellectual enlargement of the whole man is both journey and destination. This is our vocation. This is our reason for existence."

125 School Principals In Tennessee Conference

NASHVILLE—More than 125 principals, representing nearly all the state of Tennessee, convened at Tennessee State university for a principal conference July 6-17.

Jointly sponsored by the Southern Education Foundation and the State Department of Education, the conference was directed by Dr. Charity M. Mance, Tennessee State university professor of education and psychology and constultant on teacher education.

Dr. C. Charity

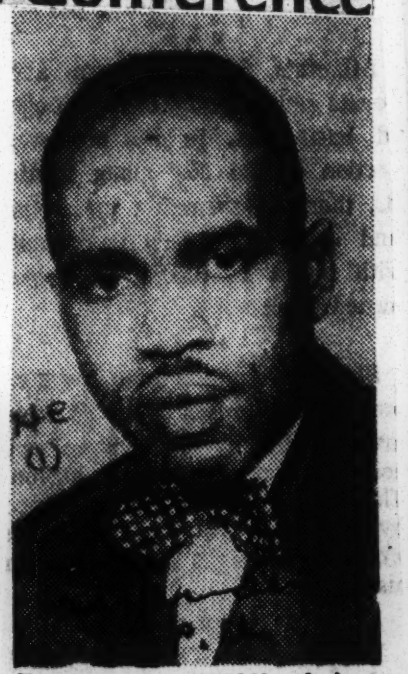
The primary aim of the conference was to organize a principals' study council to serve as a medium through which principals may work cooperatively on local school problems.

Cite Advantages

Dr. Truman Pierce, director of the Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration and professor of education, Peabody College, Nashville; Dr. A. D. Albright, co-director of SSCPEA, also professor at Peabody, and W. E. Turner, State Director of colored education, presented different aspects and advantages of principals' study councils.

Primary to the organization of the study councils, several purposes were formulattd and adopted. The council aims to promote better relations among principals as leaders with other professional groups; to con duct and/or affect educational experimentation and other types of research on common problems, and to serve as a medium of exchange for research findings.

Staff consultants for the conference were Lee L. Campbell visiting professor from Knoxville college, J. O. Perpender, Lane college; N. O. Crippend, Tennessee State university and W. E. Turner.



BENSON L. DUTTON, chairman of the School of Engineering, Tennessee State university, Nashville, has been invited to participate in a conference of the National Manpower Council at Arden House, Harriman campus, Columbia university, Harriman, N. Y., Oct. 7-11. A native of Philadelphia, Dutton has headed the Tennessee State school of engineering since its establishment in 1951.

Boley Girl Is Engineer Now

Maurine Y. Lee, of Boley, Okla., first lady engineering graduate, cheerily recollects problems that are no longer problems with her male classmates for she is now the proud possessor of the sheepskin that represents her Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering at Tennessee State University in Nashville, Tenn.

(Clanton Ill Photo)

Name Athletic Field After Educator

Tenn. State U.'s First Prexy, W. J. Hale, to Be Memorialized

By CATHERINE L. SMITH

NASHVILLE—William Jasper Hale, first president of Tennessee State University, and chief administrator for three and one-half years, will be honored when the university athletic field becomes the W. J. Hale Stadium, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

William J. Hale, 36, principal of St. Elmo High School of Chattanooga, was recommended as president of the newly chartered normal school by State Supt. R. L. Jones, member of the State Board of Education.

"Professor Hale was made president of this institution before a single cornerstone was laid or a single brick placed in the wall," commented Past Commissioner of Education, P. L. Harned in an address.

WHEN THE institution opened its doors June 19, 1912, with an enrollment of 248 students, there were only three buildings, a handful of rocks, and a pioneer educator's dream.

The continuous expansion of the "college on the hill" was due to the inordinate sense of business acumen that was one of the more dynamic traits of past-president Hale.

At the beginning of the school's operation, Davidson County appropriated $80,000 and Hale guaranteed $20,000 from the Negro people of Nashville for buildings. The State of Tennessee followed suit and appropriated $87,000 more.

In 1922, under Hale's administration, the normal school was raised to the status of a four-year teachers college, and was empowered to grant the bachelor's degree. The first degree class in June, 1924, graduated eight students and the next year saw the enrollment of 1,173 an increase of 300 per cent from the original enrollment of 248.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE of Mr. Hale's aggressiveness was in 1925, when the General Education Board appropriated $100,000 for the Agricultural and Industrial State Normal College.

President Hale guaranteed an additional $65,000 from the Negro citizens on condition that the State Legislature appropriate $160,000 for additional buildings. The total of $325,000 for these buildings enlarged the physical plant from three to fourteen structures.

The growth, development and influence of the institution continued under the hands of President Hale, and under his successor, Dr. W. S. Davis, Tennessee State University has become known as one of the most progressive state institutions.

AWARDED THE Harmon Foundation Medal in 1930, in recognition of his services toward Negro education in the South, Mr. Hale was commended in an editorial of the East Tennessee News, which said, "President Hale has rendered efficient and unselfish service in a most vigorous manner to the Negro citizenship of Tennessee and the Southland.

Sixty-eight years of age when he ended his earthly career in 1944, President Hale is survived by his widow, the former Hattie K. Hodgkins, and three children: Gwendolyn, daughter, and William Jr. and Edward, sons.

Tennessee State University

Down in Nashville, Tenn., on the campus of **Tennessee State University,** they are beginning to call the newly dedicated $1,500,000 gymnasium and health building the little **Madison Square Garden.** It was officially dedicated the day before Thanksgiving and the event attracted dignitaries and newspapermen from all over the country.

With **President W. S. Davis** in the saddle, Tennessee State unreeled attraction after attraction for three days last week. First, there was **Dorothy Maynor** in a concert on Tuesday night to officially usher in homecoming activities. Wednesday saw the dedication of the ultra-modern gym, breaking of ground for a new agricultural building, naming the $100,000 poultry farm for retired sports editor **Frank (Fay) Young** of Chicago, and naming the football stadium after the late **President W. J. Hale.** Wednesday night, President and **Mrs. Davis** entertained visiting newspapermen.

Thanksgiving morning found the **alumni** breakfasting in the university cafeteria and then a gala parade which featured **Tennessee and Kentucky** bands and six high school bands. Thursday afternoon the Tennessee Tigers trounced Kentucky and Thursday night the floor of the new gym was turned over to dancers who cavorted to the tunes of **Buddy Johnson's** band.

In between all of this there were receptions and cocktail parties and a big sendoff for **Tennessee Coach Henry Arthur Kean.** Friends gifted him with a "98" Oldsmobile and his nice wife was surprised with a **ranch mink stole.**

It was an enjoyable Thanksgiving week at Tennessee State University.

Tenn. State's Poultry Plant Named for Scribe

Game Enthusiast 'Fay' Young Gave Funds for Colleges

By CATHERINE L. SMITH

NASHVILLE—Tennessee State University's Mammoth dedication and homecoming exercises will feature a merited tribute in the naming of its $104,000 poultry plant for the Negro dean of sports and game fowl enthusiast, Frank (Fay) Young.

Veteran sports writer Young conceived the idea many years ago that there was a specific need for greater variety of fowl in land-grant colleges.

Recognizing this need and because of his love for this hobby, he began to donate foundation stock out of his own earnings to several land-grant colleges. Alcorn, Tuskegee and Tennessee State were a few of the beneficiaries of "Fay's" generosity.

* * *

THE GENTLE "madness," intense satisfaction, zeal and conscientiousness that this "veteran of ink" has displayed in his vocation of sports writing have been duplicated in his "brain-child" avocation of game and fowl donations.

Just as he has demanded no by-line in his sports stories, and in many cases insisted that none be given to him, he has been equally unassuming of the gratitude from the recipients of these foundation stocks of fowl.

From "Fay" Young's gift of two breeds of geese, the Chinese and Toulouse; the Rouen and Pekin breeds of ducks and the ring-necked pheasant, Tennessee State's flock has developed to 201 varieties of fowl and sixty-five pheasants.

The department also maintains three breeds of chickens, the New Hampshire, Rhode Island Red and single-comb White Leghorn. These are all pedigreed birds and are developed from parents that have produced 200 or more eggs per year.

* * *

COMPLETING THE flock are two varieties of turkeys, the large broad-breasted Bronze and the small Beltsville White. The department is also breeding quail for repouplating areas of Tennessee in cooperation with the Fish and Game Commission.

The $104,000 poultry plant, completed in 1951, that will bear the name of Frank A. Young, is located on an eight-acre plot and is made up of nineteen major buildings with ranges for the various poultry and water fowl.

Three incubators, egg-grading machine, mechanical pickers, automatic scalders, feed-mixing machines and chicken battery for testing feed are just some of the modern equipment used for teaching and experimentation in incubation, brooding laying, nutrition, genetics, disease diagnosis and control, poultry grading and marketing.

* * *

IN THE last four years, individuals from Tennessee State's multiplying flock have won blue ribbons in every fair in which they have been shown.

This is evidently one of the end results of the motto by which Early J. Thornton, head of the poultry division, operates. He has stated, "A bird that is well fed, well bred and kept healthy will earn a profit for its master."

The growth and evident productivity of A. and I.'s poultry plant may in some measure be credited to Fay Young's original contributions. Perhaps the dean of the sports clan has used the philosophy of Pope, "Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame," as his hobby guide.

Nevertheless, the administration of Tennessee State feels that such specific contributions in both his sports and poultry loves should have some reward.

* * *

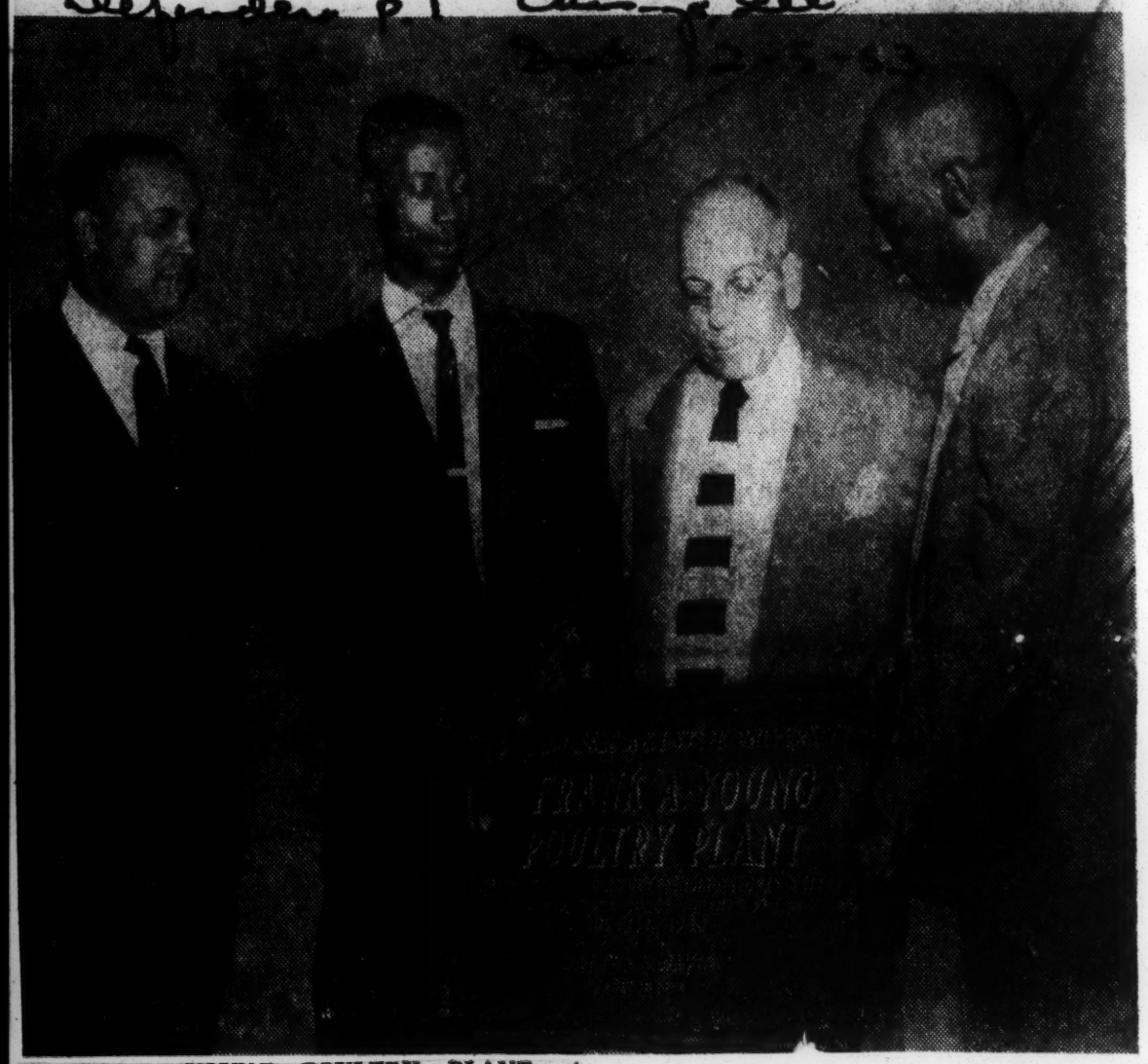
DR. W. S. DAVIS, president of A. and I. has said, "In recognition of your contributions, we are mindful of what you have meant, over a great number of years, to the development of the character, sportsmanship and manhood of our youth through your professional services as one of America's greatest sports writers."

To this end, the poultry plant of Tennessee State University will become on Thanksgiving Day, the Frank A. Young Poultry Plant.

HONOR OF 'FAY' — This beautiful pond, placed on the campus of Tennessee A. and I. State University in Nashville for the school's huge flock of fowl, is part of the giant plant that has been named in honor of Frank (Fay) Young, veteran sports scribe, who is generally considered to be the "dean" of Negro sportswriters. Young is now retired.

Thanksgiving Week will find big doings on the campus of Tennessee A. and I. State University. The university will dedicate its million-and-a-half-dollar gymnasium and pay special tribute to head coach Henry Arthur Kean. Friends are buying Kean a new car. The occasion will attract scores of college presidents and newspapermen.

Tenn. U. Honors 'Fay' Young



FRANK A. YOUNG POULTRY PLANT at Tennessee A and I State university, Nashville, is dedicated at Thanksgiving Day ceremonies. Left to right are university President W. S. Davis, New Farmers of America president, Frank (Fay) Young, sports-editor emeritus of the Chicago Defender, for whom the plant is named, and Early Thornton, head of the A and I department of poultry husbandry. Young donated foundation stock to Tennessee and several other southern colleges.

St. Louisan Out In Tex. College Feud

HOUSTON, Texas (ANP) — Carter Wesley, editor of the Houston Informer newspapers, last week came to the defense of Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern university, in the latter's troubles with some members of TSU's faculty, which resulted in the dismissal of two faculty members and the placing on probation of two others.

The board of directors, four white men and three colored men, took the action against the faculty members at a recent board meeting.

Dismissed were Dr. Campbell Upthegrove, head of the department of history, and Dr. John Carter, a former St. Louisan, an instructor in the department of foreign languages.

Placed on probation were Curtis Mayo and his wife, Mrs. Estelle Mayo, both music instructors.

Spurgeon Bell, chairman of the board, declined to give the reasons for the action against the four members of the faculty.

However, the root of the dispute at TSU apparently had its origin in the manner in which records are being kept. An auditor for the state, C. H. Caviness, said property and personnel records at the university are "inaccurate, inadequate and improperly maintained."

Wesley, in an editorial in the Informer, disagreed. He said:

"Now let's have a look at the matter of personnel records. Surely Mr. Caviness knows that incorrect personnel records are not due to inability of anybody in the president's office to keep the records. Everybody knows that a 12-year-old could keep the records, if the records could be gotten into the office.

"The auditor knows that the trouble has been that the heads of departments at TSU have not flowed the records to the president's office as they should, and that in many instances, they have sent in records that were not accurate. The immediate remedy for this would be discipline . . .

"Any honest citizen knows that if the heads of departments persist in failing to send in the records on time, or accurately, the only sensible thing to do is to hold up their checks until they send the records in, or to take some other such discipline. Obviously, there is more to this than the matter of personnel records . . ."

Wesley's mentioning of holding up of checks was in reference to reports that Dr. Lanier intended to withhold the pay checks of certain faculty members.

The TSU president had charged, at a board meeting, that there were certain teachers on the faculty who "would stop at nothing to discredit the university."

Tex. Pharmacy School Gets National Rating

HOUSTON, Texas — Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern university, and Hurd M. Jones, dean of the school of pharmacy received notice from Dr. P. [illegible] Costello, Secretary of The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, that the school of pharmacy has been accredited and placed in class "A."

Denounce Attacks Against Dr. Lanier

HOUSTON — Inclement weather failed to dampen the spirits of some 200 pro-Lanier citizens at the Emancipation Park Auditorium Sunday.

The mass meeting, called by the Harris County Council of Organizations, was for the "bringing out the facts and some things that newspapers have not printed," M. W. Plummer, former investigator for the district attorney, said.

It was pointed out that the Tex. as Southen University administration is presently under investigation by a five-man committee of board members of the institution. The probe was ordered by Governor Allan Shivers upon request of the all-Negro 22nd District of the American Legion in Texas. The Legion requested the investigation after the local Herman Rochelle Post made charges against the administration.

* * *

"We must stand behind a man (Dr. Lanier) who is willing to go forward," Attorney Plummer said. He stated that the TSU president shall not go the way of Dr. Ebey. Dr. Ebey was recently released as deputy superintendent of the Houston Independent School District. It has been rumored that Dr. Ebey was released for his belief in integration in education.

During the meeting, W. E. Terry, president of the National Alumni Association of TSU, strongly denied that 75 to 80 instructors have been discharged from the institution during the past five years. He stated that during the said period of time, 27 have resigned to accept better positions, a large group have been released because of cuts in operative budgets, and only 11 have been fired.

Mr. Terry pointed that some of the former personnel were fired because of dunkedness, failure to pay just debts or conduct unbecoming a professor.

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Mr. Terry denied charges that American history was not being taught at Texas Southern. He stated that two or more American history courses have been added to the curriculum since Dr. Lanier took over the reins of prsidency.

Mr. Plummer said that although these courses are not required of all students, it is not the fault of the president.

Speaking in a sharp manner, Mr. Plummer, a graduate of TSU's School of Law, denounced charges that TSU is like "little Russia". 'As to the charge that Dr. Lanier and the student body are imbued with Communistic or un-American ideology, it just isn't so,", he declared. He pointed out that Dr. Lanier has never been accused of un-American activities. He said that prior to his arrival at TSU, the noted educator had held several important jobs in government service as well as education.

Another graduate of TSU's School of Law, Henry E. Dole, took the stand for Dr. Lanier. Attorney Doyle said that Communism is a term used to describe "everybody who wears a tie we don't like.

"If Dr. Lanier's accusers don't prove the charges in black and white we're not going to sit idly and see this brilliant scholar and gentleman fired," Mr. Doyle said. Mr. Doyle pointed out that if the American people are afraid of Communism it is because they know that democracy is not functioning properly. "The best way to fight Communism is with good old working democracy," Attorney Doyle reminded the audience.

Mr. Doyle told the group that he attended a Jim Crow law school so that he could fight segregation later. He reminded the many pro-Lanierites that their sons and daughetrs have just as much right to go to the University of Houston as to TSU. The speakers critized the newspapers for allegedly failing to report the facts in the Lanier incident.

George T. Nelson, an official of the Barbers Union Local 946, asked "why is the (Houston) Chronicle so interested in the prolems at TSU and not so much in those of Rice Institute, Texas, and the University of Texas?"

W. H. Hollis, an insurance executive, charged that a certain Negro publisher has been going out of the way to attack Dr. Lanier's policy.

To insure that he would not be labeled as a Communist, Mr. Hollis said, "I'm a capitalist and therefore not a Communist, but I am for Dr. Lanier and 98 per cent of the Negroes are for Dr. Lanier also.

Sid Hilliard, local businessman and chairman of the Harris County Council of Organizations, introduced the speakers and gave a brief history of the organization.

Current Events

BY CARTER WESLEY.

PIECES THAT FIT "to make a house" are showing up rather definitely in the Negro American Legion's drive against President Lanier. First it comes out that at the time the charge was made Upthegrove was one of the executive vice presidents of the local chapter that originated the charges.

Next, it came out that Tillman Henderson, who has disliked Lanier since the days when they were both at the Houston Negro College, was one of the influential members of the association and the committee.

Then more recently somebody told us that Armstead, state chairman, who lives in Houston and is very influential in the Houston chapter, had a daughter who finished TSU, but did not get work at TSU. Our informant said that Mr. Armstead was very angry with President Lanier.

Quite some weeks ago a very reliable person told us that Mr. Armstead had told him last year that he was against President Lanier. Well when you put all these reports, rumors and statements together and look at them, what do you see? You see first a flash of light that illuminates the problem that has been bedeviling you, namely, as to why this **same old charge against President** Lanier has seemingly taken on new life and such great hold in the American Legion.

Upthegrove, who was one of the originators of the charge some two or three years ago, which was always ending in a fiasco, was in with Henderson, who would be glad to help with anything that would hurt Lanier. If the Armstead story is true, you had a natural.

So you see that any charge against Lanier would get to the local with a committee and with leaders in the local as bitter as these are reported to have been. Then you take this local's charges to the district convention over which Armstead presides, and you could see that with a presiding officer favorable to the passage, the resolution against Lanier would be a certainty.

Then the district brings the charges to the state meeting. Who in the district meeting, or the local meeting, would have nerve enough to get up and speak against the resolution, knowing that it was supported by the administration and the powers-that-be?

To finish the picture, The Chronicle Sunday morning had the statement that Armstead, "always fighting Communism," was active in the state convention. The Communist angle was perhaps brought in as a predicate for the state's adopting the original resolution against President Lanier. But the state did not pass it.

I have never liked manufactured, artificial charges or procedures against any man. If the things they say are true about Lanier, the facts ought to be sufficiently clear, and evidence should be sufficiently adduced in the five or six other times when the same charges have ben heard. Decision should not be made on trumped-up artificially-made charges.

Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier Cleared In Probe Of Texas Southern

HOUSTON, Texas — (ANP) — Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern university here and his administration were given a clean slate last week by a special investigation committee of the university's board of directors.

The committee had been investigating charges brought against the administration for several months. The investigation did not come as a result of an order by the governor of Texas; it came from the board itself.

Although the report of the committee did not refer directly to Dr. Lanier, there was little doubt that it had reference to him.

It found no evidence of subversive activity and only two small sources of internal friction. This latter was removed with the resignation of two members of the faculty. They are:

French F. Stone, business manager for the past four years, and John H. Robertson, executive assistant to the board.

One of the charges leveled against Dr. Lanier's administration was that the business affairs of the university were run in a slip-shed manner.

However, in accepting the resignation of the business manager and Robertson, Spurgeon E. Bell, outgoing board chairman, emphasized there was "no question of the honesty or integrity of these men."

In commenting on its findings, the committee said in part:

"We want to emphasize that we find absolutely nothing evidencing any subversive or communistic affiliation or association by the administration and find no evidence of any subversive or communistic teaching at the university.

"We find that there is no unrest or turmoil among the faculty generally or the student body. We find that there were too small areas of friction, which we believe have been eliminated by recent action of the board.

"There is no feeling of insecurity on the part of those who are willing to do their job. The policy of the board and the administration under it is to furnish continuous employment to all who contribute adequately to the university. The laws of Texas do no permit any fixed tenure."

Another source of controversy at TSU was over the teaching of American history. The board recommended that a course in American history be a requirement for undergraduate study. Previously it was required only of students of pharmacy, pre-medicine and secondary education.

Besides investigating all charges brought against the Lanier administration, the board created a position of administrative assistant to president and personnel officer.

Bell will resign as chairman of the board, Aug. 31. Mack H. Hannah will succeed him.

Gets Clean Slate

Board Clears Lanier

By J. DON DAVIS

HOUSTON, Tex. — The long controversy over the administration of Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier as president of Texas Southern University was temporarily ended Wednesday when the school's board of directors announced that an investigation uncovered no subversive activities at the school and only two "small areas of friction."

The board surmised that the two areas of friction were eliminated with the resignation of French F. Stone, business manager for the past four years, and John H. Robertson (white), executive assistan to the board.

Chairman Spurgeon Bell said there was no question of the honesty or integrity of the resignees.

In a statement to the Courier, Dr. Lanier said he would continue to work towards development of a first-class university despite any barriers that his foes might attempt to create.

* * *

ANOTHER OF the "areas of friction" was in the social science department. "That," Chairman Bell said, "was cleared with the firing of Dr. Campbell Upthegrove several months ago.

Charges that there was unrest among the faculty and student body were nullified by the investigating committee's report that "We want to emphasize that we find absolutely nothing evidencing any subversive or communistic affiliations or associations by the administration of the university and find no evidence of subversive or communistic teaching at the university.

"We find that there is no unrest or turmoil among the faculty or the student body in general. We find that there were two small areas of friction which we believe have been eliminated."

Charges that Dr. Lanier had not grant long term contracts, the reported asserted that the laws of Texas do not permit any fixed tenure laws.

* * *

THE INVESTIGATION of the school consumed four full days of hearings, during the full months that it was conducted.

Chairman Bell said every single complaint about the university had been investigated.

He continued that while TSU professors are given one-year contracts, there is nothing binding in the way of tenure available to the teachers.

He expressed belief the teachers feel secure in their jobs as long as they function properly.

Mr. Bell resigned as chairman during the board meeting. He was recently judge of the 125th Judicial District Court; Mack H. Hannah, Port Arthur businessman and Liberian consulate in that port city.

Dr. H. D. Bruce of Marshall became vice chairman. Mr. Hannah is a Negro. Dr. Bruce is white.

Tomorrow's Challenge

TSU's Fine Arts Program Among Best

By H. A. Bullock

One of the great contribution Dr. Lanier's administration of Texas Southern University in making to Negro education in the South is seen very vividly in the unique Fine Arts program sponsored by the University. Using to full advantage his subtle technique of giving a person a chance to express his talents to the highest degree in service maintaining a talented staff, capable of inspiring teachers and students to greater achievement in public art appreciation. For this noble effort, both Dr. Lanier and Dr. Hadley Hartshorn, his Dean, should be congratulated.

THE FINE ARTS FESTIVAL, held at the University during the period of April 19-26, clearly justified the confidence which the President has placed in his staff. For the fifth consecutive year, TSU presented to the Texas public the art expressions of teachers and students throughout the State. And as the President said, "This has poved ot be a two-way wholesome and rewarding method by which the aesthetic and cultural development of a people can be fostered."

Dr. James E. Dorsey, Chairman of the Dividion of Fine Arts and Director of the Festival, reports that twenty-one choral organizations, seventeen bands, and eight dance groups took part in the program. In addition to representation of high schools of the Houston metropolitan area, there were pupil participants from the schools of San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Waco, Tyler, Beaumont, and many other cities and towns.

* * *

Opening with a splendid lecture on the value of fine arts in education, presented by Dr. William E. Jones of Texas State College for Women, the program moved through the presentation of high school dance groups, one-act plays, piano recitals, a Shakespearean movie, choral renditions, to band, organ, and operatic selections. One of the finest features of the program was the student faculty art exhibit held on the second floor of the Administration building.

The great value of this type of program can not be overestimated. It makes upon young people the kind of impression all of us consider of value. Having from five hundred to one thousand high school students make a pilgrimage to the University each year, where they can display their talents before appreciative groups, not only develops their talents but also softens their personalities and reshapes their personal value. No child with a deep artistic appreciation has ever become a delinquent. In fact, the delinquent career of many a boy has been interrupted by placing a concert horn to his lips, a painters brush between his fingers, or a song in his heart.

This is probably the reason why Dr. Patrick, Supervisor of Physical Education in the Houston Elementary Schools, was so interested in the program. According to our information, she expressed a desire to have a similar festival for Houston Elementary schools. Apparently, she would like to see more teachers study the dance so as to incorporate this activity more into the physical education program.

* * *

THE TSU Fine Arts program, therefore, has its great value for the purpose and direction it is giving to the art programs of public schools. We have examined the letters written by high school music teachers to Dr. Dorsey in accepting his invitation to participate. In each instance, the public school's participation is the culmination of a program the school has already perfected wthin its own organization as an integral part of its music curriculum. This, to us, is a brilliant example of educational leadership manifested by Texas Southern University.

By the way, the brilliant young nationally known painter TSU is fortunate to have on its Fine Arts staff, in the person of John Biggers, is a most interesting personality. In a later issue, we shall present a picture of this young artist so that the public might know something of the philosophy that inspires the beauty of is paintings.

Texas Southern

Feud Grows On Campus

HOUSTON, Tex.—Disgruntled faculty members of Texas Southern University were to have been granted private audience at a special meeting of the board of directors here Wednesday of this week.

Interested persons, predicting an "explosion," are watching action carefully as events begin to take definite shape here at the university.

THE MEETING of the board was called after a request by Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of the university. Dr. Lanier had called for a full investigation of accusations made against him following a controversy which resulted from a faculty committee decision banning a book review of Whittaker Chambers "The Witness." Dr. Lanier upheld the decision of the committee.

"We were victims of what is known in football parlance as a 'mousetrap'," the president told the Courier. "My decision made on the holding of the book review on the college campus would have resulted in an attack on the administration. I feel it was a deliberate attempt on the part of certain dissatisfied faculty members to embarrass my administration and the college."

Dr. Lanier asserted that it is his desire to uncover this concerted attempt that caused him to call for a full investigation of the affair by the board of directors.

LEADING THE attack on Dr. Lanier is Editor C. W. Rice of the Negro Labor News. Rice, in front page editors, has openly charged Lanier with "mismanagement" and "race baiting."

The entire controversy, which has been smouldering for years was fanned into flames with the book review action.

"We were placed in a position where 'you lose if you do, and lose if you don't'," Dr. Lanier said. "Consequently, it became necessary to consider the relative losses involved in the decision which we might make."

Two Fired!

Dr. Lanier Still Boss

Board of Directors Uphold TSU President

HOUSTON, Tex. — Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University, was sustained in his every move when the school's board of directors met Wednesday. Two department heads were fired, and others may be added to the ousted list.

The rhubard that was expected, failed to materialize when all of Dr. Lanier's recommendations were unanimously approved by the board.

The department heads fired are Drs. Campbell L. Upthegrove and John H. Carter, head of the history and foreign language departments, respectively.

The T. Curtis Mayos, music instructors were reemployed for the summer session. Their status for the regular session is questionable. They recently figured in charges that they contributed to the immorality of a student.

Business Manager French F. Stone was asked to speed up machinery to collect $120,000 incurred by delinquent payments of armed forces veterans students registered by the university.

Dr. Lanier was sustained in his upholding of a faculty committee that rejected a review of Whittaker Chambers' book, "The Witness." A small group had set up an argument that Lanier was dictatorial in denying permission to have the book reviewed on the campus.

A-Rating For TSU School Of Pharmacy

HOUSTON, TEXAS — (ANP)— The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education has extended an "A" rating to the school of pharmacy of Texas Southern university, it has been announced.

According to Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of the university, "The new accreditation is the result of competitive effort on the part of our board, the faculty of the school other institution officials and the dean of the school.

"Superior teaching by the faculty of the school of pharmacy—is reflected in the manner in which the graduates pass the boards."

Established in 1948 as a part of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the School of Pharmacy has steadily advanced from six students in 1948 to more than 70 students in 1953.

After the school moved into its present $433,000 building last September and added $150,000 in new equipment, an inspection was made of the school this spring, and the "A" rating achieved as a result.

Students graduated in the school's first class in May, 1952 are now employed in Oklahoma City, Dallas, Marshall, Houston, St. Louis and Fort Worth.

TEXAS EDUCATOR CLEARED

No Trace of Communism Found at Southern University

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 20—An investigating committee has announced today that it found no evidence of subversive or Communistic affiliation, association or teaching at Texas Southern University here.

The committee concluded a four-day hearing yesterday and as a result the Board of Directors has given a clean bill of health to the Negro university's president, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, former United States Minister to Liberia.

"Two small areas of friction" were found, the committee noted, but said that these had been eliminated by recent action of the board. This apparently alluded to the resignation demanded by John H. Robertson, of Directors by John H. Robertson, executive assistant to the board, and Frank F. Stone, business manager. The investigation was undertaken by a committee of the university's board after the Herman Rochelle Post of the American Legion here charged there was unrest on the campus and hinted at the possibility of un-American teaching.

Texas Southern Univ. In Two "Warring Camps" On Shakeup

TWO WARRING CAMPS SAWL

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Four years ago, when a Negro writer on a white daily voiced an honest criticism of the then new Texas State University for Negroes, (more recently Texas Southern University) with especial emphasis on the inadequacy of the law school, he was fired.

That incident was brought forcibly to the front last week when two faculty members were dismissed and two others placed on probation because of campus discord that poses a threat to the future of Texas Southern University and to the state's educational segregation policy.

The university's board of directors, four whites and three Negroes, took the action at secret sessions. Dismissed were Dr. Campbell Upthegrove, head of the department of history and Dr. John Carter, an instructor in the department of foreign languages. Curtis Mayo and his wife, Mrs. Estelle Mayo, both music instructors, were placed on probation.

The board's action capped a dispute that erupted a few weeks ago when the university president, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, charged at a board meeting that certain individuals would stop at nothing to discredit the university. He promised to name names at a closed board meeting.

Following the board's action, it was disclosed that during the five years Dr. Lanier has served as president of the university 63 persons have left the faculty. A half dozen white members of the board of directors have resigned before the end of their terms.

Dr. Lanier was appointed president of the university on May 2, 1948. The school was created by the legislature in 1947 under a bill signed by the late Gov. Beauford Jester. The state took over what had been Houston college for Negroes and began development of a 53-acre campus.

Actually the university grew out of the efforts of a Houston Negro, Herman Marion Sweatt, to enter the University of Texas Law School at Austin. With the help of the N. A. A. C. P., he won his case in the U. S. Supreme court. However, the mandamus was suspended for six months pending action by the University of Texas to provide a law school for Negroes.

The school was established at Austin, but separated from the school for white students. Sweatt later enrolled for courses but did not complete them.

Since Texas Southern was established, it has been the university's policy to offer any course requested by a Negro student, if that course were taught at the university in Austin. Even if only one student requested the course, it was given.

Last week, this policy was dropped by the board of directors and there were indications that the action might lead to a break-down in undergraduate segregation in tax-supported Texas colleges. This is what many Texas Negroes want. Informed circles at the university is part of a plan to discredit it so much that it will lose many of its students and be forced to shut down.

The objective of such a plan would be the opening of the University of Texas A. and M. College to Negro students on the basis that comparable educational opportunities were not available at a Negro institution in the state.

Graduate students have been admitted to the University of Texas at Austin on a certificate from Texas Southern that the courses were not available at Houston. Negro students also have been admitted to the University of Texas medical branch at Galveston and the dental branch at Houston.

But that isn't all the school's difficulty. State Auditor C. H. Gavness has called for separation of the university's business management from the office of the president. Cavness charges that property and personnel records at the university are "inadequate, inaccurate and improperly maintained." A committee of the board of directors has had the charges under consideration since early last month when the dispute centering around Dr. Lanier flared into the open.

The auditor also accused the university administration with failure to use "due diligence" in determining and collecting amounts due for nonresident tuition, supplies, food, rent, books and other services.

He said the situation had not been remedied although he had received such assurances from the president.

Harking back to the criticism of the New York reporter, he said not only was the new law school inadequate, but he saw no possibility of its ever becoming commensurate with the magnificent law school of the University of Texas.

Letters of protest poured into the newspaper office with prominent officials of Texas taking the greatest umbrage. They led the attack and when they finished, the reporter was out.

Dr. Lanier who at one time was an assistant administrator to Mrs. Bethune in the National Youth Administration, resigned that job to accept one with Dr. Malcolm McLean, who was elected president of Hampton Institute. Under Doctor McLean Dr. Lanier progressed to become his assistant. When Doctor McLean was ousted after his innovations offended Hamptonites, Dr. Lanier for a while, was acting president.

At one time, it was thought he would be named to the permanent position. However, the Texas offer looked more promising and Dr. Lanier accepted the post. Ever since taking over, Dr. Lanier has had to fight opposition within his staff and without.

CARTER WESLEY COMES TO DEFENSE OF UNIVERSITY HEAD AS REGENTS PAN FACULTY

Two Teachers Dismissed and Two Placed On Probation in University Brawl

RECORD TANGLE NOT FAULT OF PRESIDENT

HOUSTON, Texas — (ANP) — Carter Wesley, editor of the Houston Informer newspaper, last week came to the defense of Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern university, in the latter's troubles with some members of TSU's faculty, which resulted in the dismissal of two faculty members and the placing on probation of the others.

The board of directors, four white men and three colored men, took the action against the faculty members at a recent board meeting.

Dismissed were Dr. Campbell Upthegrove, head of the department of history, and Dr. John Carter, an instructor in the department of foreign languages.

Placed on probation were Curtis Mayo and his wife, Mrs. Estelle Mayo, both music instructors.

Spurgeon Bell, chairman of the board, declined to give the reasons for the action against the four members of the faculty.

However, the root of the dispute at TSU apparently had its origin in the manner in which records are being kept. An auditor for the state, C. H. Cavness, said property and personnel records at the university are "inaccurate, inadequate and improperly maintained."

Wesley, in an editorial in the Informer, disagreed. He said:

"Now let's have a look at this matter of personnel records. Surely Mr. Caveness knows that incorrect personnel records are not due to inability of anybody in the president's office to keep the records. Everybody knows that a 12-year-old could keep the records, if the records could be gotten into the office.

"The auditor knows that the trouble has been that the heads of departments at TSU have not sent the records to the president's office as they should, and that in many instances they have sent in records that were not accurate. The immediate remedy for this would be discipline . . .

"Any honest citizen knows that if the heads of departments persist in failing to send in the records on time, or accurately, the only sensible thing to do is to hold up their checks until they send the records in, or to take some other such discipline. Obviously, there is more to this than the matter of personnel records."

Wesley's mentioning of holding up of checks was in reference to reports that Dr. Lanier intended to withhold the pay checks of certain faculty members.

The TSU president had charged, at a board meeting, that there were certain teachers on the faculty who "would stop at nothing to discredit the university."

WE WERE GLAD to get a copy of pending House Bill No. 141, intended to "eliminate the disadvantage to .... Texas Southern University occasioned by its exclusion from the benefits of the state tax to finance buildings at state institutions of higher learning; authorizing the collection of tuition and laboratory fees at said institution, and the substitution of special building-use fees in lieu thereof for a specified time; authorizing the issuance of bonds or warrants by the respective governing bodies of said institutions to provide buildings and other permanent improvements, and prescribing the terms and conditions upon which such bonds and warrants may be issued; providing that this act may be cumulative of other laws, and auhorizing a collection of certain tuition and laboratory fees upon stated conditions; with the usual saving clause.

The bill would break a bottleneck that now has the school bound up and prevents it from expansion. But in a larger view of the matter, I think the bill will be found to be a misfit for TSU, because the bill is designed for junior colleges and lesser colleges than the University of Texas. The original constitutional provision was for the University of Texas to enable it to create higher learning for the youth of the state, and that word "youth" must, under the Constitution, include Negroes. The right of TSU to be included in the constitutional provision is even a higher right than that of A. and M. College, and equally as high as that of the University of Texas. That we have to accept the bill is due to the fact that the NAACP has never been willing to go to the root of our educational problem by insisting (1) that Negroes should be admitted to all phases of UT(2) if the courts should find against that, that any university established for Negroes must be equal in sharing the constitutional provisions originally providing funds. While we appreciate Mr. Miller's effort in relieving our situation, we nonetheless must face up to the fact that we ourselves have been negligent in not having cleared this matter through appeals to the court to get proper interpretation of the original constitutional provisions, and we must also assume the responsibility of ultimately clearing this matter by such appeals to the courts.

Texas Southern And PV Included

By ARTHUR DeWITTY

Presidents of six colleges, named in a release concerning criminal complaints filed in connection with fraudulent college degrees and credits issued at Mary Allen, denied any responsibility or culpability in connection with or for said frauds and forgeries in connection with transcripts.

President Glass of Texas College said the investigator had come to his school to check on transcripts, which were supposed to have been sent from Texas College to Mary Allen.

Mr. Glass said he took the investigator to the records and let him check to see that no such transcripts had been isued from Texas College. He also gave the investigator the benefit of his own knowledge and experience in eliminating the false records racket when he first came to Texas College.

President Davis at Butler said investigators had come to his school to check on transcripts supposedly sent to Mary Allen; that some of the transcripts were bona fide and some were fraudulent. He explained that printed forms might be stolen from the office, or in some instances properly filled out forms for work done might be sent on to a school and doctored.

Dr. Scott at Wiley said the investigator had sought information on two supposed transcripts; that they had been checked against the teachers' grade records for the class, and when no such grades were found, transcripts were invalidated. He said he was happy to cooperate.

President Curry of Bishop said no investigator had been on his campus up till Saturday at noon. This reporter found that since Dr. Curry had been at Bishop special precautions had been taken to insure that the credits of Bishop would be sound.

President Evans of Prairie View said no investigator had been on the campus as yet, but that when he saw the news story with Prairie View's name listed, he had immediately written to M. K. Dixon, chief of the Public Safety Department at Austin, telling him that Prairie View would be glad to cooperate with him in any way....

President Lanier at Texas Southern University said that his school had no intimation that transcripts that had been sent in to it were false until the investigators came on the campus, and that his whole official family cooperated and were glad to help ferret out any false records that had ben sent in to TSU.

Dr. Scott at Wiley issued this formal statement:

"There have been only two cases at Wiley where credits.. were questioned by the Texas.. Education Agency during my.. administration. I was glad to.. get this information and to co-.. operate fully with the Texas Education Agency. In each of these cases, the teachers' report records (grade sheets) were check .., and where they did not show that the the credits had been earned, the credits were invalidated."

Dr. Curry at Bishop issued the folowing tatement:

"In the fifteen months that I have been President of Bishop College I have had no knowledge of any investigation or of any complaints regarding our student records.

"We shall be glad to cooperate with the Texas Education Agency in any effort to ferret out the truth."

DUMB AND EVASIVE

Only one of the seven colleges refused to state that the school itself was not involved in the allegations of fradulent use of transcripts, and that was Mary Allen College. The reporter was referred to Dean Nicholas, who was supposed to be the spokesman and active head in the absence of the president.

The dean admitted that he.. was, but denied that he had a right or authority to admit that investigators had been on the.. campus, to admit that there had been allegations of wrong-doing on the part of people who were connected with the school, had been connected with the school, or who were in association or contact with people who had been connected with the school.

Indeed, to listen to Dean Nicholas, he did not know anything, had not heard anything, and had not seen the two investigators who had spent from two to four days at a time on Mary Allen campus.

He would have the reporter believe that all this investigation was going, with these men shuttling from Mary Allen to various colleges and back to Mary Allen, and, the dean, present at all times, did not know anything about it at all. The gentleman had heard nothing, had seen nothing, and was saying nothing.

* * *

He did say that Mrs. Richards would know all about it, but he immediately added that she was in Tyler, then when we looked as though we might go to Tyler to catch her, he said he thought probably she was in Groveton, but he was not sure where she was. ...

When he was asked for Mrs. Holmes, who had recently been on the campus and was one of those involved, he said that she had moved away, first saying she was probably in Groveton, and then he became vague and did not know where she was, except that he knew she had moved out of Crockett.

Somehow, in interviewing the various presidents, though no single one of them picked out Mary Allen to blame, the sum total of the statements seemed to indicate that Mary Allen was the center of the fraud.

In Crockett it was said that Mrs. Crezette King was threatening to sue The Informer for its story a week or so ago on the matter. Also it was said that The Informer had made a deal to protect Batts, one of those originally named. Truth is that Batts said he took a lie test in Austin, which was negative, and that the sworn statement made by Perry involving him was disregarded. Saturday Mrs. Crezette King was not home, and her son said she would not be home until evening.

HOW IT WORKS

Diplomas have been sold for years in Texas. The Gilmer-Aikin law made degrees and credits valuable in terms of dollars and cents.

It was not surprising that with such a hunger for degrees, and crooks who would stop at nothing to pick up some easy money, the fraudulent system would develop. The surprising thing was that it spread so wide and lasted so long before it was detected.

* * *

One president said that sometimes credits were forged by the simple method of stealing blanks from the school that they wanted the credits to show from, and then filling them in with the records desired and.. such forgeries as were neces-.. sary. ....

This same president said that in some instances bona fide transcripts were just doctored.

Another president said that credits, allegedly from his school, never went from his school, and in fact there were none issued in any way, but somebody wrote into the transcript of various teachers that needed records a list of credits, as if the proper transcripts had ben sent from the school.

* * *

One president said that a prominent teacher in East Texas had said in his presence, "I can get a degre from any school in this state." This president said he had challenged it, and that the man said, "I didn't say that your school would give me the degree from it, but I would get one from it just the same."

The investigation showed that the thing had developed to the point where they had fake seals, rubber stamps made out for any signature or name they needed, sometimes used portable typewriters to type into transcripts in colleges additional and forged information, and then to have the transcript carried back to the files of the particular college.

* * *

The investigation also brought to life the fact that in many places in East Texas teachers do not get the Gilmer-Aikin rate, but they get whatever the school officials agre to pay them, with somebody getting the difference.

It is being freely predicted now that many people who have prominent jobs are going to lose them, when it comes out that their diplomas are false. This makes it hopeful that many people who have been denied jobs may get a chance now for honest employment.

Everybody felt relieved that the colleges themselves, and the administrators of the colleges, were given a clear slate and freed from any connection with the crookedness and the frauds.

Fake Diploma Racket Discovered in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas. — A diploma mill racket for Negro teachers was revealed here Friday by state police.

Investigations made at the request of Texas Education agency already have resulted in filing of charges against six persons, all Negroes.

N. K. Dixon, chief of the Department of Public Safety Internal Security division, said the alleged offenders all live in East Texas. No Dallas people are involved, he added.

A. C. Cason, Department of Public Safety investigator, said the limits of the case are still undeveloped and that further charges may be filed.

J. W. Edgar, state commissioner of Education, added there "are indications that a good many people are involved."

The state lost some money by local districts paying teachers whose college degrees were faulty, Edgar said. He added that the districts where teachers were employed may have to make good the loss. The state guarantees every teacher with a bachelor degree $2,400 a year under the Gilmer-Aikin p[illegible] years ago a master degree guarantees $2,625 starting pay.

Counting automatic raises for experience, a master degree entitles the teacher to $1,000 a year extra pay in 26 years.

Investigators said that the officials of Negro colleges were fooled by fraudulent record of school credits. Two faculty members were involved in one college.

Dixon named as schools on which fake degrees or credits were drawn state-supported Texas Southern university and Prairie View college. Private schools named were Texas college and Butler college at Tyler, Bishop and Wiley college at Marshall and Mary Allen College at Crockett.

"Administrations at every school have given us 100 per cent cooperation in investigating these cases," said Dixon.

The investigators said that outside solicitors contacted people who wanted to buy a college degree and through collusion with persons inside a college were able to fake credits on which diplomas were awarded.

Lanier Under Fire At Texas Southern

HOUSTON, Texas — An educational crisis has hit Texas with a force that threatens serious consequences for the future of several Negro colleges and universities.

The uncovering of a fake transcript and diploma mill that touched seven colleges was coupled with smouldering dissatisfaction with Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier's administration of Texas Southern university in Houston.

The Texas department of public safety unearthed the ring which was [illegible] transcripts and diplomas to Texans. Six persons were charged with bootlegging the documents since 1949. Institutions involved are:

Texas college, Butler, Wiley, Bishop, Texas Southern university, Prairie View, and Mary Allen.

CLEAR SCHOOLS

Investigators said the institutions as such were cleared of blame. It was reported that Mary Allen college served as "feeder" in supplying the false transcripts.

The probe indicated the ring apparently operated in a private school which investigators did not name. Two faculty members and a "contact man" braintrusted the racket, it was reported.

Charges have been made against persons who falsified, sold and bought the transcripts or diplomas. Names were not released.

UNREST AT TSU

The unrest at Texas Southern university threatens to end the five year life of the school which grew out of the celebrated Sweatt case. It was disclosed that 63 persons had left the faculty since the university for Negroes was opened following a Supreme court ruling in the Sweatt case.

The latest uproar came when Dr. Campbell Upthegrove and Dr. John Carter were fired and Curtis and Estelle Mayo, husband and wife, were placed on probation. Upthegrove was head of history department, Carter a foreign language instructor and the Mayos music teachers.

The action came from the university board of trustees shortly after Dr. Lanier charged that certain individuals "would stop at nothing to discredit the university."

It could not be learned whether these four faculty members were the "certain individuals" referred to. The board offered no reason for the firings.

Some observers saw the Texas Southern incident as another in a chain of events leading toward eventual integration in all Texas state supported colleges and universities.

Texas Southern's policy until recently was to offer any course to Negroes that were denied them at the University of Texas or Texas A and M college. In some instances some courses were set up for a single student. Now, the board has ruled there must be at least twelve persons enrolled before a course can be offered.

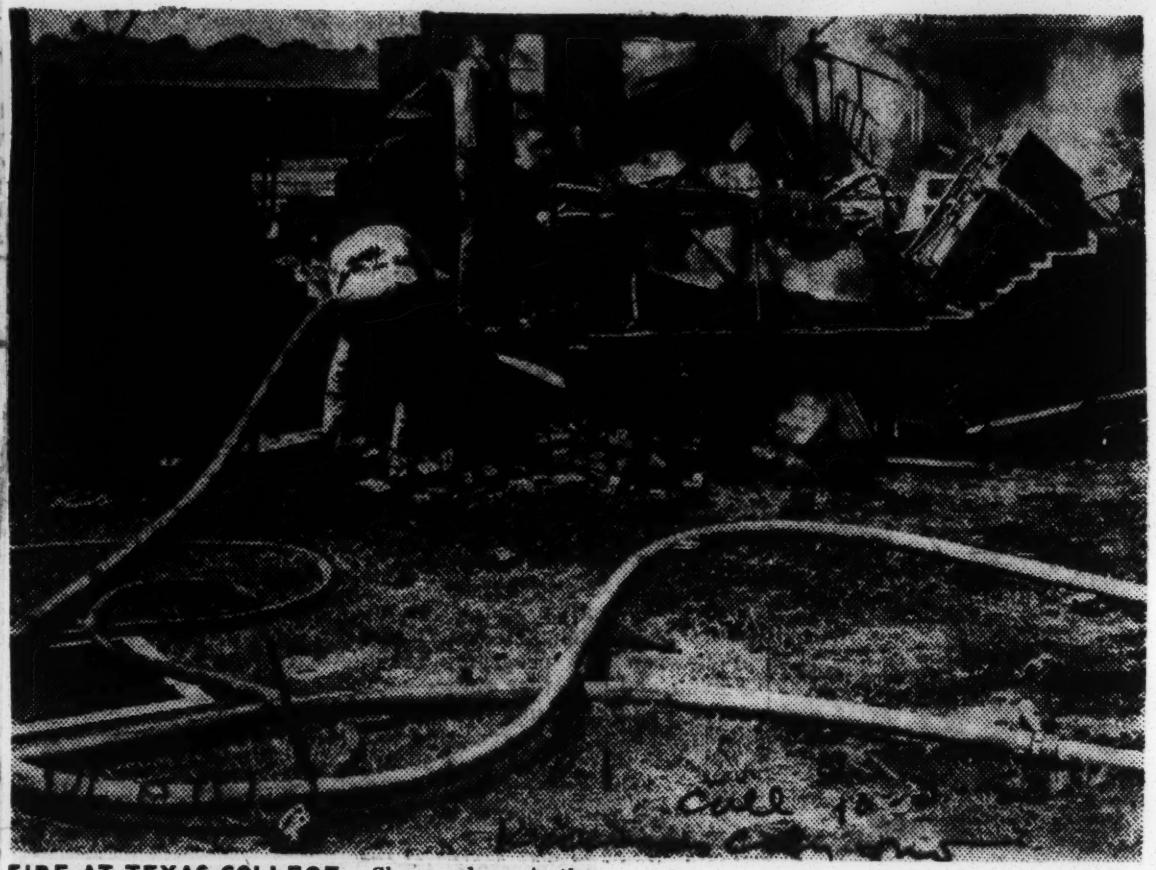
Graduate School Okayed At Texas

TYLER, Texas — Dr. R. I. McKinney, ex-president of Storer College in West Virginia, will teach the course in administration-supervision at the Graduate School of Education of Texas College this summer during the two six-week sessions beginning June

The Texas Education Agency last week approved the Graduate School which will offer the Master of Education degree with majors in elementary and secondary education.

Starting in September the Graduate School will offer full-time graduate work.

Courses in administration-supervision offered for elementary and secondary principals and for principals and for students minoring in that area will be a part of the work of the first summer session.



FIRE AT TEXAS COLLEGE.—Shown above is the dining hall building at Texas college, Tyler, after it was destroyed by fire Sept. 22. The building and contents were valued at $300,000. The building also housed the student-union, book store, post office, physcial education classroom and five offices. Cause of the blaze was not determined.—Photo by Davis Studio, Waco, Texas.

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Presidents, Deans of Theological Seminaries

Wilberforce, Ohio—Many of the outstanding Presidents and Deans of Theological Seminaries thruout the country gathered last week for a conference at Payne Theological Seminary at Wilberforce University. Host of the conference was Dean Rembert Stokes, Head of the Payne Theological Seminary. Among those who attended the national convocation as pictured above were: Dr. Rembert Stokes, Payne Theological Seminary and Host; Dr. Thomas Allen, School of Religion, Virginia Union College, Richmond, Virginia; Dr. Harry Richardson, Executive Secretary of Group President. Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia; Prof. U. Z. McKinnon, Phillips School of Religion, Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee; Dean Andrew Murray, School of Religion, Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania; Prof. Edwin Thompkins, School of Religion, Johnson C. Smith College, Charlotte, North Carolina; Dean Charles H. Brown, Stark Seminary, Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina; Dr. L. [illegible] Wright, School of Religion, Howward University, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Ralph Riley, American Baptist Training Institute, Nashville, Tennessee.

Southern Association Rating

Tougaloo College Is Given High Praise for System

TOUGALOO, Miss.—Tougaloo College, one of the first Negro colleges to be examined and approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools by the same procedure and according to the same standards as its white colleges, was accepted by the Commission on Colleges and Universities and voted approval by the Southern Association at its recent meeting at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis.

Tougaloo College was recently visited and examined by a committee of the Southern Association composed of Dr. O. C. Stoval, president emeritus of East Tennessee State University; Dr. Hugh McEniry, dean of Stetson University, Florida; Dr. Kenneth Buehner, dean of Coker College, Hartsville, S. C., and Dr. House Miller, dean of Fort Valley State College, Georgia.

* * *

IN THEIR WRITTEN report after their three-day visit, they stated that Tougaloo fully met every standard of the Southern Association. They complimented Tougaloo particularly upon its unusual faculty, 50 per cent of whom have doctorates, and all of whom have at least a master's degree.

They declared that this college has not only high scholastic standing, but is more consistently fulfilling its professed purposes and ideals and has a better informed faculty and student body than any college examined by the committee.

Tougaloo was highly commended for its exceptionally fine program of guidance and for its emphasis upon preparing young people for careers in the professions. It was pointed out that its graduates have for years made superior records in graduate schools of Northern universities according to their transcripts on file in the office of the Southern Association.

During 1953, twenty of the Negro colleges within the states included by the Southern Association have been thus visited and examined with varying results. It is the intention of the association to examine and evaluate the remainder of these colleges within the next two years.

* * *

TOUGALOO COLLEGE also offers an unique opportunity to young people of Mississippi because of the Tougaloo Preparatory School which it maintains on its campus. It is the only school specifically for preparing students for college entrance.

By providing a curriculum designed for this purpose, it trains young people to become superior college students, after their graduation from the preparatory school; and consequently to make superior records in graduate schools and their careers as leaders in such professions as medicine, law, dentistry, teaching, journalism, nursing, engineering, the ministry, social service or some field of science.

The emphasis, throughout preparatory school and college, is upon specific career training.

Univ. of Arkansas Elects Negro

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—A Negro student at the University of Arkansas' School of [illegible] was elected a class officer last week. He is W. Hugh [illegible] and was named secretary of next year's junior class.

K.C.U. Degrees To 12 Negroes

Twelve Negroes were among the 444 graduates who were awarded degrees Sunday at the 18th annual commencement of the University of Kansas City.

The Right Reverend Robert Nelson Spencer, retired bishop of the West Missouri Episcopal diocese, delivered the commencement address before an audience of some 3,500 persons.

The degrees were conferred by Dr. Clarence R. Decker, retiring president of the university.

Seven Negro graduates received the Bachelor of Arts degree, four, the Master of Arts degree, one in the Master of Arts degree, one in absentia and one, the Bachelor of Laws degree.

Those who received A.B. degrees were: Mrs. Ernestine Lampkins Austin, psychology, 2814 Prospect; Miss Armenta Marie Brassfield, art, 1903 S. 41st St. Kansas City Kas.; Miss Dorothae Alester Carter, history, and government 1837 Benton Blvd.; Melvyn Thomas Cornelius, music, 3108 Bellefontaine; Miss Conella Jean Coulter, history and government, 825 E. 24th St.; Mrs. Alberta D. Scott Shipley, school and society, with distinction, St. Joseph, Mo.; and Mrs. Chestine Pearl Warfield English language and literature, 2921 Victor.

M.A. degrees were awarded to William Alexander, education, 2501 College; Mrs. Mary Tatum Howard, education, in absentia Birmingham, Ala.; Cornell S. Settles, education, 2737 Garfield and Mrs. Mildred D. Walker, education, 2523 Park.

The Bachelor of Laws degree was conferred upon J. Delmas Este, 2954 E. 28th St., city editor of the Call.

Four Negroes at KCU Law School

Three Negroes enrolled as freshmen this year at the University of Kansas City School of Law.

They are: Edward Roy Hughes, 1837 Benton Blvd., A. B. degree from Fisk University; James W. Spencer, 1959 Thompson, Kansas City, Kas., B. S. from Howard University, and Hartzell J. Whyte, 924 Oakland, Kansas City, Kas., B. S. from Kansas State college.

The three freshmen make a total of four Negroes now attending the K. C. U. law school. The other is Lee Vertis Swinton, 2701 Benton Blvd., a senior.

Swinton is a night school student. The others attend in the day.

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

First woman enrolls in Louisville medical school

14e(1)

LOUISVILLE (ANP) — The school of medicine at the University of Louisville last week got its first colored coed when Miss Delores Gordon, 21, registered for classes. She joins two colored men who currently are enrolled in the school.

A recent graduate of the university, Miss Gordon has nurtured an ambition to be a phsysician since her days in junior school. While a premedical student she was elected to Alpha Epsilon Delta, honorary pre-medical fraternity.

She attended Louisville Municipal College, fromer colored branch of the U. of L. which ammended its bodies to allow colored students to attend the white U. of L.

Aiding Miss Gordon in her studies at the university, will be a $400 scholarship awarded her by Delta Sigma Theta sorority of which she is a member.

Medical School

3rd Morgan Student to Maryland

14e(1)

BALTIMORE, Md. — Louis Randall, Morgan State College Student Council president, has been admitted to the University of Maryland School of Medicine's first year class, 1952-53.

Randall, the third Morgan student to be admitted since 1950, has been accepted pending successful completion of the current academic year. A Morgan senior, Randall expects to graduate in June and to matriculate at the University of Maryland in September.

Morgan Student To Enter U. Of Md. Medical School

BALTIMORE

Louis Randall, Morgan State College Student Council president, has been admitted to the University of Maryland School of Medicine's first year class, 1952-53.

14e(1)

Randall, the third Morgan student to be admitted since 1950, has been accepted pending successful completion of the current academic year.

A senior, Randall expects to graduate in June and to matriculate at the U. of Md. in September.

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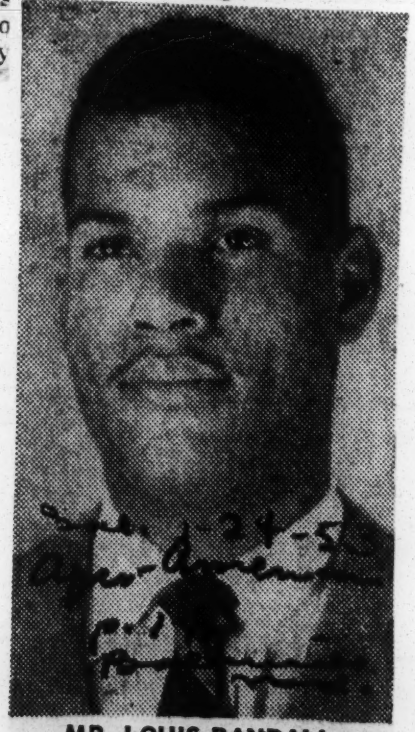

MR. LOUIS RANDALL

Morgan graduates previously admitted to the Maryland Medical School are Donald Stewart, a 1951 graduate; and Ernest O. Brown, a 1952 alumnus.

Honor Student

A pre-medical student majoring in chemistry, Randall is an honor student and a member of Beta Kappa Chi, Scientific Honor Society, Apha Kappa Mu, National Honor Society, an executive officer in the Morgan ROTC battalion, and a holder of a Maryland Senatorial Scholarship.

Sat. 1-24-53

Cited this year with eight other Morgan seniors in 'Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges," Randal is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Whitworth of 4525 St. Georges st., Baltimore.

14e(1) 1953

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Univ. Of Miami Starts Course For Teachers

MIAMI, FLA.—(SNS)— Another "unequal situation" in education in the state is now being rectified by the holding of course for Nego in-service teachers by the University of Miami.

According to Dr. Baker M. Hindman, director of secondary training in Dade County, "The training opportunities opened up to Negro teachers [illegible] campus evening courses rectify an unequal situation. The chance to earn state credits is now possible without Negro teachers having to leave Dade County for expensive training elsewhere."

Courses are conducted by university evening division instructors at two sites here, including the Booker T. Washington High School. A similar training for white teachers was begun five years ago.

House Bill 112

The passage of Bill 112, to admit Negro students to the five state colleges and all courses at the University of Missouri, constitutes a good step forward. The vote was close, but it was on the credit side which is the main consideration.

Argus p. 14

Now it remains for the Senate to place its stamp of approval on this matter before it can be said that Missouri is really moving ahead.

St. Louis Mo

In fact, we look now to the Senate to act on two measures which are sorely needed in this State. Aside from Bill 112, the Senate Judiciary Committee still holds the Pentland Bill which calls for a State FEPC. A hearing was held, but no further action has been reported.

Fri. 3-20-53

We earnestly hope the Senate will compare favorably with the House in its actions.

North Carolina's 'Black Tuesday'

Jim-Crow School Funds Attacked

College Prexy Is Hit

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Staff Correspondent)

DURHAM, N. C.—NAACP officials labeled Feb. 10, 1953 as "Black Tuesday" after accusing heads of the North Carolina College for Negroes of conspiring with white legislators to keep race students out of the University of North Carolina.

Critics of NCC administrators made flat charges that the local institution was supporting segregation in an effort to get more buildings while using a "phony" Ph. D. program as "bait."

C. O. Pearson, chairman of the NAACP State Legal Redress Committee, warned the solons against "pouring money into jim-crow education" after NCC's President Alfonso Elder asked for a $4,000,000 appropriation for buildings and facilities to "relieve the university from pressure of law suits demanding the admission of Negroes to the university."

PEARSON ASSERTED, "These requests are based entirely for the declared purpose of keeping Negro students out of the University of North Carolina. Stop-gap measures are no longer possible in the areas of segregated educational facilities and pouring money into jim-crow educational programs will not prevent the realization of full first-class opportunities for Negro citizens.

"The little drama before the Legislature Tuesday (Feb. 10) was an effrontery to all freedom-loving peoples everywhere and it should be remembered long as 'Black Tuesday.'"

Appearing before the North Carolina Legislature in behalf of the $4,000,000 request for jim-crow funds were, Atty. R. M. Gant, acting chairman of the NCC Board of Trustees; A. Elder, NCC president, and W. D. Carmichael Jr., Catholic comptroller of UNC.

* * *

THE TRIO told the Joint Appropriations Committee that they had entered into an agreement, while the Legislature was not in session, which was aimed at "keeping the status quo."

In his prepared statement, Elder declared, "If the one hundred distinguished citizens of our state, who are members of the UNC Board of Trustees and the members of the Council of State, cannot speak for the people during the interim between meetings of the General Assembly, then who can?"

However, there are members of the NCC Board who are against the Ph. D. program and have told the Courier so in no uncertain terms. Dr. J. H. Hubbard, an NCC alumnus, said, the plan is aimed at keeping "Negroes out of the university . . . I opposed it at the beginning and I still oppose it."

DR. R. M. HENDRICK, Asheville dentist, said "I opposed the plan when I first learned of it and called for a voice vote to get my opposition in the record. I am still opposed to it."

Dr. A. H. Bryant of Rocky Mount said that he was against the plan if it was designed to extend segregation.

Carmichael explained that the NCC Ph. D. program was requested to lift the pressure of law suits from the University.

He said that he wanted it understood that in the matter of race relations, "I am a status quo man" and added, "If we want to keep things as they are now, I strongly recommend your serious consideration of this program.

Dr. Elder told the lawmakers, "If you do not help us cooperate, I do not know what the future will bring." Dr. Elder had explained earlier that UNC and NCC had "common problems" and a "disposition to work together."

First Negro Girl Housed in Okla. U. Quadrangle

Gets Friendly Welcome From Swarm of Enrollees

Pretty, vivacious Jessie Mae Thomas, 2604 NE 21st street, and 1953 graduate of Douglass High school, Monday became the first Negro girl to be assigned to living quarters on the Quadrangle at the University of Oklahoma.

Jessie, who is 17, and a young woman with an unusually pleasant personality, arrived in Norman Monday morning with her aunt, Mrs. [illegible] Castine, and Mrs. Freddye Harper Williams. The young lady enrolled last week.

"I was never so pleasantly surprised in my life" said Mrs. Williams when she returned to Oklahoma City Monday evening and told of her experiences while on the OU campus and in the Quardangle.

"The house mother had assigned Miss Thomas to quarters on the 1st floor, but before we could close the door to the room several white girls swarmed in and after cordially greeting Jessie Mae, told the house mother they felt Miss Thomas should be up several floors higher next to them, and insisted so strenuously, the lady in charge gave over and assigned Jessie Mae to a room immediately adjacent to where the very friendly girls reside" Mrs. Williams said.

"Mrs. Castile and I remained in the quadrangle about two hours. The rooms and accommodations are simply wonderful," continued Mrs. Williams. "The girls yanked Jessie Mae out of the room and she had to visit in all of their rooms, and we saw very little of her while there. When we left, the girls said in response to Mrs. Castile's instructions to Jessie Mae not to be lonesome, "Don't you worry about that. We are going to see that she doesn't get lonesome, and we are going to guide her until she knows her way about the campus."

"I think the very sincere and friendly attitude of the girls Jessie Mae met Monday did much to instantly adjust her to her new environment, and I came to the Black Dispatch office to personally thank you for the interest you took in this matter" Mrs. Williams said to Editor Dunjee.

There was some hesitancy on the part of university officials to lodge Miss Thomas in the Quadrangle last week until Editor Dunjee took the matter up with Dean J. E. Fellows, who immediately smoothed out the situation to the place where Mrs. Williams found things Monday.

"The thing that astonished me" said Mrs. Williams, "was the fact one of the girls so friendly with Jessie Mae said she was from Little Rock, and another was from Louisiana."

Sewanee U. Opens Doors To All

SEWANEE, Tenn. — After a long simmering dispute over the refusal to admit colored students of the University of the South, resulted in the resignation of the dean, the school chaplain, seven professors and a public denouncement by a noted cleric who also refused to accept an honorary degree, the university has apparently ended racial segregation.

The board of trustees of the school passed a resolution by an overwhelming 78-6 vote last week to give all applications for the school of theology "thorough consideration without regard to race."

Episcopal School

The presence of 23 bishops indicated the importance of last Thursday's decision. Only the Georgia diocese was unrepresented.

The school is owned by 22 dioceses of the Episcopal Church in ten southern states.

Last year the Fourth Province Synod recommended colored candidates for the ministry be admitted to the seminary. The board refused to adopt the recommendation and several seminary faculty members issued a statement against the trustees.

The board of trustees said Tennessee law did not permit colored admissions and no colored student had ever applied for entrance.

Resigned In November

As the board refused to budge, the seminary dean, the school chaplain and seven professors resigned Nov. 5.

Last February the Very Rev. Dr. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and guest professor of Religion at Columbia University, withdrew as the baccalaureate speaker at the seminary because of the institution's attitude on racial segregation.

Dr. Pike also declined a doctor of divinity degree from the school and blasted Sewanee, as the school is generally known, for "hiding behind the Tennessee law" on the racial issue.

'Sewanee' Embarks On a Rewarding Road

A YEAR ago the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., was in an uproar. Several faculty members of its School of Theology had resigned and others were threatening to follow suit because the institution's trustees, while noting the absence of any university ordinance forbidding the admission of Negroes, still went on record as feeling that "encouragement of the enrollment of such students now is inadvisable."

The university, or Sewanee as it has long and affectionately been known, thus effectively rejected a proposal by the provincial synod of the Episcopal Church, the 22 Southern dioceses of which own and operate it, that Negroes be admitted to its small School of Theology.

Last week the trustees, after year-long reflection commendably reversed their action. By a vote of 78 to 6, they instructed the university authorities to give all applications for admission to the seminary "sincere and thorough consideration without regard to race." The retiring chairman of the board of regents, EDMUND ORGILL of Memphis, commended their action on the "fine resolution," and noted that approval was almost unanimous.

Sewanee's action, a new landmark in the deeper South's progress toward the Christian and the democratic concept of non-discrimination on the basis of race, would have been unthinkable a brief ten years ago. Progress in the eradication of ancient prejudices and customs always is slow.

But the pace has been much faster in recent years, and Sewanee is traveling a road that others have found demonstrably rewarding. Louisville's three Catholic colleges embarked upon it in 1950, the same year that the University of Louisville first accepted a limited number of Negro graduate students, much as Sewanee now proposes to do. In 1951 the last bars of segregation were removed, and since that time the University of Louisville has accepted Negroes in all its schools on the same basis as any other students.

Sewanee's trustees can take comfort from the local results. Fears in some quarters that the university was "going too far and too fast" proved groundless. There has been no conflict, no controversy, no incident.

The integration of the "new" students in the local university, as President PHILIP DAVIDSON noted last year, has been "a magnificent thing to see. They are not there as Negroes. They are there as students, and some of them are excellent students. Their admission is not an experiment. It is the result of 300 years of Americans living together . . . in an America that has traveled further toward freedom, brotherhood, and democracy than any other country."

"Breaking The Racial Barrier"

Democracy moves forward as another university in the South drops its color bars. The board of trustees at Sewanee University in Tennessee recently voted 78 to 6 to consider applications for admission to the university seminar "without regard to race." This is certainly a victory for American education and defeat for bigotry and reaction. In a country like ours education should be the primary force for the maintenance of our democratic way of life, and a weapon against any ideology that tends to conflict with this way of life. But apathy runs deep in our society and human beings are too often governed by their emotions rather than reason. This has been particularly true in case of education where court action, rather than voluntary methods, has been the factor back of progress. Some parts of our population has been so steeped in tradition that it becomes difficult for them to exist without clinging to the past. Those who maintain such views are naturally being stupid at their own cost. And blinded by prejudice, they continue to spend millions of the taxpayers money fighting against the inevitable, the crumbling walls of racial bars in education. Such millions could easily be used to give the people the educational facilities they need to bring us up to the standards of other regions.

Sewanee University has joined the ranks of the University of Louisville and the University of Arkansas by adopting a program to admit Negro students without opposition. Attitudes are changing. White students in these universities are accepting their Negro classmates as fellow human beings. However, it will take some time for these fundamental changes to have full impact on our total social, economic and political structure. Breaking through the racial barrier, even in education is yet to be a difficult task. We are delighted to learn that institutions in the South like Sewanee, the University of Arkansas and the University of Louisville have acted to scuttle their emotions and use common sense as a means of meeting what is to be the inevitable.

ADMISSION AT SEWANEE

For some years past one might have read the bulletins of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., without learning that either the University or its related Theological School discriminated against Negro applicants for admission. Indeed, the stated goal of a "human society founded on the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God" would seem to rule out this kind of discrimination.

Last year, however, the trustees did vote that the "encouragement of the enrollment of Negro students in the School of Theology now is "inadvisable." As a result eight faculty members resigned. Now this action has been reversed by a 78-to-6 vote. The accompanying resolution points out that the constitution and ordinances of the University do not "deny admission of students because of race or color" and recommends that applications for admission to the School of Theology be given "sincere and thorough consideration without regard to race." This means more than that Negroes will be admitted if they can qualify. It means that race or color just isn't one of the standards any more.

As an ancient border state Tennessee has had widely varying racial attitudes. Now, like so great a part of the South, it is making progress toward a better and kindlier understanding.

NEGRO PREACHER ASKS TO STUDY AT SEWANEE

Application Follows Ruling By Board Yesterday

SEWANEE, Tenn., June 5.—(UP)—A Negro preacher applied to enter the graduate School of Religion at the University of the South Friday as the Episcopal college emphasized that it considers students "without regard to race."

The "clarifying" statement appeared to end a controversy at Sewanee, as the university is better known, which last year brought on the resignations of the dean of the seminary and seven other staff members.

Bishop R. Bland Mitchell of North Carolina, chancellor of Sewanee, said that the resolution adopted by the trustees by a 78 to six vote Thursday night merely "made explicit" that which was implicit in a resolution last year.

The new resolution stated that "no qualified applicant to the School of Theology of the University of the South shall be denied admission on the basis of race or color."

Last year, however, the trustees had decided it was not advisable to consider Negro applicants at that time although there were no rules against them. Dr. Edward McCrady, vice chancellor, said the stand was widely misinterpreted because "no Negroes had even applied, and, of course, none had been turned down."

Backed by the clarifying statement, Rev. John Moncrief, an ordained Episcopal minister from Orangeburg, S. C., and a Negro, applied to Sewanee's graduate School of Religion. If his application is approved he will be admitted to studies in July.

The vote of the trustees did not find such a majority of feeling on the campus. A survey taken by a special committee which has been studying the problem showed that 13 faculty members in the arts and sciences division opposed the decision and one theology professor was against it. Approving were 12 members of the arts and sciences staff and five theologians.

NEGRO CONSIDERED FOR SEWANEE STUDY

University, Lifting Racial Bar, Reveals Inquiry by Rector of Southern Parish

APPLICATION IN PROCESS

Graduate Training Clergyman Desires Leads to Degree of Master of Sacred Theology

By JOHN N. HOPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEWANEE, Tenn., June 5—Officials of the University of the South disclosed today that a Negro clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church had applied for admission to the five-week graduate study class School of Theology which begins on July 29. Only yesterday the university officials were instructed by resolution of the trustees to disregard racial consideration in connection with applications for admission.

The applicant is the Rev. John M. Moncrief, rector of a Negro church parish in Orangeburg, S. C. He is a graduate of Fisk University and the General Theological Seminary in New York. Mr. Moncrief is thet hird Negro to make formal request for permission to use the seminary facilities.

The question of admitting Negro theology students at the university, which is usually referred to as "Sewanee" and is owned by twenty-two dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church in thirteen southern states, developed into a heated controversy a year ago when the trustees voted approval of a resolution that held that "the encouragement or the enrollment of Negro students now is inadvisable."

In protest, eight faculty members, seven of them clergymen, resigned from the School of Theology and in February the Very Rev. Dr. James A. Pike, Dean of the New York Cathedral (St. John the Divine) rejected an invitation to deliver the baccalaureate sermon and accept an honorary degree at the university's graduation ceremonies held this week.

Inquiry Made Some Days Ago

It was explained today that technically Mr. Moncrief's application.. initiated by a letter of inquiry several days ago, was in the process of completion but that it would be duly perused and considered by the Rev. Dr. M. Bowyer Stewart, director of the graduate training course, and Dr. Edward McCrady, vice chancellor of the university.

In announcing the application, the university public relations officer issued a brief statement that read:

"The authorities of the university confirmed the fact the application had been received and said it would be considered in the same way in which other applications are and in the light of the resolution adopted by the trustees yesterday—'regardless of race.'"

University officials said Mr. Moncrief wrote several days ago asking about requirements for attending the graduate training course this summer. A catalogue and a standard application form were forwarded to the clergyman, they added, and they were awaiting receipt of the filled-in form.

The School of Theology, with an average complement of eighty students, is a three-year graduate school, awarding the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Its facilities are located on the university's 10,000-acre campus in this Cumberland Mountain plateau.

The seminary's five-week graduate training course is held each summer for ordained ministers and offers studies leading to the degree of Master of Sacred Theology. The master's degree on the average is awarded upon completion of six five-week study courses.

The apparent resolvement of the university's racial controversy occurred yesterday at a special executive session of the trustees held behind closed doors for six hours. By a vote of 78 to 6 they approved a resolution instructing the proper officials to give all applications of students for admission to the seminary "sincere and thorough consideration without regard to race."

Bishop R. Bland Mitchell of Arkansas, chancellor of the university, declared that the trustees' action constituted "a clear-cut instruction to the school officials on this issue" and commended the trustees as having "functioned at the high level befitting Sewanee and discharged their solemn duty before God."

Bishop Edmund P. Dandridge of Tennessee, who will become the new dean of the School of Theology in September, in a formal statement today said he regarded the trustees' action as "excellent" and emphasized his "gratification at the overwhelming majority that voted for it."

"It has opened the doors of the theology school to men of all races, and has done so in a manner that links this action with the history and traditions of Sewanee," Bishop Dandridge asserted.

Five Negro Students at U. of Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Five Negro teachers, including one in the Knoxville school system, have begun University of Tennessee courses in graduate study.

The scholarships are the first in history for Negroes at the state university.

Mrs. Lennice Porter Gudger, Chester school teacher here, and the other four have State Department of Education scholarships for further training as teachers in handicapped fields that include speech, hearing and eyesight difficulties.

The other four scholarship [illegible] toward master's degrees are Virginia M. Payne, Nashville; Howard M. Johnson, Lynchburg; Parker D. Alexander, Williamson County, and Mildred Shaw, Jackson, Tenn.

Univ. Of Tennessee Flouts U. S. Supreme Court Pledge

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., — (SNS) — According to a statement from Dean E. A. Waters of the graduate school of the University of Tennessee, Negroes qualified academically can only enter degree programs not available in State owned and supported institutions elsewhere in the state.

Sat. 4-25-53

Also qualified Negroes cannot enter single courses or a series of course not leading to a degree, solely for purpose of improvement. Dean Waters says that this is the present policy of the University and admission is based on this factor.

THE OLD DODGE

In the opinion of those who have followed this situation from the beginning it seems that this is the same old dodge that southern whites give to prevent Negroes from getting full benefits under the constitution.

Carl A. Cowan, attorney who has been a part of the move ever since the first brief was filed says: 'Not withstandng it may be present general policy of the University of Tennessee to admit Negroes properly qualified academically to the graduate and professional degree programs not available in state owned or supported institutions else where in the state, the policy and practice of the University in refusing all members of the Negro race, properly qualified academically, admission to single courses or a series of courses no leading to a degree in the graduate or professional departments, while at the same time the University is pursuing the policy and practice of admitting members of the Caucasian race and members of other races, properly qualified academically, to single courses or a series of courses not leading to a degree in the graduate or professional departments, in my opinion, is a clear and flagrant violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Cowan further states that any form of segregation is a violation of the 14th Amendment which aolished this practice. "When applications are filed at A. and I University students are told no such course exists. But when they apply at U. T. a few days later you get a answer from State University saying the course is now available. Some makeshift course is provided There is no way that you can have separate but equal facilities," Mr Cowan continues.

COMES TO LIGHT

It was thought that such practices were taking place at the University of Tennessee but the matter comes to light when the Knoxville Education Association addressed a letter to Dean Waters inquiring concerning the policy of admission over the signature of L. A. Jackson, president of the Association. Dean Waters reply shows that discrimination does exist. This is unconstitutional, violating the 14th Amendmen denying citizens a privilege because of his color.

So far only an opinion has been rendered in the suit filed by Gray, Blakeney, Alexander, Totten and Paterson, which resulted in Gray's entrance. When the case was argued here Judge Taylor held that the plaintiffs were entitled to relief but did not enter an order.

Atlanta World 5-2-53

When the case was taken to the Supreme Court it was dismissed when the University through its representative agreed to admit the five who asked admission and any others so situated. Only Gray entered because the others were otherwise situated when agreement cam. The decision was to open the high level programs to all regardles of race but in practice is narrowed to only those five who applied.

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University of Tennessee
Discrimination

Univ. Of Tennssee Flouts U. S. Supreme Court Pledge

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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE of the University of Texas this year admitted five Negroes to its freshman class. There are also one second student, each in the junior and senior classes.

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

First Negro Given Degree At University of Virginia

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 10—(AP)—Walter Nathaniel Ridley, professor of psychology at Virginia State College, will receive his doctor of education degree June 15 from the University of Virginia and thus become its first Negro graduate.

He will become the first member of his race to receive a doctorate from any Southern state university.

The traditionally all-white University of Virginia admitted its first Negro graduate students after a 1950 ruling by a special three-judge federal court.

The court held that the university must admit Gregory Swanson for graduate study in law and other Negroes "similarly situated academically and otherwise qualified except for race." This decision affirmed holdings of the U. S. Supreme Court that where a state maintains only one tax-supported graduate school, it cannot bar Negroes on racial grounds.

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA -School of Medicine

Negroes Will Attend Virginia U. Medical School For First Time

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 9.—Two Negro college students for the first time in the history of the University of Virginia have been accepted for enrollment next fall in the university's School of Medicine.

An official at the university last week said the two prospective students are Edward B. Nash, now attending Virginia Union university, and Edward T. Wood, a premedical student at Dartmouth college. They were classmates and honor graduates of Armstrong High school, here in Richmond in 1949.

Nash is a native of Richmond, but Wood, who was a tuition student at Armstrong, is a native of Lexington, Va.

Barron F. Black, director of the University of Virginia, said last week that the admission of Negroes to the medical school could be regarded as "routine." He credited this to a federal court decision in 1950 compelling admission of Gregory Swanson of Danville to the University law school in 1950.

The University of Virginia is the second white institution in Virginia to accept Negro applicants for medical training. The first was the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond. It has been accepting Negro students since 1950. Two Negroes are enrolled there, and a third, Harry C. Press, Jr., of Chesapeake, Va., has been accepted for next fall.

A spokesman at the University of Virginia said the two are among some 70 to 76 students accepted for enrollment next fall.

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Medical School
University of Virginia

2 Negroes Enrolled At Va. School

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Two Negro college students have been accepted for enrollment next fall in the Medical school of the University of Virginia.

An official at the university last week identified the prospective students as Edward B. Nash, now attending Virginia Union university, and Edward T. Wood, a pre-medical student at Darmouth college. They were classmates and honor graduates of Armstrong high school, Richmond, 1949. They will become the first Negro students in the history of the Medical school.

Nash is a native of Richmond, and, Wood, who was a tuition student at Armstrong, is a native of Lexington, Va.

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VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Blacksburg, Virginia

Virginia Polytech Gets First Negro Day Student

BLACKSBURG, Va. — (ANP) — Virginia Polytechnic Institute has accepted its first Negro day student on a full class basis, it was announced here last week.

The announcement was made by President Walter S. Newman, who said Irving Linwood Peddrew of Hampton, Va., would be admitted as a military day student. He becomes the first member of the race to attend this institution as a full-fledged student since the land grant college was founded for white students in 1872.

It was disclosed, however, that Peddrew would reside off the campus. He will enroll in electrical engineering. He will also receive training as a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps toward a commission as a second lieutenant.

Peddrew's application was voted on by VPI's board of visitors who explained that it had been advised that the educational facilities and offerings sought by the applicant and by the applicant and offered at VPI "are not to be had or found in comparable form and substance at any state supported institution of higher learning" operated by Virginia exclusively for Negroes.

The board took note of the fact that Virginia's Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., had advised such a course.

It added that the board "is of the opinion that the applicant is legally entitled to admission under the particular and specific facts and circumstances which in this instance it has forced to exist."

was accepted because no state-supported institution for Negroes offered training "in comparable form and substance."

Va. Tech admits Hampton youth

BLACKSBURG, Va. — Irving Linwood Peddrew, of Hampton, has been accepted for admission to Virginia Tech college as a military day student.

Peddrew is the first colored student enrolled at the college in its 81-year-old history.

He will register as a day student and live off the campus.

Peddrew, applying for ROTC instruction towards a commission as a second lieutenant, intends to take electrical engineering.

His application was accepted after a poll of the board of visitors, according to Dr. Walter S. Newman, college president.

2nd College Opens Doors

BLACKSBURG, Va. — Virginia Polytechnic Institute is accepting its first Negro student after receiving approval from the school's board of trustees.

The school is expected to enroll a Negro student during the fall term.

Irving Linwood Peddrew, 18, of Hampton, Va., has been accepted as a day military student and will major in electrical engineering.

The board at V. P. I. said he

Tech Admits Youth From Hampton

81-Year Precedent Broken As School Lowers Color Bars

Joining the steadily growing list of former all-white institutions in the South which have admitted Negro students last week was 81-year-old Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Virginia Tech, at Blacksburg, Va., announced Thursday that a Hampton youth would become its first colored student.

While the color bar was lowered, the statement issued by the institute failed to indicate whether legal or humanitarian principles were behind the "open door".

The board of visitors was polled and agreed to the admission, but also indicated that advice had been secured from the State Attorney General as to recent Supreme Court rulings with regard to admission of qualified Negro applicants to white state-supported institutions in the South.

BLACKSBURG, Va.

An 81-year-old precedent was broken here last week when the Board of Visitors of Virginia Polytechnic Institute voted to admit the first colored student in the history of the school.

COURSES WHICH he sought "are not to be had or found in comparable form and substance at any state-supported institution of higher learning" operated in Virginia for colored students, the board said.

The board also indicated it was of the opinion that "the applicant is legally entitled to admission under the particular and specific facts and circumstances which in this instance it has been found to exist."

* * *

THE STUDENT, who will live off campus, is Irving L. Peddrew Jr., of Hampton, who told the Journal and Guide that prior to his acceptance at VPI, he had also applied at the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute.

Peddrew indicated that he did not hear from the University of Virginia, but that the Virginia Military Institute had referred his application to Virginia State College in Petersburg.

* * *

THE YOUNGSTER, who wants to study electrical engineering, said that one of his instructors at George P. Phenix High School in Hampton first advised him to apply to VPI.

He said also that Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, had given him similar advice.

At VPI, Peddrew will pursue courses in engineering and will become a member of the Tech Reserve Officer Training Corps.

* * *

AMONG THE upper 10 of the 1953 graduating class at Phenix High School, he was also a member of the football team and student council, and the band.

Said his former principal, Clifford B. Howlette:

* * *

"HE WAS A very fine student, mature in his thinking, a little on the serious side, yet quite popular with the entire student body . . . He was the type of student that one enjoys working with . . ."

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving L. Peddrew of 509 Locust street, Hampton.

VANDERBILT U. REVEALS BOARD DECISION TO ADMIT NEGROES

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10— Chancellor Harvie Branscomb has confirmed Saturday that the Board of Trustees voted last October to admit two Negroes to Vanderbilt University's School of Religion.

However, the pair, students at Scarritt College in Nashville, have not yet taken advantage of the decision.

Branscomb explained that the trustees acted under a long existing agreement among schools of the University Center, of which Scarritt is a member.

The Chancellor declined to confirm or deny reports that Vanderbilt had decided to open its doors to all Negro students.

Disclosure of the trustees' action was made following a blast at the racial policy of the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn., by the very Rev. Dr. James A. Pike-Dean of the Cathedral of St. Johns, the Divine in New York.

The Dean turned down an honorary degree and an invitation to speak at Sewanee next June because the University has reaffirmed its policy barring Negroes from its theological school.

Vanderbilt University Unbends

Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., by the action of its board of trustees to admit a Negro minister to its school of religion unbends a little on its racial restriction.

Negro attendance under the admission plan will be extremely limited but nevertheless in the right and urgent direction. Voted to be admitted is the Rev. Joseph A. Johnson of Jackson, Tenn.

The board of trustees said in its comment on the admissions vote, "Christianity is not the exclusive possession of any one nation or race." Neither is real Christianity a distortion of man's teachings. Its better application in regard to student admission would suggest the whole removal of all racial restrictions.

Yet the Vanderbilt action is in commendable contrast to that of certain officials of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. The latter institution is bucking the action taken by the sponsoring Episcopal Church which voted to admit Negro students to theological training.

However, Vanderbilt suggested that Negro students should not be admitted "to courses of study which are already available to them in this vicinity by institutions of strong resources and established reputations." That is a limiting condition which deprives the Christian teachings to function at their best.

Vandy to accept Negro as student

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2—(AP)—Vanderbilt University trustees voted Saturday to admit a Negro minister to the school of religion.

In announcing the acceptance of the Rev. Joseph A. Johnson of Jackson, Tenn., as a student, the board of trustees said: "Christianity is not the exclusive possession of any one nation or race."

The board added, however, it did not feel that Vanderbilt, a privately endowed institution, should admit Negro students "to courses of study which are already available to them in this vicinity by institutions of strong resources and established reputations."

The board also adopted a $5,455,003 budget for the next school year.

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Vanderbilt University

Jackson Pastor Vanderbilt's 1st

Afro-American p. 5

JACKSON, Tenn. — The Rev. Joseph A. Johnson Jr., president of the Philips School of Theology here, and prominent CME minister, will become the first colored student to enter the graduate School of Religion at Vanderbilt University.

A native of Shreveport, La., he will enter the school in September. The 38-year old minister's family will remain in Jackson while he is at Vanderbilt and he will be on leave of absence from his work here.

At Vanderbilt Rev. Johnson says he will spend a year on work leading to a Ph.D degree in the New Testament. He obtained his A.B. degree from Texas College; his M.A. from Fisk University; his master in theology from the Cliff School of Theology at Denver and later became the first colored student to obtain the doctor of theology degree from Cliff.

At Sweden Confab

Rev. Johnson has been president of the Philips School since it was founded here in 1944. He represented the CME Church at the 3rd World Conference on Faith and Order, held last year at the University of Lund in Sweden.

He served as pastor of the Philips Chapel CME Church at Nashville, from 1938-1939, and the Cleaves Memorial Church, Denver Col., 1940-44.

In 1951 he represented the CME Church at the 8th Ecumenical World Conference held at Oxford University, Oxford, England.

His wife is Mrs. Grace L. Johnson and they have three children, Joseph A. III, Patricia Ann and Charles DeWitt. Rev. Johnson is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

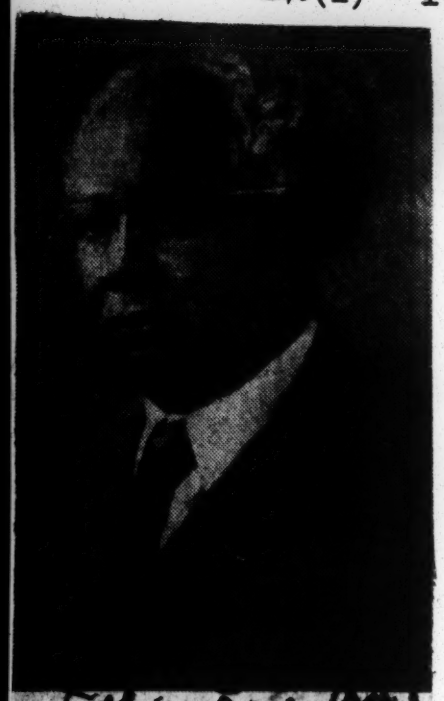
to admit a colored minister.

The action in admitting the Rev. Joseph A. Johnson, Jackson, Tenn., as a student does not affect the other schools of the university.

Religious Student

Vanderbilt Admits Negro

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)— Vanderbilt University last week ended a ban against Negro students attending the school of religion when the trustees voted



DR. M. C. ALLEN

Dr. Allen is one of the foremost educators of this generation. Since December 3, 1946, when he became president of Virginia Seminary and College Dr. Allen has paid off a $550,000 debt. A new $150,000 library building has been paid for and $150.000 worth of improvements have been paid for over and above operating expenses.

Dr. Allen is editor and publisher of "The Expected," a racial magazine, editor of the Union Review, auditor of the National Baptist Convention of America, lecturer and president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College. Friends of Zion Hill are urged to hear this great preacher and educator Sunday at 11 a. m. at Zion Hill Baptist Church.

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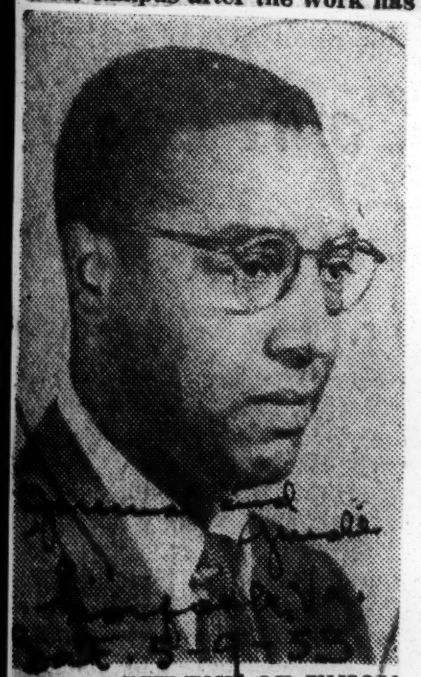
Virginia Union University

Virginia Union Remodels Its Famed Belgian Bldg.

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—Extensive remodeling work in progress on the Belgian Building at Virginia Union University is expected to be completed by the end of this year, according to officials.

The university acquired the Belgian Building twelve years ago from the Belgian Government after its use at the New York World's Fair. A $700,000 refurnishing program was launched six years ago. The building will be the most modern on the campus after the work has been completed.



VICE PRESIDENT OF UNION—Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, dean of the School of Religion at Virginia Union University, was elected vice president of the university at the annual meeting of the board of trustees on Tuesday of last week. Dr. J. W. Barco, who was vice president, was retired last year. Dr. Proctor is a native of Norfolk, Va., and is constantly in demand as a preacher and lecturer at churches, colleges and universities, white and colored.

Voorhees President Quits For Fisk Post

DENMARK, S. C.—Cecil D. Halliburton, president of Voorhees school and junior college last week resigned to become director of admission and registrar at Fisk university, Nashville.

Halliburton had been at the local institution for the last three years. T. H. Moore, dean of the college, will serve as acting president until a successor to Halliburton can be named.

John W. Retires As WVSC Prexy

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—A familiar face disappeared from the educational scene last week as John W. Davis tendered his resignation as president of West Virginia State College. Dr. Davis, currently on leave of absence as director of the Point IV Program in Liberia, was given the title of president-emeritus by the State Board of Education.

Wallace Named President Of W. Va. State

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Dr. William James Lord Wallace, 45, who has been serving as Acting President of West Virginia State College since Oct. 22, 1952, was named President of the institution by the State Board of Education at a meeting in Charleston Wednesday, April 6.

He succeeds Dr. John W. Davis, President Emeritus of the College, who is now head of the Point Four Program in Liberia, Africa. This program is under the U. S. State Department.

He served in 1933 as assistant professor of Chemistry. By 1943 he had risen to the rank of Professor of Chemistry. He also served as administrative assistant to the president from 1945-51. Prior to coming to W. Va. State, he taught at Livingstone College, N. C. and Lincoln University, Mo

The New State College head is a native of Salisbury, N. C., and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace. He married Louise Eleanor Wallace December 7. 1929. The Wallaces have one child. Louise Eleanor, a student in Teachers Training High School at Institute.

President Wallace holds a B. S. degree from the University of Pittsburgh; M. A. Columbia and Ph. D. from Cornell University. In the summer of 1947, he did additional work in School Administration at Columbia.

Dr. Wm. Wallace

W. Va. State Names New President

DR. WILLIAM WALLACE
. . . succeeds Dr. Davis

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Dr. William James Lord Wallace, 45, who has been serving as acting president of West Virginia State College since Oct. 22, 1952, was named president of the institution by the State Board of Education at a meeting in Charleston Wednesday, April 6.

He succeeds Dr. John W. Davis, president-emeritus of the college, who is now head of the Point Four program in Liberia.

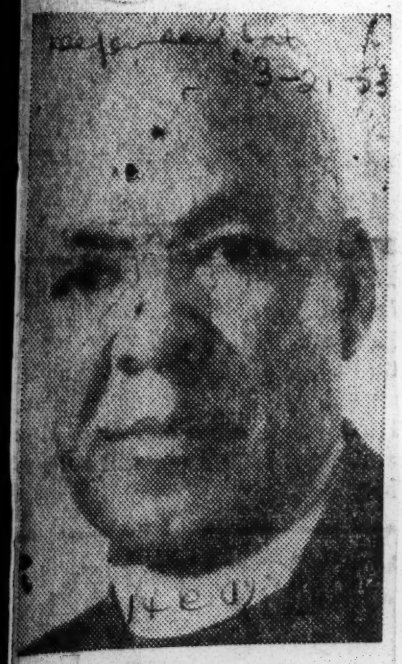
Dr. Wallace came to the school in 1933 as assistant professor of chemistry. By 1943 he had risen to the rank of professor of chemistry. He also served as administrative assistant to the president from 1945-'51. Prior to coming to West Virginia State, he taught at Livingstone College, N. C., and Lincoln University, Mo.

The new State College head is a native of Salisbury, N. C.

He holds a B.S. degree from the University of Pittsburgh; M.A. from Columbia, and the Ph.D. from Cornell University.

AME's Grant Wilberforce University $100,497.42

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Bishop A. J. Allen, chairman of the board of trustees of Wilberforce university, announced last week at the Founders' Week activities here that a total of $100,497.42 had been raised for the support of Wilberforce university for the first quarter of the year.



BISHOP ALLEN

The announcement climaxed the educational chatauqua of the Third Episcopal district of the AME church over which Bishop Allen presides. The third district which includes Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia contributed $30,000 of the total money.

The rest of the money was distributed as follows: First district, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, $20,000; Fourth district, Bishop George W. Baber, $4,500; and the Fifth district, Bishop D. Ormonde Walker, $30,000. The education department of the church contributed $2,500. Another $3,446.95 came from special efforts of the university student and faculty body.

In addition to this money, Bishop Walker contributed $4,500 on the retirement of the school debt; $3,000 for scholarships; and $12,000 for the support of Payne Theological seminary.

RECORD ATTENDANCE

The chatauqua drew ministers and visitors to the campus from all over the Third district as well as from other parts of the country. The calendar of activities included the Founder's Day sermon by Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce; memorial services for the late Bishop John A. Gregg; a symposium by Dr. Hill and Dr. Milton Wright of the faculty; a fellowship luncheon; an alumni program; a play by faculty members; and as the climax, the Third district rally. The Wilberforce university choir under the direction of Relford Patterson furnished music for many of the events.

ALLEN OVATION

Bishop Allen received an enthusiastic ovation for his leadership of the Third district and as chairman of the university board of trustees. An impromptu rally staged in the dining room of Shorter Hall brought renewed inspiration to the gathering, many of whom are alumni of the school.

Among the trustees present were Mrs. Cora Jordan White of Columbus, Ohio who is a prominent Baptist lay leader. Mrs. White is one of the most zealous supporters of the school. "It's our school and we love it," she said. She is serving her second term as trustee and has been a member of the board for six years.

SYMPOSIUM

During the symposium, Dr. Milton Wright posed the question as to why AME schools have not come in for a share of grants from the great philanthropic foundations. Dr. Wright said that this was largely due to the principle of the church that its schools must operate in freedom independent of any restrictions. Dr. Hill emphasized the conjunction of high religion and intellectuality as a guiding principle of education.

Among those in attendance at the sessions were Mrs. Lucinda Kelley and Mrs. Clara Rice of Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Exie W. Clement, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. F. H. Mason, presiding elder of the Columbus conference and Mrs. Mason; Revs. D. D. Irvin and J. H. Mack, Cleveland; Charles Spivey jr., Pittsburgh; B. M. McLinn, Pittsburgh; Norman Burton, Charleston, W. Va.; George Sims, Cincinnati; A. Sidney King, Cleveland; Wallace Wright, Dayton; and Rev. V. C. Hodges, secretary of the American Bible Society, Cleveland.

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COLLEGES, GENERAL
Discrimination

Okay Mixed Schools In College Survey

JACKSON, Miss. — Students throughout the nation — even those in the South — voted recently in favor of integration in colleges.

According to results of a poll taken by the Associated Collegiate Press, the present-day coed and "Joe College" are in favor of attending the same classroom with their colored brothers and sisters.

College students participating in the poll voted 75 per cent against 17 per cent for segregation in colleges.

A breakdown according to geographical area showed students in the South voting 53 percent to 35 percent disapproving of segregation with 12 percent voicing no opinion. This compares to 90 per cent against by students in the North.

Results of the poll were published in the Millsaps college student newspaper. It was endorsed editorially by the publication's editor, Eddie Gossard, who praised the results. Gossard said:

"It is good to know that college students in the country have reached the point in their thinking at which liberalism and the belief that man cannot succeed in fully respecting his fellow man, in realizing the potentials of man as a unit, in believing in the equality of individuals, while separating himself from certain individuals, takes precedence over old prejudices.

"We intend to attempt a rather complete poll of the student body on this campus if such a poll is not forbidden. We understand that such a poll was forbidden some years ago."

Students polled in the nationwide poll were asked:

"What is your opinion of college policies which state that Negroes may not enroll there?"

Against Segregation

If it were left to the nation's college students, segregated education would be a thing of the past.

Seventy-five per cent of the students queried by the Associated College Press didn't quibble over the issue. They said they favored integration.

Only 17 per cent said they favored segregation.

Even in the so-called deep South states, 53 per cent or a majority of the students said they were in favor of dropping racial barriers in higher education.

Of course, this comes as no surprise.

The principal defenders of segregation have always been the politicians. Without it as a rabble-rousing talking point, many a demagogue would never be elected.

The people of the south, particularly the younger generation, have always been ahead of them.

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Connecticut Colleges
Discrimination

BIAS BY COLLEGES HIT BY CONNECTICUT BILL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARTFORD, Jan. 27—A bill outlawing discrimination because of race, color or creed in admissions to Connecticut's colleges and universities was introduced in the state senate today by Senator Jack Stock, Democrat of Bridgeport.

The measure stipulates that all non-denominational tax-exempt schools and colleges in the state shall not inquire on their application blanks as to the race, religion, color or national origin of any applicant. The Connecticut Civil Rights Commission was authorized, under terms of the bill, to investigate complaints.

A similar bill introduced in the 1947 and 1949 sessions of the General Assembly was defeated.

Other bills introduced today provide for the construction of a state hospital for incurable cancer patients; legalization of horse racing and pari-mutuel betting; lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 years; consolidating the Superior and Common Pleas Courts and establishing a commission to investigate crime in the state.

Construction of a new toll bridge over the Connecticut River between Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point and setting up a State Department of Co[illegible] are proposed in other me[illegible]

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DISCRIMINATION
GENERAL

Trend Toward Non-Segregation

(The Lanett Valley Daily Times-News)

THE Associated College Press has conducted a poll among college students throughout the nation which reflects the trend among this group toward favoring non-segregation in the higher institutions of learning.

Among all students polled, 75% opposed segregation. Among southern college students called, 53% voted against segregation.

It would be interesting to know what percentage of southern students polled are natives of the South. More and more, large numbers of northern and eastern students are enrolling in our southern colleges and universities. These students, if they attended grammar and high schools where non-segregation existed naturally would be more likely to vote against segregation.

Unquestionably, however, there is a marked trend among native southern college students favoring non-segregation. Such an attitude is something for the present-day leaders to think about.

Regardless of what action may be taken now or in the near future regarding this controversial problem, the current straws in the wind indicate that the next southern generation of southerners will look far more favorably on non-segregation than does the present.

Bearing this in mind, most probably the United States Supreme Court will wait to see what happens through normal, evolutionary, democratic processes, before making a ruling on non-segregation in the schools.

By A White Southerner

How To Get More Students Into Mixed Colleges

EDITOR'S NOTE: Occasionally a letter received by an editor has such merit that it warrants unusual treatment. Such was the letter we received from Mrs. Elta Roberts of Abeline, Texas. The treatment we have given her letter does not denote our endorsement of her point of view, but we do feel that it is worthy of your consideration. Please feel free to give us your reaction to what she has written.

By ELTA CAMPBELL ROBERTS

For some ten years I have been seriously interested in the problem of Negro people. If fifteen million people intelligently advance themselves, no power would stop their progress.

As a southern white woman, I am more than willing to confess that we white people are wholly to blame for the situation of Negroes in the United States. However, there is much the Negro can and must do for himself.

All of us know that segregated schools, both high schools and colleges, are inferior to white high schools and white colleges. They always will be.

At this time the poorest kind of student from our Negro high school can enter the Negro colleges of my state and come through with flying colors, causing the Negro parents to believe their children are well educated.

If I were a Negro, and could not go to any school except a Negro college, I would go to a Negro college. Or, if I had been brought up in a high school, where scholarship was very poor, and I therefore doubted I could do the work in an average white school, then I would go to a Negro college.

A white man asked me why I insisted on the right of Negro students to enter white colleges when I had to admit the majority of graduates of Negro high schools were not prepared for a white college. I realize Negro students have been compelled to run around in that vicious circle with little opportunity go get out of that system. I come in contact with numbers of girls and boys who graduated from our Negro high school.

All of us know that none of these graduates is prepared for a high class university. I doubt if the average senior student of our Negro high school could do average work in an average white college. I presume our Negro school is a fair example of Negro schools throughout the South. This condition I attribute to segregation in schools.

But it does seem to me it would not be unreasonable at this time to expect the best students in the graduating class to be able to do average work in an average white college. That would be a big step forward for both the student and the Negro race.

CASE FOR MIXED SCHOOLS

Some Negro teachers recognize the situation and would be ready to make great sacrifice, if necessary, to see the wicked system abolished. I think with pride of a Negro teacher in my town, not now living, who went to a Negro college.

She was grateful for that privilege because it was all she could do at that time. Later on she attended a good mixed school out of the state. It was an eye opener to her. She told me if she had children she would rather they would have two years in a good mixed school than four years in a Negro college.

She was unselfish enough to be willing to lose her job of teaching, if that were necessary, in order to do away with segregated schools. I fear there are some teachers who would be selfish enough to actually oppose abandonment of segregated schools through fear of losing their jobs.

Can't we hear a few of them telling the parents their children "would not be understood" by white teachers? No one could blame a person for wanting a good job, but I wonder if the masses of Negro people will be well enough informed, when such time comes, that they will understand such a teacher is speaking only for his own benefit?

THE GOOD OF THE WHOLE

And will the masses of Negroes be well enough informed to work for the good of their children and for the good of the whole Negro race, and not be misled by a few selfish persons? Some white people will use such Uncle Toms in their effort to retard the progress of the Negro. I would not help segregate my race in order to give work to a few people.

ILL EFFECTS OF BIAS

If possible, a Negro student should not go through a Negro high school and through a Negro college before going to a so-called white school. Segregation does something to a Negro. That something is bad.

I have hesitated to say these things for fear of being regarded as critical. My mother says every time a white person says something derogatory about Negro people, I immediately jump to the defense of the race. I do.

I think it would have been more appropriate for a Negro to say these things. But I felt they were truths that needed to be understood by Negro people as well as by white people. I may be wrong in my ideas of procedure, but I am sincere in my efforts to lend a hand to the advancement of colored people, and I have done what I could.

I have read hundreds of books on race relations in my effort to become intellectually aware of the subject. I have given 10 schools collections of books by or about the Negro. I have written pamphlets and articles on race relations.

HELPS NEGROES

I have loaned money to about one hundred Negro families in my town to buy homes at less cost than loan companies would charge, and, in most cases, where no loan company would make a loan to a Negro.

And it has been mygreatpleas- Negro.

And it has been my great pleasure to make it possible for an African girl to spend four years in the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Canada, where she was graduated this year. She lived in the dormitory with the other girls. I could have sent her to a Southern Negro college for less money, but I wanted the best for her and I wanted her treated as an ordinary person.

COLONY WITHIN U. S.

Maybe my methods have been wrong. If the majority of Negroes are content to live in what might be called a colony inside the United States, as the situation now exists, that is the easiest and most comfortable way to face the problem.

The process of integration in our schools is a painful experience for both races. It is much easier to do nothing. But people cannot stand still. They either go forward or backward.

If Negroes believe I am right, this is my suggestion: Why cannot we start a movement to give honor graduates of Negro high schools with the positive stipulation that the scholarship must be used in a white college, the money to be paid directly to the white college?

SCHOLARSHIPS TO WHITE SCHOOLS

There are thousands of individuals among Negroes who could give such scholarships. That is my idea of humanitarian work.

The giving of such scholarships to the best student in the graduating class, for use in a white school, would be an ideal project to interest Parent-Teachers Associations. Likewise, it would be a fine project for local branches of the NAACP. The NAACP has always been opposed to segregation and such a scholarship to a white college would be exactly in line with the principles of the NAACP.

Let's do something besides talk. This would be a small undertaking, but who can measure the results if every honor graduate of every Negro high school in the United States were offered a scholarship to a white college?

TREND TOWARD NON-SEGREGATION

The Lanett Valley Daily Times-News

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Among all students polled, 75% opposed segregation. Among southern college students called 53% voted against segregation.

It would be interesting to know what percentage of southern students polled are natives of the South. More and more, large numbers of northern and eastern students are enrolling in our southern colleges and universities. These students, if they attended grammar and high schools where non-segregation existed naturally would be more likely to vote against segregation.

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Regardless of what action may be taken now or in the near future regarding this controversial problem, the current straws in the wind indicate that the next southern generation of southerners will look far more favorably on non-segregation than does the present.

Bearing this in mind, most probably the United States Supreme Court will wait to see what happens through normal, evolutionary, democratic processes, before making a ruling on non-segregation in the schools.

Discriminating Colleges Warned Against Practice

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The time will come when colleges will not be accredited unless they offer proof they do not permit discrimination.

That was the prediction of Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, vice president of the University of Illinois professional schools in Chicago, before the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith at the Palmer House.

He pointed out that there had been an improvement in the admission policies of undergraduate schools since 1946.

However, Dr. Ivy said discrimination still prevails, and in some aspects is more pronounced against Jewish persons. He said educators associated with the Midwest educators conference found evidence thaat ia is asier for colored persons to get into medical school than Jewish persons.

AJC STUDY REVEALS:

Nation's colleges ease JC admission practices

CHICAGO — A report by the American Jewish Committee last week revealed that discrimination in the admission of students to American schools and colleges is showing an "encouraging decrease."

The AJC's report was made prior to the opening of a two-day meeting of its 100-member executive committee, here.

The decline of bigotry against Jewish, Italian and "other minority group students" was analyzed in a presentment based on a 12-month study of the AJC's researchers of college admissions throughout the nation.

Cite Bright Spots

The Northwest and Far West areas were singled out as "the brightest spots" relative to the new gains being made. Substantial progress has been made in the Middle West, it was stated.

Admissions in professional schools, such as medical colleges, have been liberalized to admit more students of minority groups.

It was also noted that discriminatory practices by fraternities and sororities have been banned by the trustees of the University of the State of New York and by student action at Columbia university.

However, it was stated that much work against bias must be done particularly in the South, "where the educational process of fighting prejudice of all types must continue for many years to come."

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DISCRIMINATION
GENERAL

MR. DAVIS LEE
DOES NOT WANT SEGREGATION ABOLISHED

Davis Lee's Rear - Guard Action

The notorious Davis Lee and his friends continue to fight their rear-guard action against the inevitable day when first-class citizenship must be accorded to Negro citizens in the United States. The latest piece appearing over his name was published on the editorial page of the Winston-Salem (North Carolina) Journal. He does not want segregation abolished because some Negro school teachers and principals will lose their jobs, and he says that "Down in Texas a Negro college president of a state school gets $15,000 a year."

The pedigree of Davis Lee has been fully exposed in the columns of The Informer on more than one occasion. Suffice it here to say that Negroes have long since lifted their sights to some better jobs than teaching school and, if David Lee does not yet know it, there are many Negroes in other lines in Texas who earn much more than the $15,000 of this one college president.

Instead of settling for a constantly slimmer chance to get a job teaching school, Negroes now want FEPC legislation to open up the thousands of better-paying jobs which are creating the great shortage of white teachers. Davis Lee and his friends need to wake up to the new facts of life.

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DISCRIMINATION
MEDICAL SCHOOLS- NEW YORK

Plan Is Offered to End Bias in Medical Schools

Tribune
New York, N.Y.
P. 13
Fri 7-10-53

An eight-point program toward eliminating discrimination in admissions to the nine medical schools of the state was recommended in a report published yesterday by the New York State Board of Regents.

Citing apparent evidence of discrimination on the basis of religion, national origin and "personality," although none appeared on the basis of race or sex, the report calls for "formal and public" statements by the schools of criteria for admission; establishment of a single central bureau for the screening of all applicants and improved handling of applications, as well as further research and study in the field.

Called Basis for Action

The report, prepared by a committee headed by Dr. Howard E. Wilson, executive assistant of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was described by the regents as providing "a significant basis for constructive action by the medical schools, Board of Regents and citizens interested in civil rights as applied to admission to the study of medicine."

The study analyzed the admission policies of the nine medical schools through statistically large samplings of applications and admissions in 1950 and in 1952. It found that scholastic ability, as measured in college marks, is a universal criterion. It found "no evidence of discrimination as to sex and race." But it did find that, although more Jewish students, who submitted 50.4 per cent of the applications in 1952, were admitted than either Protestant or Catholic, a larger proportion of the Protestant and Catholic than of the Jewish applicants was accepted. Twenty per cent of the Jews who applied were successful, while the proportion of the other groups was higher.

Some Exclusions

Further, the study found, "top-ranking Protestant and Catholic students are more certain to be admitted than are top-ranking Jewish students; at the other end of the scholastic scale, low-rating Jewish students are virtually excluded, while occasional low-rating Protestant and Catholic applicants are admitted." Non-Italian Catholics are admitted in the same proportion as Protestants but Italian Catholics have somewhat greater difficulty in obtaining admission.

Deeper analysis, the report said, indicated that other than religious factors are fundamental in the selection of students, among them "national origin and recency of identification with American life and culture." A combination of cultural traits, commonly described as personality, are of "considerable consequence," but the definition and measurement of personality "are so loose and vague at present that illegal discrimination against groups as a whole cannot be proved and cannot be disproved."

Would Continue Studies

The report recommends, therefore, that the State Department of Education continue exploratory studies in this field and that the Regents, in co-operation with other agencies, "initiate basic studies on the nature of personality characteristics and their relation to the professions."

It recommends that each medical school "formally and publicly declare its position respecting discrimination as defined in the Education Practices Act (passed in 1948, forbidding discrimination in admissions to educational institutions on the bases of race, religion, color or national origin) and formulate as explicitly, precisely and comprehensively as possible" its criteria for admission. The medical schools should also improve their handling of applications, it was stated. Undergraduate colleges are urged to develop strengthened guidance of premedical students and to consider having an authorized faculty committee make recommendations on applicants to medical schools.

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DISCRIMINATION
PENNSYLVANIA

Biased queries on college entry blanks draw protest

PHILADELPHIA.

Application blanks for admission to Pennsylvania colleges and professional schools have been criticized by the Philadelphia Fellowship commission. The body has just completed a survey of the state's 122 institutions of higher learning.

Nearly 60 per cent of the schools still ask their applicants' race, religion or nationality or require photographs. This was revealed by David L. Ullman, commission vice president. He is also chairman of the organization's educational opportunities committee.

Mr. Ullman pointed out that state schools rejected race, religion and national origin as legitimate criteria for admission of students. This unanimous action was done in Oct., 1949, through the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities.

Omitted At Large Colleges

The non-discriminatory forms are used by some of the largest institutions and all of the teachers' colleges. In view of this, Mr. Ullman declared, the commission sees no reason why the other schools need racial or religious designation.

We are negotiating with schools which still ask these questions, he said. We hope they will drop the practice voluntarily, thus removing need for legislation, he emphasized.

When the commission made its first study in 1950, nearly 75 per cent of the schools asked discriminatory questions or required photographs. There has been a 15 per cent improvement, Mr. Ullman stated.

14e(1) 1953

EARLHAM COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Earlham's out of step

Earlham college, the little Quaker school at Richmond, Indiana, is back in the headlines.

Stephen Wersan, of New York, has been dismissed as editor of the school newspaper. His offense was permitting publication of an editorial opposing the institution's ban on interracial dating.

You may remember Earlham college attracted public attention last May when it ousted a white student, Robert McAllester of Ithaca, New York.

Mr. McAllester had just announced his intention to wed Grace Cunningham, of Oakland, California, another student, who happened to be colored. Both had received the blessings of their parents.

It was after this incident that Earlham President Thomas E. Jones made public the school's unwritten law against students dating across the color line.

"When we see such a couple getting interested in each other," he said, "we counsel them against such an association.

"If they are defiant about it, then we take other steps. Those steps could include dismissal from school."

This policy, asserted Dr. Jones, dates back to the Civil War period when Earlham first opened its doors to colored students.

The Civil War was fought 90 years ago. Since then tremendous progress has been made toward solving America's perplexing problem of human relations.

The shape of a person's nose, the shade of his eyes, the texture of his hair or even the color of his skin are no longer important as they were nearly a century ago.

The belief that whom a person selects for his life's companion is his own business and completely outside the province of the state, the church or his school has won almost universal acceptance.

The Quaker church has been in the forefront of the campaign to bring about this change in public opinion.

For that reason it is difficult to understand how Earlham college and its president managed to fall so far behind. Both need to get in step with the times.

College Editor Fired For Printing Article On Interracial Dates

RICHMOND, Ind. — (INS) — Stephan Wersan, of New York, was ousted Sunday as editor of the Earlham College Post because of [illegible] in that publication urging interracial dating.

The publication's advisory board, composed of five students and a faculty member told Wersan he violated principles of good journalism by permitting a student not identified with the staff of the paper to write an unsigned article which appeared on page 1 of the Nov. 18 issue in which partisan opinion was expressed as news."

The quaker college banned interracial dating last year after two students were expelled because of an interracial marriage.

Wersan said he regretted his action and announced he would ask the board to reinstate him on probation but the board refused to do so.

Interracial dating has been frowned on since last year when two Earlham students, a Negro and a Caucasian were married after a campus romance.

Ind. school fires editor

14e(1), Discrimination

Student hit ban on mixed dating

RICHMOND, Ind. — The student editor of the Earlham college newspaper, Stephen Wersan of 636 W. 136th st., New York City, last week was fired from his position for permitting publication of an editorial opposng the college's ban on interracial dating.

According to a spokesman for Thomas E. Jones, president of the Quaker institution, Wersan was dismissed by the advisory board because he violated the principles of good journalism by permitting a student, not identified with the paper, to write an unsigned editorial expressing partisan opinion.

The spokesman added that the college had stiffened its ban on dating across the color lines since a white senior married a colored classmate last year.

Policy Not New

It was stated that the policy is not new. "It has always been our policy to discourage colored and white students from dating, since we first started admitting colored students during the Civil War," the spokesman said.

It was pointed out that the school dismissed Robert McAllester of Ithaca, N.Y., in 1952, after he announced that he intended to marry Miss Grace Cunningham, a colored classmate.

They were eventually married with the consent of their parents.

The spokesman stated that whenever it is seen that an interracial couple is dating, "we counsel them against such association. If they are defiant, then we take other steps." The student editor, it was said, has asked to be reinstated.

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Georgia Institute of Technology
Discrimination

MOREHOUSE STUDENT APPLIES FOR ADMISSION TO GA. TECH

Regents Tighten Rules As Boyd Attacks "Deception"

14e(1) Discrimination

Georgia NAACP officials revealed yesterday that a Morehouse college freshman has applied for admission to Georgia Institute of Technology as regents of the university system moved to tighten entrance requirements at all white state schools.

Dr. William Boyd, state president of the NAACP, said that Robert Cheeseboro, of Columbus, Ga., applied for admission to the lily-white, state-supported industrial school February 28, 1953. He released copies of the correspondence with school officials and a letter from L. R. Seibert, executive secretary of the board of recents, which offered the student out of state aid because Georgia has provided a program "for the instruction of Negro citizens....in those fields of study offered to the white citizens."

On March 10, 1953, Cheeseboro declined this offer and asked Seibert to return his application to the registrar at Georgia Tech for evaluation. Dr. Boyd said no answer has been received.

ENTRANCE EXAMS

Wednesday the regents authorized all units of the university system to give entrance examinations, and to require prospective students to submit certificates from university alumni attesting to their good character and proof of their legal residence.

Seibert's letter to Cheeseboro listed twelve "excellent" schools one student could attend out of state aid. Five of these were Negro institutions.

SPENCER HIGH

Cheeseboro, a graduate of Spencer High School in Columbus, Ga., is attending mechanical engineering.

The regents alleged that their action yesterday was an attempt to reduce scholastic failures. The key issue in the pending Horace Ward case is an IQ test which was made mandatory after Ward applied to the University of Georgia Law School.

BOARD SPOKESMAN

A board spokesman claimed that the action has nothing to do with attempts of Horace Ward to enter the University of Georgia Law School, but Dr. Boyd charged that it is an "obvious attempt" to keep Negroes from registering at Georgia Tech and other white state schools. He said:

"No matter what they do, we shall continue to fight. We shall continue our efforts to get first-class educational institutions for all citizens."

Georgia Tech officials could not be reached last night for comment.

The AU professor also commented that the regents' action "undermines the argument of good faith which [illegible] after adopting an ex post facto law (IQ test) and applying it to Ward's application which was pending at the time."

The Ward case is pending in Federal court.

Ga. Regents Would Close Schools By Stiffer Tests

Ans Cmsicus, p. 3

14e (1) Discrimination

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) — Georgia NAACP officials revealed last week that a Morehouse College freshman has applied for admission to the lily-white Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta.

Regents of the University System are now moving to tighten entrance requirements at all white state schools.

Dr. William M. Boyd, state president of the NAACP, said that Robert Cheeseboro of Columbus, Ga., applied for admission to the industrial and technological school on Feb. 28.

Boyd released copies of correspondence with school official including a letter from L. R. Seibert, executive secretary of the board of regents, which offered the student out-of-state aid.

On March 10, Cheeseboro declined this offer and asked Seibert to refer his application back to the registrar at Georgia Tech for evaluation. Dr. Boyd said the student has received no answer from this request nor has he heard from the registrar.

Last Wednesday, the regents directed all units of the system to give entrance examinations, and in addition, to require all prospective students to submit certificates from university alumni attesting to their good character and proof of their legal residence.

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HARDIN JUNIOR COLLEGE (Wichita Falls, Texas)
DISCRIMINATION

Texas College Must Admit Negro Students

NEW ORLEANS — Negro students must be admitted to Hardin Junior College, Wichita Falls, Tex., the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Friday in upholding a decision of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Texas in the case of Willie Faye Hatter and five other Negro students against the Wichita Falls Junior College District.

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JUNIOR COLLEGE, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS
DISCRIMINATION

Texas School Fights To Preserve Segregation

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —The Wichita Falls (Texas) Junior College District last Tuesday asked the United States Supreme Court to review the judgment of lower federal courts ordering the admission of six colored students to the lily-white Hardin Junior College at Wichita Falls.

The petitioners regard the case as important to American law as any of the five school segregation cases which the Supreme Court has ordered reargued next October 12.

If the judgment of the lower federal courts stands, the petitioners assert, there can be no segregation at all in Texas. Unless the decision is reversed by the Supreme Court, they say, it will apply alike to all schools—senior colleges, junior colleges, high schools and elementary schools, whether white or colored.

AS THE petitioners interpret the decision, both colored and white students will attend the school closest to their homes, even if there are equivalent facilities separately offered within the state, county, district, city or other geographical subdivision of the state.

If there had been two junior colleges within the Wichita Falls Junior College District, one for colored students and the other for whites, the petitioners assert, the colored plaintiffs would have won anyway in the Federal District Court even if the junior college provided for them had been a little closer and less expensive.

* * *

THE PETITIONERS declare that the decision "is a death blow to segregation in Texas, whose constitution and laws prescribe separate though equal facilities."

The case grew out of efforts of six colored students to matriculate at Hardin Junior College. They were denied admission under the Texas constitution and laws solely because they are colored.

The petitioners state that there are two other schools with equivalent facilities maintained solely for colored students, which, it was thought, met the requirements of the Texas constitution and laws which require separate but equal educational opportunities for colored and white students.

THE SIX COLORED applicants brought suit to compel their admission, and the Federal District Court ordered them admitted. The Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans affirmed the decision. From that judgment the petitioners are appealing to the Supreme Court.

They content that the Court of Appeals has decided a federal question in a way probably in conflict with the applicable decisions of this court, but the brief in support of the petition does not point out the decisions with which this latest ruling on segregation in education is in conflict.

Although the Federal District Court found that there are in Texas two institutions of higher learning that are in all things equal to Hardin Junior College, and which are maintained solely for colored students, the petition states, it ruled that exclusion of colored students from Hardin Junior College was unlawful discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

* * *

THIS DECISION was based on the finding that neither of the two colored institutions was within the Wichita Falls Junior College District and that it would be more costly and less convenient for colored students to attend one of the colored schools than the one provided for white students in Wichita Falls.

In an effort to make the decision appear ridiculous, the petitioners argue that nowhere has a court ever held that equivalent facilities for higher education must be provided "within the boundaries of every hamlet, town, village and city within a state."

Such a decision, the petitioners add, "would destroy the very concept of segrgeation. The Federal Constitution only requires that equivalent facilities for higher education need be maintained within the state."

The attorney for the Wichita Falls Junior College District is Guy Rogers of Wichita Falls, Texas. On the brief with him are Thelbert Martin, C. C. McDonald, and Paul W. Eggers, all of Wichita Falls.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

LSU ADMITTANCE SOUGHT BY NEGRO

Middleton Denies Action Taken at Board Meet

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 1 — Troy H. Middleton, president of Louisiana State university, confirmed here Saturday that the son of A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans Negro attorney, has applied for admission to the university's undergraduate college of arts and sciences.

He said that he has been instructed by the university board of supervisors in the past to report applications for admission by Negroes to the board and reject them unless otherwise instructed by the courts or the board.

The board of supervisors during a two-hour executive session at a meeting Saturday reportedly discussed the application by A. P. Tureaud Jr.

Both Middleton and J. Stewart Slack, Shreveport, board president, denied that any action had been taken on Tureaud's application during the executive meeting.

No Further Comment

Slack, asked for further comment about the executive session, referred reporters to Middleton, who declined to reveal subjects discussed during the executive session.

Asked about reports that Leander Perez, district attorney for Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes, had been hired to represent the university in future segregation cases, Middleton said the board had not retained Perez.

Perez could not be reached immediately for comment.

The courts have ruled that LSU must admit Negro students when Negro colleges do not offer equal facilities. These rulings have been in line with a decision by the United States supreme court.

Under this policy Negroes have been admitted to LSU's graduate schools and for instruction in subjects which Negro colleges in the state do not teach. However, none have been admitted previously to the college of arts and sciences, largest of the university's undergraduate schools.

Program Not Offered

Middleton said that Tureaud has applied for admission so that he can take a combined arts and sciences and law course.

As the program is set up at LSU a student can attend the arts and sciences college for three years, then transfer to the law school and receive his bachelor of arts degree at the end of four years and his LLB at the end of six years.

Middleton said that Southern university, Negro institution five miles north of Baton Rouge, does not have such a program to his knowledge.

The United States supreme court now has under consideration cases involving segregation of races in public schools.

On another subject, Middleton told the board that the university is faced with a serious shortage of housing facilities for women students.

Board Has Choice

He said the board has a choice of either building a new dormitory or converting the building now being used as an adult education center into a dormitory.

Middleton warned that there would be "tremendous repercussions" if the university ever discontinued its adult education program.

He also told the board that it will take about $300,000 to bring the salaries of LSU personnel up to the minimum scale set by civil service and that it will take another $400,000 to bring the salaries of university personnel not under civil service in line.

Among the actions taken by the board were:

(1) Approval of the sale of $300,000 in bonds from a $6 million bond issue authorized in 1950 for the construction of a gymnasium at Northeast Louisiana State college, a branch of LSU at the time the bond issue was authorized.

Grants Accepted

(2) Adoption of a resolution providing that sons and daughters of members of the consular service of foreign countries, residing in Louisiana, be exempted from having to pay out-of-state admission fees at LSU except for the medical school.

(3) Accepted $82,550 in gifts and grants-in-aid.

(4) Approved appointment of John A. Thompson, professor of Spanish and director of the university's Latin-American relations as chairman of the newly organized department of ancient and modern foreign languages.

(5) Authorized the holding of a "parent's day."

This last action was taken on the recommendation of LSU president Middleton, who told the board that one day should be selected during the regular school year for parents of university students to visit the campus.

Will Select Day

He said a day would be chosen when there are a minimum of conflicting activities and the facilities of the university's Pleasant Hall, university conference center, would be available.

Mrs. Ella V. Aldrich Schwing, Plaquemine, remarked that she thought a "Parents' Day" would "be a very good public relations idea."

A discussion by Middleton of the board's policy on scholarships stimulated some comments from board members on the two $60 fee exemption scholarships each member is entitled to give.

Mrs. Schwing remarked that she was a little bit irked at students awarded scholarships who then join fraternities and sororities.

Suggest Postponement

"If they can afford to belong to these organizations," she said, "they don't need the scholarships.

"The sum of $60 doesn't mean the difference between going to college and not going. I wonder if we couldn't hold up on these scholarships for a few years and give the accumulated sum to some deserving student."

Lewis Gottlieb, Baton Rouge board member, suggested postponing any policy decision on scholarships until a study now being made by the university on this subject is completed.

Mrs. Schwing said she had adopted a policy of giving her scholarships to deserving students regardless of whether they came from her home parish of Iberville or not. She added that some people in her parish have been critical of this policy.

Grade Average Cited

James M. McLemore, Alexandria board member, observed that the fee exemption scholarships are so small they are of "very little help to anyone who needs a scholarship."

J. E. Smitherman, Shreveport board member, raised the question of whether students receiving these scholarships should not be limited to those who maintained a "B" average in high school.

He said that many of the students he had awarded scholarships "drop out like flies" because they cannot meet university scholastic standards.

Middleton said in this connection there are two schools of thought.

"One school believes that only certain people should go to college," he said. "I am not of this school which is supported by certain extremist educators."

He said that he had seen students who entered college with poor educational and environmental backgrounds score outstanding successes in later years.

The board was informed Saturday that legislation may be introduced at the next session to shorten the 14-year terms of members.

President Middleton distributed copies of a survey prepared by the Legislative Council outlining the makeup and functions of similar boards in other states.

Middleton said the survey prepared by the council, official research arm of the Legislature, was made at the request of Rep. James Gardner of Shreveport.

"Gardner says he is going to introduce a bill to cut down our 14-year terms," said member Margaret Dixon of Prairieville. "And I understand that Gov. (Robert) Kennon will back it."

Two previous attempts to shorten the terms of board members failed in recent Legislatures. Middleton said he had read the council's findings and "from what I can gather, with the exception of the duration of your terms, you are not out of line with the general run of similar universities.

"One state board has an 18-year term but the average is about 7 to 10. But everything else seems to be observed elsewhere in various other states."

Lawyer Tureaud's Son Is Plaintiff, Hearing Sept. 2

...ge J. Skelly Wright's U. S. ... Court in New Orleans ... scene of proceedings ...day morning (Sept. ... in the lawsuit ...ursday in be... ...eaud, Jr., 17-year-old son of the prominent New Orleans attorney, who is seeking admission to the Louisiana State University undergraduate college of arts and sciences.

The June, 1953 graduate of S. Clark High school will be represented by A. M. Trudeau, Jr., an associate of Atty. Tureaud; Chief NAACP Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, an assistant.

The suit was filed late last Thursday by A. M. Trudeau, Jr.

Young Tureaud was an honor graduate of Clark High and maintained a general average of 89 during his entire hign school career, but had the highest average of 94 in the industrial arts department from which he received a medal of honor.

The medal was awarded him by Jesse O. Richard, principal of the school.

He is the second eldest of six children of the Tureaud family which resides at 3121 Pauger. The eldest is Miss Sylvia Tureaud, a junior in elementary education at Xavier university.

Young Tureaud told newsmen this week that since the fifth grade in the Valena C. Jones school, he wanted to be a lawyer. "That's why I joined the debating society at Clark," he said. Tuesday during an interview.

Asked if he had another choice of school if the court rules against his request for a preliminary injunction against the officials of LSU, Tureaud unsmilingly retorted: "I have no other choice. LSU is my choice. His father, who has won many battles in education and who has challenged racial barriers in countless "class action" suits filed in Louisiana, filed and won his first suit against LSU in 1950 in behalf of Roy Wilson for admission to the medical school of LSU.

Several hundred Negroes have been admitted to LSU in schools of nursing for admission on the basis of color or race.

Defendants in last Thursday's suit were the LSU board of supervisors, Gen. Troy H. Middleton, superintendent, and Registrar John in the past three years.

The petition asked a three-judge court and urged a preliminary injunction. It also stressed that the defendants "should not make any distinction on the basis of color or race."

Subsequent cases were filed in U. S. Supreme court decision on Jr., admission to the undergraduate school when he applied for admission four weeks ago.

The petition asked a three-judge court and urged a preliminary injunction. It also stressed that the defendants "should not make any distinction on the basis of color or race."

Several hundred Negroes have been admitted to LSU in schools of nursing for admission on the basis of color or race.

Several hundred Negroes have been admitted to LSU in schools of medical school of LSU.

Defendants in last Thursday's suit were the LSU board of supervisors, Gen. Troy H. Middleton, superintendent, and Registrar John in the past three years.

Tureaud's reason for wanting to enter the LSU undergraduate school of arts and sciences is "because there is no other institution maintained by the state where the plaintiff can obtain advantages involved in the combination courses here offered, nor combine his college and law school work to the same extent and on equal level scholarship and intensity as in the school of LSU . . ."

LSU Sued By Student

NEW ORLEANS — Acting in behalf of his son, A. P. Tureaud Jr., 17, Atty. Alexander P. Tureaud Sr. filed a suit in U. S. court asking admission of the plaintiff or any other Negro applicant to any college, school, division or department of Louisiana State University and Agricultural College in Baton Rouge.

If the demands for a preliminary or interlocutory injunction and permanent injunction requested in the petition are approved the defendants will immediately be restrained from denying admission to Negroes to ISU undergraduate schools solely because of race or color.

The plaintiff was graduated in June, 1953, from Joseph S. Clark High School, New Orleans, a state-approved high school. He is seeking admission to the combined liberal arts and law curriculum, a six-year course.

* * *

DEFENDANTS NAMED in the brief were Tom W. Dutton, president of the LSU Board of Supervisors; Troy H. Middleton, president, and John A. Hunter, registrar of Louisiana State University.

Less than a month ago the LSU Board of Supervisors refused young Tureaud's application to the combined Bachelor of Arts-Law School for undergraduate students, mainly because of a university policy of restricting admission to the undergraduate department of LSU to white students.

Other attorneys for the plaintiff are Robert L. Carter, New York, and Thurgood Marshall, New York, of the NAACP's legal staff.

Judge Takes Case Under Advisement

A decision in the case of 17-year-old A. P. Tureaud Jr., 1953 graduate of the Joseph S. Clark high school and son of a prominent New Orleans attorney whose case was heard before Judge J. Skelly Wright in the United States District court is expected momentarily this week following arguments in the case here on Tuesday.

The judge took the case under advisement and announced that a ruling would be announced this week.

The plaintiff is seeking admission to the undergraduate college of arts and sciences at Louisiana State University after applying for admission early last month and was denied admittance by the board of supervisors of LSU, because the plaintiff is a Negro.

New York attorney Robert L. Carter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the court that Tureaud seeks admission to LSU's undergraduate school of arts and sciences because he could not get this kind of course at Southern university since there are unequal facilities.

Carter contended that the issue of segregation as such is not a matter before the court.

He pointed out that he was not saying that Southern university is not a good school, but that the issue involved was the inequality of the combined courses offered by Southern and LSU.

He said LSU offers law combined with arts and sciences, geology and commerce whereas Southern offers law combined with political science, English and mathematics. He further declared that no degree has ever been awarded by Southern in a university program of combined courses in the field such as at LSU.

LSU has an annual budget of more than $12 million for some 6400 students or an expenditure of about $1875 per student while Southern has a budget at $2 million and a student expenditure of $689 for approximately 2900 students.

The defense represented by a battery of 21 attorneys contended that Southern is equal to LSU and displayed attractive pictures of buildings, structures under construction, campus scenes to prove their point.

Those who argued this were W. Scott Wilkinson and Leander H. Perez who represented the board.

Perez, who is reputed to be the top leader in the nation's Dixiecrat movement, declared that young Tureaud was ungrateful for the expenditures which the state had spent to improve Negro education as the some "3000 happy students at Southern university" proved.

Another defense attorney, L. W. Brooks filed a motion to dismiss the case on grounds that Tureaud seeks an injunction against LSU preventing LSU from precluding the admission of Negroes as such.

"Because of the history, traditions, customs and the usages of the people of Louisiana, segregation of white and black is necessary in this state to preserve and to promote more friendly relations and mutual understanding between white and colored persons. Segregation has meant progress in the Negro race and the absence of race riots, which prove the wisdom of such practices, argued the defense.

Names of other defense attorneys attached to the petition included Fred S. LeBlanc, attorney general; W. C. Penault, first assistant attorney general; James R. Fuller, C. V. Porter, J. H. Tucker Jr., Fred Blanche, A. O'Quinn, Victor A. Sachse, R. B. Sadler Jr., H. C. Sevier, A. H. Shepherd Jr., Grove Stafford, Oliver Stockwell and Wood Thompson.

Several spectators both white and Negro sat in the court room during the two and one half hour court hearing and listened to the case.

Young Tureaud was not called to testify.

Negro Fights Ban at LSU

NEW ORLEANS —(UP)— A 17-year-old New Orleans Negro sought a preliminary court injunction Tuesday to prohibit the Louisiana State University board of supervisors from banning Negroes from the undergraduate school "solely on the grounds of race and color."

A. P. Tureaud, Jr., son of a New Orleans Negro attorney, was denied admission to the university's undergraduate school for "racial reasons."

Arguments on the case were heard before Judge J. Skelly Wright in federal District court. Wright indicated he may hand down a ruling in the case this week.

Foreigners Welcome, Negroes Must Sue

ONE of democracy's most glaring imperfections was clearly observed in recent weeks in two news items relating to Louisiana State University. The first item dealt with a young Negro student desiring to pursue a special course at LSU that was not offered at any other state supported school, and his subsequent suit against the school for admittance in which Federal Judge Wright ruled in favor of the student, A. P. Tureaud, Jr.

The second item dealt with the recent announcement by Dr. John A. Thompson, advisor to foreign students for the University that 450 foreigners are enrolled at LSU representing 57 nations.

Foreigners from all over the world are encouraged and permitted to attend and pursue various courses of study at LSU while American citizens of Negro descent have to resort to the courts. In this great southland of professed democracy Negroes are denied equal educational opportunities, because the great gods of "white supremacy" and "segregation" in Louisiana must be respected, even though such an attitude continually threatens to stifle any realization of making democracy work as the U. S constitution intended it to.

Old die-hards such as represented in the 21 eminent lawyers who argued the case for LSU in the Tureaud suit are responsible for making our alleged American way of life so obviously inconsistent with our democratic preachments. This old guard wants to tell the students and returning war veterans that despite three wars in the name of preserving democracy that Negroes are still not entitled to enjoy it the same way as any other American . . . with no strings (segregation) attached. Perhaps if the old guard had spent two years as prisoners of war in Korea they would have a profound interest in seeing to it that democracy works the same way for ALL people in the United States. Smug, secure, and selfish they are naturally interested only in the status quo and not all the people.

A foreign exchange visitor, in this country to learn how democracy works, commented recently to the writer, "How can many foreign visitors feel that same way after visiting the South? I keep my eyes closed to such undemocratic practices here in the South? It bears a remarkable similarity to the way Hitler treated the Jews. I just can't understand how democracy is practiced in the South . . . It's not democracy, it's white supremacy . . . Deep down in my heart I cannot respect a country that does not have the moral courage to practice what it preaches." How many foreign visitors feel that same way after visiting the South? At least ninety percent feel this way. Yet almost daily they are coming to this country to learn how democracy works, comparable little or no attempt Still the South makes to put democracy's best foot forward. Such blind ignorance is tragically pathetic.

Ruling opening LSU classes to Negro students is reversed

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29—(AP)—A ruling that opened certain courses at Lousiana State University to qualified Negroes was headed back to federal district court today for action after reversal by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appellate court yesterday handed down a two to one opinion reversing the ruling of Federal District Judge Skelly Wright who had ruled that Negroes could attend the combined arts and sciences and law courses at LSU.

THE CASE was brought by A. P. Tureaud Jr., 17-year-old New Orleans Negro. His father, an attorney, asked for an injunction to restrain the board of supervisors of LSU from refusing to admit Negroes unless forced to do so by court order.

LSU asked the higher court for a stay order and appeal from judgment issuing a preliminary injunction.

The attorney said he had not decided his next step but that it might be to apply to the U. S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. If granted this would suspend the appellate court ruling pending further study by the Supreme Court.

High school, who enrolled at LSU September 18, had asked for an injunction restraining the LSU board of supervisors from pursuing a policy of refusing to admit Negroes unless forced to do so by court order.

The circuit court sent the case back to Judge Wright after holding a two-to-one decision that the case should have been tried by three judges and that the judge did not have jurisdiction to hear it alone.

The circuit court opinion, which was handed down on a motion by the LSU board of supervisors for a stay order and on appeal from judgment issuing a preliminary injunction, did not pass on the merits of the case.

Meanwhile LSU will not act until a study of the opinion handed down by the appellate court has been made.

Although Judge Wright previously had denied the motion for a new trial and refused to grant a stay of execution of his injunction, he did grant an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals which rendered its opinions.

Representing young Tureaud in his effort to remain at the university where educational equalities are prevalent were his father, A. P. Tureaud, Sr., Robert L. Carter of the NAACP national office legal staff, and U. Simpson Tate, NAACP regional counsel of Dallas, Texas. Reliable sources indicate that the case will be fought to the highest court in the land.

It was learned that young Tureaud is still attending classes where his courses of study include English, mathematics, advanced Spanish, military science and physical education. These are the courses prescribed for him as a freshman in the combined undergraduate school, leading to a degree in the LSU school of law.

He lives in the stadium dormitory where he occupies a room by himself. He is also a member of the Air Force ROTC.

Circuit Court Rules 2-1 On Technicality

The LSU-A. P. Tureaud, Jr. case took a "new look" last week when the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that a federal judge exceeded his authority when he ruled Sept. 11 that qualified Negroes must be admitted to combined arts and sciences and law courses at the state university.

An appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court has been filed against the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court's decision, according to Attorney A. P. Tureaud, father and legal counsel of the 17-year-old student.

Judge Skelly Wright, who upheld the attorneys for the plaintiff, ruled that equal facilities were not available at Southern and issued a temporary injunction ordering the admission of Tureaud.

The 1953 graduate of Clark

Tureaud Case In High Court

BATON ROUGE — A. P. Tureaud Jr., 17, first Negro undergraduate student in the history of Louisiana State University, has carried his fight to stay in the university to the United States Supreme Court.

LSU attorneys said that Tureaud has appealed to the high court to review his case and in the meantime hold up other court action that would oust him from the university.

The youth, son of a New Orleans attorney, was admitted to LSU at the start of the present term under a Federal District Court ruling by Judge J. Skelly Wright which was reversed recently by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Negro Wins School Plea

WASHINGTON —(UP)— The Supreme Court Monday assured continued attendance of Alexander P. Tureaud, Jr., 17-year-old Negro, at Louisiana State University, pending final determination of his suit to gain admission.

Tureaud obtained an order in the United States District court at Baton Rouge requiring the university to admit him.

But the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the action.

On petition from Tureaud, the high court by an 8-0 vote stayed the Circuit court of appeals verdict until it could be appealed.

LSU Ousts Negro

BATON ROUGE — Louisiana State University on Armistice Day ousted 17-year-old Alexander P. Tureaud Jr., its first Negro undergraduate student, even while the United States Supreme Court is weighing his request for a review. LSU's public relations bureau said the action was taken on the advice of LSU attorneys following the Federal Appeals Court's reversal of the lower court injunction that ordered Tureaud's admission.

Young Tureaud, son of a prominent New Orleans attorney, left LSU after receiving the following letter, dated Nov. 10:

"Please be advised that your registration in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College has been cancelled as of this date in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and in accordance with the direction of the president of said university.

"This action has been taken for the reason that the order of temporary or preliminary injuction heretofore issued out of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, in the suit of Alexander P. Tureaud Jr. v. Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, et al, No. 1238 on the Civil Docket of said court, under which you were admitted to the university, has been vacated and set aside by a judgment of said court rendered on Nov. 9, 1953. All fees which you have paid to the university will be refunded."

The letter was signed by John A. Hunter, registrar of LSU.

Young Tureaud filed application to enter LSU late last summer and went into the Federal Court after LSU stated its official policy of not admitting Negroes except when directed by court order.

IN SEPTEMBER, Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered LSU to admit the youth. However, LSU attorneys took the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and won a reversal on grounds that Judge Wright had exceeded his authority and that the matter should have been tried before a three-judge court.

LSU President Troy H. Middleton was reportedly in Columbus, Ohio, attending a land grant college meeting last week when Tureaud was ousted.

Interviewed in New Orleans, Attorney Tureaud said he was present at LSU when his son was handed the letter cancelling his registration. His son returned home and is awaiting the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling on his request for a stay in judgment.

Following his admission, Young Tureaud had lived on the LSU campus without incident.

Tureaud Heads Back to LSU

BATON ROUGE, La.— Alexander P. Tureaud Jr., is preparing to return to his classes at Louisiana State university from which he was excluded on November 11.

His right to return to the university was indicated by the United States Supreme Court, which on November 16, granted a stay of the Circuit Court's judgment pending determination by the Supreme Court of the validity of the district court judge's ruling ordering admission of the student.

Young Tureaud, son of the well known New Orleans civil rights attorney, A. P. Tureaud, was admitted to the university as its first Negro undergraduate on order of the United States District Court. On appeal by the university, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals voided the lower court decision on the ground that the suit should have been heard by a three judge court rather than by a single district court judge.

The student, together with other lawyers of the Nation-NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter, general Association counsel, and Advancement of Colored People, promptly sought a stay of judgment from Justice Hugo L. Black, who in turn, referred the petition to the full court. Two days later, university officials without waiting for the Court's

A Wise Decision

Everyone with a sense of justice and fair play must agreee that the United States Supreme Court acted correctly in reinstating a temporary injunction that will enable A. P. Tureaud, jr. to continue his education while a legal technicality over the admittance of Negroes to Louisiana State university is being cleared up.

We can't destroy the feeling that there was something vicious and vindictive in the attitude of the university in fighting to oust him from his classes when the inevitable outcome of the case must be delivered in his favor.

It as always been a source of amazement to us that school officials are so often intolerant ignorant and backward when it comes to keeping abreast of public sentiment and developments in the field of social relations.

A current example can be found at the University of Georgia where the students favor the abolition of racial segregation in education and the regents are foolhardy enough to try to muffle the voices of the students.

The situation in which young Tureaud finds himself is certainly not enviable. Here is a young man, 17, who wants to attend Louisiana State university.

A native of New Orleans here his father, an attorney is a taxpayer he has every reason to be allowed to enroll there. Even considering the peculiarities of the South, he should have had no hesitation about applying for admittance since the issue of whether he a Negro could attend had already been settled in several cases that had gone to the U. S. Supreme Court.

After finally winning the right to enroll, the school fighting against admitting a Negro, won its point in U. S. Circuit court on a technicality.

Seizing upon the decision, which isn't final, the youth was expelled from his classes. Now the U. S. Supreme Court which has yet to rule upon the issue involved has ordered him readmitted pending its decision.

The young man must be in a state of confusion and bewilderment and certainly under a terrific handicap of uncertainty that doesn't affect his white classmates.

COURT ACTS TO KEEP TUREAUD IN SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States Supreme Court acted Monday to keep Alexander P. Tureaud, 17-year-old student of New Orleans, in Louisiana State University until his legal right to admission is finally disposed of.

The court granted the application of Mr. Tureaud for a stay of the judgment of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals until final disposition of the petition for review of the case is acted on by the high court.

Justice Stanley F. Reed dissented on the ground that the status of Mr. Tureaud at LSU "should be preserved pending final judgment." In other words, Justice Reed expressed the opinion that Mr. Tureaud should not be permitted to remain at LSU until the Supreme Court passes on his case.

While Mr. Tureaud's application for a stay of judgment was awaiting action of the Supreme Court, LSU expelled him.

3-JUDGE COURT

Mr. Tureaud had been admitted to the university under an injunction granted by Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright at New Orleans. But the United States Court of Appeals reversed Judge Wright on the ground that a three-judge court should have been convened to hear the motion for a preliminary injunction and decide the case.

In the shenanigans which followed, Justice Wright vacated his own order on November 9, although Mr Tureaud had filed his application for a stay of the judgment of the Court of Appeals pending Supreme Court action on a petition for review of the issue.

CANCELLED REGISTRATION

The university, acting on the advice of its attorneys, "cancelled the registration" on November 11.

Mr. Tureaud, the only colored undergraduate at LSU, left the campus and returned home to his father, Alexander P. Tureaud, Sr., a New Orleans attorney.

According to Supreme Court attaches, the rulings of the lower courts will have to be reinstated and Mr. Tureaud allowed to return to LSU until his petition for a review is filed and acted upon by the high court.

Mr. Tureaud seeks to take a combined liberal arts and sciences and law course, which he says is not offered at any other school in Louisiana. The State contends that he can get the six-year course at Southern, or take three years of undergraduate work at Southern and then enter the law school at LSU.

LSU Ordered To Re-Admit A. P. Tureaud

WASHINGTON — The United States Supreme court last week reinstated a temporary injunction of the U. S. District court at Baton Rouge, La., permitting A. P. Tureaud, jr., to remain in Louisiana State university.

The junction was rescinded by the U. S. Circuit court in Louisiana later after a decision that Tureaud's case should have been heard by a special three-man federal court.

Tureaud, 17, sought the injunction in order to attend the university while a suit on the legality of his attendance is pending.

The Supreme court reinstated the injunction after Tureaud's attorney argued before Justice Hugo L. Black. Justice Black then referred the matter to the full count.

Justice Stanley F. Reed dissented against the injunction. He said the status of Tureaud at the start of the suit should be preserved until a final decision is reached.

Rules That LSU Erred In Asking Plaintiff To Leave

The ideals of true democracy were dealt a resounding jolt last Wednesday when Louisiana State University, upon the advice of its attorneys headed by Leander Perez, ordered the registration of A. P. Tureaud, Jr. out. Monday the U. S. Supreme Court sharply denounced the action, saying the university may not put the court of appeals decision into effect until the high court can act on Tureaud's appeal.

Monday's ruling was the result of the 1953 Clark High School graduate's asking the Supreme Court to review his case and prevent his ousting pending a final decision on Tureaud's appeal to the Supreme Court followed the appeals court's ruling that the district court erred when only one federal judge heard the case.

A letter to young Tureaud from John A. Hunter, registrar of LSU, said the action (ousting) was taken in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Supervisors and with the direction of the University President following a federal appeal court's reversal of a lower court injunction that gained his admission.

All fees paid by the 17-year-old son of a prominent local attorney will be refunded, according to the registrar's letter.

He was admitted to LSU in September by order of the U. S. District Court to take a combined arts and sciences and law course not available at state supported Negro schools.

Justice Reed who dissented in the court's ruling said he felt Tureaud's status at the beginning of the litigation should be preserved pending final judgment by the court.

In a telephone conversation with Attorney Tureaud, there was little indication as to what the next step would be until he consulted with his attorneys.

According to Tureaud's request to the Supreme Court, it was not a case to challenge the constitutionality of the state segregation laws. He pointed out in his original petition that he could complete the combination course at LSU in six years while it would require seven at Southern University.

The State university has an official "lily-white" policy of not admitting Negroes except when directed by court order. This set patent has been practiced in all cases involving Negro applicants to the graduate and professional schools.

It is difficult to picture why a native Louisianian can enter a state university only through a court order and other students from various countries can enroll without the necessity of a court decree, an observer said.

Should the Supreme Court rule similar to Judge Wright's decision, Tureaud will re-enter LSU for the second time during the same semester. However, should the Supreme Court agree with the appeals court, the case will be heard before a three federal judge court to ascertain whether LSU will continue to maintain its policy of refusing to permit a Negro to partake of its educational facilities.

Efforts to contact young Tureaud, who left LSU campus Thursday, were futile. Unable to pursue his studies, the youth was out visiting friends, it was learned.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

V

Tureaud Fights To Stay at LSU

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—Young A. P. Tureaud who had to fight to enter Louisiana State university, apparently will have to wage another battle to remain there.

Tureaud, 17, was admitted to the university on an injunction issued by Federal Judge Skelly Wrightfl However, last week an appeals court held that the federal judge exceeded his authority when he issued the injunction.

Attorneys for Tureaud announced they would appeal the ruling to the U. S. Supreme court.

The U. S. Fifth circuit court of appeals sent the case back to Judge Wright after held that the case should have been tried by three judges and that Judge Wright did not have jurisdiction to hear it alone.

Judge Wright upheld the plaintiff and ruled that equal facilities were not available at Southern university, the state-supported school for Negroes.

Turead sought a combined liberal arts and law course, available only at LSU of the state schools. He now is enrolled at the institution. LSU officials said they will not act on his case until a study of the appelate court decision has been made.

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Discrimination (Louisiana)
Trade Schools

21 Negro Adults Apply To Enter Louisiana Schools

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 12 (AP)—An attorney for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People said today 21 Louisiana Negroes have applied for admission to two white state trade schools.

A. P. Tureaud Sr., of New Orleans said, in most instances, the applications were "taken under advisement." He said he had written one director to reconsider refusing them admission."

The attorney said seven Negro adults applied to the Southwest Louisiana Trade School, Crowley, Nov. 6 and and 14 applied to the Sowela Vocational Technical School, Lake Charles, on Oct. 19.

Louisiana has 24 state trade schools instructing some 10,000 fulltime trainees and another 13,000 in nighttime classes.

One of the 24 schools is for Negroes. It is the Capital Area Trade School here, with about 200 students.

Dr. T. E. Hampton, state superintendent of trade and industrial education for the State Department of Education, said he had heard such applications were contemplated.

"It seems to be in line with their general pattern," he commented.

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Missouri Colleges
Discrimination

REACTIONS ARE MIXED ON SEGREGATION PLAN

Missouri Legislators Debate Bill in House

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 29. —(UP)—A proposal to end segregation in Missouri universities and colleges met mixed reaction among state House members Thursday.

A bill to admit Negroes to the university at Columbia and five state colleges was introduced in the House by a Negro representative from St. Louis, Leroy Tyus, a Democrat.

House speaker Lester A. Vonderschmidt said he thought the qestion of racial segregation in all schools would be settled soon by the Supreme Court regardless of what the Legislature does. Suits testing the practice of operating separate but equal educational schools for Negroes are now pending in the United States Court.

A representative from the cotton country of Southeast Missouri, Warren Hearnes of Mississippi County, said he could foresee no difficulty in the end of segragation on college levels. "The door already is ajar," Hearnes said, "Why not open it all the way?"

As a result of a Circuit Court ruling in 1950, Negroes are now attending the university and School of Mines at Rolla. Negroes are admitted for courses not offered at Lincoln University, the state institution for Negroes here.

Other state colleges are located in Springfield, Warrensburg, Kirksville, Maryville and Cape Girardeau.

viously passed by the House, was postponed last Wednesday night for a third reading at a "showdown" meeting on the bill, attended by all thirteen members of the committee.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION

After a motion was made to report the bill favorably, a substitute motion to lay the bill over was offered and carried, 9 to 4.

Senator Anthony M. Webbe, Democrat, of St. Louis, one of the four members to vote against the crippling delay, last Thursday said another attempt to get the bill out of committee would be made this week.

POSTPONED ACTION

"The bill is dead," Representative Leroy Tyus, colored Democrat, of St. Louis, said after the committee postponed action on the bill. Mr. Tyus and Representative A. Clifford Jones, Republican, of Clayton, were co-sponsors of the bill.

The bill to abolish segregation in state-supported institutions of higher learning was passed by the House last month by a narrow margin. It would permit qualified colored students to enroll in all courses at the University of Missouri and the state colleges at Kirksville, Maryville, Warrensburg, Cape Girardeau and Springfield.

Mixed Schools Bill Halted In Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— (NNPA)—By delaying tactics the Senate Education Committee has virtually killed a bill to open all courses at the University of Missouri and the five other state-supported colleges to colored students.

Action on the proposal to kill segregation in state-supported institutions of higher education, pre-

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PADUCAH JUNIOR COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Break Ky. College Race Bar

14e(1) Decision

The first Negro students have entered Paducah Junior college. It marked the end of a fight begun four years ago by the Paducah NAACP branch.

Enrolling first for the summer session were Thomas Viles and Curlee Brown, jr., both graduates of Paducah's Lincoln high school. A young woman was also reported enrolled.

According to Miss Osceola Dawson, secretary of the Paducah NAACP branch and also secretary of the State NAACP Conference, everyone was cordial to the Negro students and they are doing fine.

She said students at the college "generally favored" admitting Negroes and the teachers did not appear to oppose integrating students. The college's trustees furnished the opposition, she stated.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in February upheld the District Court decision that the college must admit Negro students.

The NAACP maintained that the junior college was municipally owned and operated and could not refuse Negro students. As a defense, the trustees insisted that the school was privately owned.

Miss Dawson said all citizens were required to pay certain taxes annually to the City for the support of the college.

Four Negroes Enrolled By College In Paducah

No New Problems Arise When Racial Bars Drop After Institution Loses Court Battle

14e(1)

By HARRY BOLSER
The Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 4.—Negroes have been admitted to Paducah Junior College, municipal institution, as regular students Four Negroes—three boys and a girl—have enrolled since last June. The girl attended only the summer session.

Then matriculation created no new problems at the two-year college. They were received in the same manner as other freshmen and socially have been treated like other students. They mingle with the other students and take part in extra curricular activities.

Picnic Site Is Moved

They swim in the colleges indoor pool with other students and on many occasions have engaged in horseshoe pitching and other forms of recreation with their new classmates.

Near the end of the last summer session plans were made by the botany department for a picnic in the City-owned Bob Noble Park.

When student leaders were advised they would not be permitted to hold the outing there if the Negro students participated, they moved across the Ohio River to Massac State Park, on the outskirts of Metropolis, Ill.

One student, who said he believed he expressed the general feeling among his classmates, stated: "We know very little of the racial prejudices which our grandfathers and great-grandfathers held. Consequently, we don't share them."

Court Battle Lost

The college's doors were not suddenly opened to Negroes because of a change of attitude toward segregation by school authorities and trustees. Only after long, a long court battle did the college tear down a racial barrier that had existed since Paducah was settled back in the early 1800's.

In October, 1949, Fred A. Wilson, Jr., and Henry L. Powell, graduates of Paducah's Lincoln High School, applied for admission and were refused.

The Paducah Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, employed Joseph S. Freeland, Paducah attorney, and he filed suit in United States District Court here seeking a declaration of rights of the two youths.

Petition Turned Down

On October 27, 1950, Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne, in a declaratory judgment, ruled that Wilson and Powell or any person who could meet the scholastic qualifications had a right to attend Paducah Junior College regardless of their race.

The college then petitioned the U. S. Supreme Court to overrule Judge Shelbourne on grounds the lower court was without jurisdiction in the case. In April, 1951, the Supreme Court denied the petition.

By the time the Supreme Court refused to disturb the lower court's ruling both Wilson and Powell had been inducted into the Army.

In June, 1951, however, two girls, graduates of Lincoln High, sought admission to the junior college and were turned down. Freeland then filed an intervening petition in the girls' names, claiming racial discrimination and asking Federal Court to grant a mandatory order for their admission.

College Files Appeal

Judge Shelbourne issued the order on January 22, 1952, requiring the college to admit Negro students. The college appealed, claiming it was not a municipal institution.

The case was argued on February 2, 1953, in the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati. The next day the Appellate Court, without taking time to write on opinion, upheld Judge Shelbourne's order and Freeland's contention that the school is a municipal institution and as such admit Negroes.

Negroes made no further attempt to enroll in the college until after the deadline for the college to appeal to the Supreme Court had passed. Then, last June, the first Negro student entered the college, the first member of his race to enroll in a Paducah school for white students.

Was Private Institution

It is likely that only a limited number of Negroes will enter the college for some years to come, because few are financially able to continue their education beyond high school.

The school was established as a private institution in 1932 by a group of Paducah businessmen. It was taken over by the City in 1936 and is supported by tuitions and ad valorem tax funds.

Freeland long has been a leader in the fight here against racial segregation and discrimination.

A McCracken County native, Freeland was graduated with honors from the University of Kentucky College of Law. His father, who died in the early 30's, was a prominent physician here and his grandfather fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War.

College Accredited By Southern Group

Memphis, Dec. 4 (AP) — The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, meeting here, yesterday added Paducah Junior College to its accredited list.

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Pembroke State College
Discrimination

School Seeks Consent Of Legislature

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College Would Open Enrollment To White Students

RALEIGH, N. C. — Pembroke State College in Robeson County is a school for Indians. As the law now reads, only Robeson Indians can attend the school. On one occasion this law was used to get rid of several white students, according to Rep. John B. Regan of Robeson.

Now Mr. Regan wants the changed so that Pembroke will be allowed to drop its racial barriers, and he is sponsoring a bill in the General Assembly to that effect.

* * *

THE ASSEMBLYMAN explained that Indians now are being allowed to attend other state-supported schools, and the Indians in his county would like to accept non-Indians as students.

House bill 100, which allows the college board of trustees to admit any student they approve, was given a favorable report last week by the House Education Committee.

* * *

TO REP. EDWIN S. Pou of Wake the measure looked "like an invitation to Negroes to attend." He asked: "What if Negroes try to get it?"

"The board will do the same as other state-supported institutions—admit 'em when they have to," said Regan. "They won't have that trouble — a Negro had rather be anywhere else in the world than in a hotbed of Indians."

Regan said the admission of non-Indians to the college will enable it to double its enrollment without increasing its staff. There are only 125 students attending the school now, he said, and there are facilities for 300.

The faculty "is largely white," Regan added, "and some of the teachers might like to have their children get a college education as day students."

* * *

AS THE LAW now reads, only Robeson county Indians can attend the school. On one occasion, Regan said, the law was used to get rid of several white students. An out-of-state mulatto came to Pembroke, said she was an Indian, and was enrolled. She became a popular student and visitor in Pembroke homes.

"Then somebody discovered she was a Negro," Regan said, "and objected to the college." Some of the Indians in retaliation insisted that white students be thrown out too, and under the law the board had no choice but to do so.

* * *

REP. B. I. SATTERFIELD said the bill put the legislators in the position of "delegating authority to the board to break down segregation. I wonder where are we leading to?"

Regan replied that the board would merely be given the discretionary powers now held by boards of trustees of other State colleges.

* * *

WITH REP. E. M. O'Herron Jr., of Charlotte dissenting the committee voted its approval of the bill. By his question, O'Herron indicated he felt a large enrollment at Pembroke eventually will require larger appropriations for the college.

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PIEDMONT COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

2

TWO MORE LOSE POSTS IN COLLEGE BIAS FIGHT

DEMOREST, Ga., Feb. 22 (UP) —The issue of white supremacy arose again today at Piedmont College here as a result of the dismissal of two more faculty members opposed to policies of the school president, James Walter.

The Rev. Charles O. Erickson, chaplain of the college, a Congregational affiliate, and his brother-in-law, Richard Drake, a history instructor, were dismissed yesterday by Mr. Walter. This action raised to twenty-three the number of teachers or officials who have been dismissed or who have resigned over the school's acceptance of funds from a foundation supported by an advocate of white supremacy.

Mr. Walter, in dismissing the Rev. Mr. Erickson and Mr. Drake, wrote them that they were "not in a spirit of unity and harmony" with the school administration.

The controversy between faculty members and the administration arose after the school accepted a grant of $500 a month from the Texas Educational Association, which was financed by George Armstrong. He has appeared in the news two years ago when he offered money to a Mississippi school if it would uphold white supremacy, an offer subsequently rejected.

The Rev. Mr. Erickson said the basic trouble at the school "is human hatred."

"The self-righteous feeling of supremacy promoted by such organizations as T. E. A. leads directly to the bitterness among people which characterizes life for many in Demorest," he asserted.

Trustee Resigns Over Anti-Negro Armstrong Fund

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CORNELA, Ga. — (SNS)— Piedmont College, who has seen the expulsions and dismissal of 23 trustees and faculty members in the four-year period in which the school accepted a $500 a month gift from a Texas anti-Semitic and anti-Negro education fund, lost another member this week.

Cliff Kimsey, a leading citizen of Cornelia, announced his resignation Wednesday from the Board of Trustees of the strife-ridden school. He blamed his resignation, in a letter to Rev. A. T. Cline, board chairman, on "continual strife and differences at the college," adding that he felt something should be done to resolve the differences.

The college is affiliated with the Congressional Christian Churches, and has 240 students and 28 faculty members. Kimsey is the tenth member of the board to resign.

COLLEGE IN DISPUTE DROPPED BY CHURCH

DEMOREST, Ga., June 11 (UP) —The Congregational Christian Church has dropped its sponsorship of tiny Piedmont College, where a bitter policy dispute has spilled over from the campus into this mountain town.

Open violence—A reported attempt by students to stone a town councilman who retaliated by firing a pistol into the air—has led to the imposition of a midnight curfew here.

The storm center of the controversy is the college president, James E. Walter, who first drew criticism three years ago when he accepted on the college's behalf a $500 monthly grant from the Texas Education Association. The association is an enterprise of George Armstrong, who once sought to endow a college to teach white supremacy.

The college has continued to accept the grant and in a continuous dispute over this and other policies twenty-three faculty and other staff members have quit or been discharged. Eleven members of the Board of Trustees have resigned.

It was learned today that Dr. Truman Douglass, chairman of the Congregational Church's Board of Home Mission had circulated a letter among church leaders to the effect that the college was no longer an affiliate.

The Piedmont trustees meet here Saturday, when the college will hold commencement exercises. A resolution was introduced in the Demorest Town Council last week calling on the trustees to dismiss Mr. Walter. The resolution was believed to have provoked a series of incidents involving students and townspeople.

Georgia College Is Dropped By Church Group

Congregational Board Severs Relationship With Piedmont College

DEMOREST, Ga. — (INS) — Embattled little Piedmont College has lost the recognition as a Congregational Christian college, it was learned Thursday.

A letter circulated to all churches in the denomination by Dr. Truman Douglass, Chairman of the Board of Home Missions, said the affiliation has ceased and that the college no longer receives money through channels.

The Home Mission Board gave only $1,250 a year to Piedmont but individual churches contributed directly.

NO STATUS

Erston Butterfield, secretary of the Church's Southern Convention, said the church "no longer has any status in the Piedmont situation, and is no longer supporting the college."

Piedmont college has been the center of a battle in the little Georgia town for some time. The city council declared the president of the college unwelcome, and the college has been the target of minor acts of vandalism.

The dispute at the small school started several years ago with a difference of opinion over the Texas Educational association, a group founded by an outspoken advocate of white supremacy.

FACULTY MEMBERS

Several faculty members resigned in protest and only last week the mayor and city council of Demorest, Ga., called on James E. Walter, college president, to resign.

Earlier this week, the trouble broke out again with tar and paint smeared over college and town landmarks.

Before dawn Wednesday, someone painted out "Christian" on the college sign which reads "Piedmont Christian College."

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TEXARKANA, ARK.- JUNIOR COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Court Orders New Trial In Texas Jr. College Case

TEXARKANA — A trial in the federal district court for Negro students seeking admission to the publicly financed Texarkana junior college here has been ordered by the United States circuit court of appeals after reversing a lower court decision.

The federal district court in which the suit was originally instituted on behalf of Miss Geraldine [illegible] Bruce and others dismissed a complaint filed by NAACP Attorney U. Simpson Tate on the ground that the students had not exhausted the administrative remedies, in that they had not appealed to the State Board of education.

The decision handed down on July 10 by Judge Holmes, Borah and Russell of the circuit court held that "there is no administrative agency set up under the Texas law with authority or jurisdiction to determine constitutional questions." Such questions, the court ruled, are to be determined under Texas law by the courts and since the board of trustees of the school acted without authority of law in such a manner as to deny Negro students facilities available to white students, the rejected students had the right if immediate access to the courts.

"The rule is well established in Texas," the court said, "that in all matters pertaining to the administration of school laws involving pure questions of law as contradistinguished from questions of fact, immediate resort to the courts is proper."

In addition to the University of Texas, Negro students have already been admitted to three publicly - supported junior colleges in the state.

Univ. Admission Cases' Being Pushed, Says Attorney Shores

"The University Admission Cases" in which Misses Polly A. Myers and Autherine J. Lucy are seeking enrollment in the graduate school of the University of Alabama "are being processed as rapidly as possible."

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, chief legal counsel for the two Miles College graduates, said yesterday in clarification of a news story published in the daily press.

He said further that while his associate, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "would be tied up in the United States Supreme Court next week arguing the school segregation cases and he would be in the U. S. Appeal Court on some civil services cases, the "Alabama Admissions Case" probably would not reach court."

However he suggested that the preliminary manuevers of "exhausting the administrative remedy" by filing petition with the trustee board which meets October 25 and such other steps necessary would be taken."

"The Clarendon, South Carolina case and its companion case have nothing to do with the University of Alabama case," Shores said. He added "the law in this case University of Alabama) was settled in the Texas and the Oklahoma University cases."

Meantime the Alabama States Conference of NAACP Branches, sponsor of the "Admission Cases" said that plans were being completed for launching a statewide $15,000 Educational and Scholarship Fund campaign.

Shores Urges Action On Application Of Women To Enter Univ. Of Alabama

In a letter to Gov. Gordon Persons, president of the board of trustees of the University of Alabama, Attorney Arthur D. Shores, counsel for two women seeking admission of the university, expressed the hope the board "might act one way or the other' on their enrollment application.

Shores said that at the time he wrote the letter he was under the impression the board was to have a special June meeting. However, the legal board meeting is scheduled for June.

The admissions effort is being sponsored by the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund affiliated with the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches. Emory O. Jackson is chairman of the fund drive.

Text of the letter reads:

I am informed that there will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, on April 18, 1953. In view of the fact that there has been a considerable delay in acting upon the appeal from the ruling excluding the young ladies from admission to the Universty of Alabama; that their legal rights are being seriously prejudiced by this failure to act upon the part of the Board of Trustees. I hope that you might act one way or the other on this matter in the April meeting.

We recognize the principle of law concerning the need to allow a State Agency to act prior to resort to the Court. We do not believe that his ruling allows the State Agency to delay without action, at it will, as to effectively bar resort to the Courts. Hence, again we call upon yon to consider this matter at your April meeting, and to inform me of the Board's action after its adjournment.

Yours very truly,
ARTHUR D. SHORES.

Governor Approached by Attorney

Press U. of Alabama On 2 Applications

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama's Governor Gordon Persons has been asked by Atty. Arthur D. Shores, legal counsel for two young women seeking to enroll at the University of Alabama, to have the university's board of trustees "act one way or the other" on the two applications.

In the fall of last year, university officials at Tuscaloosa received the applications of two Negro women, accepted their room deposits but refused to enroll them when they appeared in person at Tuscaloosa.

Under Alabama law, Governor Persons is president of the board of trustes.

SHORES SAID that when he sent the letter to the state's chief executive he was under the impression that the board was holding a meeting during April.

The legal meeting of the board is scheduled for June 2, Shores indicated. He said that he felt sure his letter would reach the attention of the trustees at this meeting and that they would act favorably upon it.

The case is being sponsored by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches through the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Committee. Emory O. Jackson is chairman of the committee which is supervising the test case.

Test suit filed here on Negroes entering U of A

The issue over admitting Negroes to higher institutions of learning in Alabama broke out into the open in a Federal Court suit filed in Birmingham today.

The suit, filed on behalf of a Negro student from Birmingham and one from Wylam, asked the Federal Court for an injunction enjoining the University of Alabama from denying qualified Negroes admission to the University.

The suit was based on an allegation that the University of Alabama refused admission to these two students in September, 1952, after their applications for admission had been accepted.

The two students on whose behalf the suit has been filed are Polly Anne Myers, 905 18th-pl, sw, Birmingham, and Autherine J. Lucy, 714 Attalla-pl, Wylam.

LAWYERS WHO filed the suit were Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, and Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, New York attorneys who represent the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The suit was brought on behalf of all qualified Negro students.

Two letters addressed to each of the plaintiffs assuring them that they would be welcome to the University accompanied the suits.

These letters were signed by Dr. John M. Gallalee, former president of the University.

The letters read as follows: "Dean William F. Adams, dean of admissions and records, has told me that you are coming to the University. Let me assure you that we shall be glad to welcome you to our campus. You will find it a delightful place in which to live and work.

"If there is anything we can do to help you in making your arrangements to come to the University, please let us know."

THE PLAINTIFFS allege in the suit that they went to the office of Dean of Admissions Adams on Sept. 22, 1952 and that after a conference with him they were informed "that a mistake had been made in accepting their applications and that the laws of the state would not permit the University to accept them as students.

The students said they had been accepted to the School of Journalism and library science at the University.

THE TWO students said they then went to the president of the University and applied to him for admission. They say he refused them admission to the University "on account of plaintiffs' race and color."

The two students say they then appealed to the board of trustees of the University to change its policy, rules and regulations so as to admit them "and other Negroes similarly situated."

The board of trustees of the University considered the request and application for admission at their annual meeting in June of this year and as a result the plaintiffs were notified by the board of trustees that they were denied admission to the University of Alabama, the suit states.

NAMED AS DEFENDANTS in the suit are the board of trustees of the University of Alabama, Hill Ferguson, chairman of the board; Dr. John M. Gallalee, and Lee Bidgood, acting president of the University, and Dean William F. Adams.

The suit was brought under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This is the amendment that provides American citizens with equal rights and equal protection under the law.

The suit is described further as a class action as to whether the practice of the University in denying Negroes admission to the University is unconstitutional.

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court has been asked to rule on the question of Negroes being admitted to higher institutions of learning but so far it has ruled only in specific cases. The higher court has not yet handed down a general opinion on the question.

One of the biggest flare-ups in the South arose in Sewanee, Tenn., at the University of the South, when a number of members of the faculty resigned because of the refusal to admit Negro students.

ALABAMA is only one of five states in which Negroes are not admitted to colleges and universities, according to Atty. Shores. He said the other states are Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

In many of the other states the higher institutions admitted Negro students as a result of court proceedings. In specific cases, the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled that equal educational facilities should be set up for Negro students. The colleges and universities found it more practical to admit them than to build separate accommodations for them, Atty. Shores pointed out.

"But even if the physical properties could be matched it would not be possible to provide such equal intangibles as tradition of the college or university," Atty. Shores said.

Judge Delays Suit Against Ala. College

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, last Monday granted the University of Alabama a 40-day delay in a suit filed by two young women seeking admission to the now lily-white state institution.

A 60-day extension of time on ground that the board members were scattered throughout the state and that counsel for the school had not had time to study the case.

Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney representing the plaintiffs, Misses Polly Ann Myers, 21, and Autherine Juanita Lucy, 23, rebutted the defense argument by exhibiting letters from the university to him which rejected the admission of the young colored women.

UNIV. OF ALA. ASKS 60-DAY DELAY OF SCHOOL ENTRY SUIT

University of Alabama officials have filed a motion asking for a 60-day extension of time for them to get in their answer to the Negro admission case initiated July 3 on behalf of Misses Polly Ann Myers and Autherine J. Lucy.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, chief counsel in the NAACP-sponsored case said yesterday that he could oppose the motion. He did not reveal the ideas he would use in trying to defeat the delaying manuever.

The delay motion comes up for hearing at 10 a. m. Monday, July 20 before Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne in the U. S. District Court, Post Office Building.

In an other direction Wednesday Sen. John Pinson o Sumter County and state-named member of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees in an appeal before a legislative committee for $390,000 annual appropriation to Tuskgee argued that such a grant might influence the two women to withdraw their admission suit.

Senator Pinson suggested that some Negroes (he did not name any) would "rather go to Tuskegee than Tuscaloosa (home of the university. He added that he thought that by showing that Tuskegee facities were as good as the university he could persuade Shores to drop the case.

However, Senator Pinson obviously overlooked the fact that Thurgood Marshall and Robert Carter, internationally famous NAACP civil rights lawyers, are also working in the case. He also suggested that he would try to get Shores to agree to hold up the suit until after the U. S. Supreme Court rules on the pending school segregation cases.

Shores in an interview Thursday said that neither the Tuskegee appropriations for the school segregation cases had anything to do with the present admission case and that it would be pushed vigorously.

Meantime it is known that the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Committee headed by Emory O. Jackson is trying to prepare additional admission cases to the university and the various other Negro-banning state-supported educational institutions.

Ala. Forces Team Up To Bar Negro Students From U. Of Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A two-pronged opposition—legislative and legal—has been launched against the effort to win the admission of Negro students to the state-supported all-white educational institutions in Alabama.

Lawyers (Berry, McKamey, Moore and Tate) for the University of Alabama filed a motion in the federal district court, Birmingham, for a 60-day extension of time for the university to get in its answer to the July 3 admission suit. A hearing on the motion was scheduled for Monday, July 20, before U. S. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne.

In the State Legislature July 15 State Senator John Pinson of Sumpter County asked for a $390,000 annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute as an inducement to try to get the Negro admissions suit withdrawn and as an aid to racial segregation in education.

"I believe," Pinson argued before the legislative finance committee "If it is shown to (Atty.) Arthur Shores (who is representing Misses Polly Ann Myers and Autherine J. Lucy in the university case along with Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of New York) that they have the same facilities at Tuskegee that they would have at the university, he will agree to with the suit at least until the Supreme Court rules on segregation."

In Birmingham Shores, in an interview, said that neither Tuskegee Institute appropriations nor the pending school segregation cases had any relationship to the admission suit.

Senator Pinson said he believed that some Negro citizens "would rather go to Tuskegee than Tuscaloosa (home of the university or Auburn, Alabama Polytechnic Institute) if they can get the same educational opportunities there." (Mr. Pinson did not name any such Negroes. However, there were 105 Negro citizens studying outside of Alabama in 1952-53 on state-provided Jim Crow scholarships.)

The Sumpter County Senator testified before the House committee that racial relations in Alabama "have definitely improved in the past five years, and the work being done at Tuskegee has helped." He added that the relationship between the races is like a sensitive Brazilian plants which wilts and droops at the touch of a human hand.

"All the work done by men of goodwill, both white and colored, can be changed and blotted out in an instant by some untoward act or word," pleaded the Black Belt solon.

He urged: "Let the Alabama Legislature and this committee go on record now and in the future that it believes in equal educational rights for all of its citizens, white or colored, without regard for race or creed, even though it be segegated."

"It would earn the respect and goodwill of the colored people everywhere and they can show us how to get out of these troubles," Senator Pinson asserted.

He went on to say: "The day of the demagogues has passed. No more Bilbos and Rankins—no more rabble rousers—no more Tom Heflins who thought an emisarry of the Pope was hiding behind bush and rock to do him bodily harm."

In an apparent answer to the Pinson suggestion, in Birmingham, Emory O. Jackson, chairman of the NAACP-sponsored Alabama Scholarship and Education Fund Committee said that other Negro admission cases were expected to be processed for other division of the University of Alabama and all of the other Negro-banning state-supported education institutions. Jackson is scheduled to speak at the Greater St. James CME Church, Jasper, Ala., at 3 p. m., Sunday, July 26, on the subject, "Our University and Us."

The meeting is sponsored by the Jasper Branch NAACP of which the Rev. E. D. Lewis is president. He is pastor of Greater St. James. The admissions case is backed by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches of which W. C. Patton is the president.

In a letter to The Tuscaloosa News, Ernest F. Patterson, former teacher at the University of Alabama, now a professor at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas said "the students at the University of Alabama will solve the future problem of Negro students as amiably and successfully as has been done at the University of Texas."

He said that none of "the rumors" circulated by the "fearmongers appeared when Negro students were admitted to U. of T." There must be close to 50 Negro students on the (Texas University) campus. But what is remarkable is the cordial, relaxed and unfeigned relation between the white students and the Negro students," he added.

U of A seeks to dismiss suits filed by two Negro women

U. S. District Court here had before it Saturday a motion seeking dismissal of a suit filed by two Negro women seeking to enter the University of Alabama as students.

The motion, filed Friday by an attorney for the University, contended that a suit against the state is prohibited by the Alabama constitution. The motion also claimed that previous court rulings have held that the University board of trustees is an arm of the state government.

The suit was filed last July by Arthurine J. Lucy and Polly Ann Myers, both graduates of Miles College here.

THEY CHARGED they were accepted by the University as students when they wrote letters applying for admission. They said they were told a mistake had been made when they appeared before the dean of admissions for enrollment.

Atty. Andrew Thomas of Birmingham, representing the University, said the motion was based on Section 14 of the constitution which says that the state cannot "be made a party" to any suit.

Named as defendants in the suit were the board of trustees, Dr. John M. Gallalee, who was president of the University when the two women applied for admission; Dr. Lee Bidgood, who acted as interim president; Hill Ferguson, chairman of the board of trustees, and W. F. Adams, dean of admissions.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
DISCRIMINATION

NAACP Eyes Legal Move In Alabama Univ. Test

Courier p. 1
Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A report on the progress of the "enter-the-university" project spearheaded by the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Campaign Committee is scheduled to be made at the board meeting of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches here June 7.

Emory O. Jackson, chairman of the Scholarship and Educational Fund said that the project, designed to open the doors of the Alabama state-supported educational institutions, is ready to be moved from the letter-writing to the legal action stage.

Pat. 5-23-53

Two young Negro women have been waiting all of their college term, Jackson said, to enter the graduate school of the University of Alabama.

14e(1) Discrimination

They filed their application last year with it being accepted, but when they appeared for enrollment they were not admitted, Jackson added.

Keeping Up With The University

The University of Alabama belongs to the people of Alabama. It is a public institution, and as such the people of Alabama have the right to know how it is being operated, what its problems are and how well those problems are being faced and dealt with.

News 14e(1)

There is a section of the Alabama code which seeks to protect the public's right to knowledge of its public institutions. Section 393 of Title 14 of the 1940 Code of Alabama says that "no executive or secret session shall be held" by any board or commission "charged with the duty of disbursing any funds belonging to the state, county or municipality, or board, body or commission to which is delegated any legislative or judicial function." It would seem that this section is applicable to the board of trustees of the university.

Wed. 6-3-53

The university board of trustees, however, appears to have no clear, established policy of full conformity with this section of the code, thereby making knowledge of its proceedings available to the public through the press. Twice recently it has, however, admitted representatives of the press to its meetings. Reporters were present at the recent meeting in Montgomery when Dr. O. C. Carmichael was formally elected president, and again Monday in Tuscaloosa representatives of this paper and *The Tuscaloosa News* were admitted after attention had been called to the code section and after the trustees had discussed the matter for about 10 minutes.

In the course of some 45 minutes the board heard the final report of retiring President John M. Gallalee and passed several resolutions, and then it felt that it should ask the press representatives to has an interest. It is understandable that the board retire while it went into executive session. feels that it often has the duty to protect the character and reputation of Among matters discussed, as well as could individuals when it must handle affairs be determined, were the reimbursement involving delicate questions. But the to the state of medical college funds and handling of such affairs is a daily probthe question of admission of Negro grad- lem for the press, which is deeply uates of two institutions to the university —affairs in which the public, of course, concerned that character and reputation be not damaged unnecessarily. It might be suggested that the university's board could without undue risk place more trust and confidence in the press to handle with good judgment matters of a delicate personal character. Other public agencies and organizations pursue such a policy without embarrassment to members or persons involved in various ways.

P. 13

The fact that the board has broken with its tradition of closed meetings twice recently bespeaks—at least in a measure—recognition on the part of members of its obligation to the public's right to know fully about university matters. Admission of representatives of the press to meetings clearly involving matters of public concern would conform to that right and, we are confident, serve the public interest. We believe the press could be depended upon to serve that right with a high sense of responsibility and discretion.

2 SUE U. OF ALABAMA TO ENROLL NEGROES

New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 3 (AP) —A suit was filed in United States District Court here today to force the University of Alabama to admit Negro students.

P. 13c

The suit asked an injunction against the university on behalf of two Negro women who contended they had been denied admission in September, 1952. It states that they had been accepted earlier, but when they went to the school they were informed that "a mistake had been made and that the laws of the state would not permit the university to accept them as students."

New York, N.Y.

The women are Polly Anne Myers and Autherine J. Lucy, both of Birmingham. The suit was filed by Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney, and Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, New York attorneys who represent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Attached to the suit were two letters, signed by Dr. John M. Gallalee, former president of the university, telling the two women they would be welcome at the university. Later, the suit asserts, they conferred with William F. Adams, Dean of Admissions, and Dr. Gallalee, and were denied admisison.

Sat. 7-4-53

The women had sought to enroll for graduate work. Alabama segregation laws provide for separate schools for Negroes and whites.

Dr. Lee Bidgood, acting president of the university, said he had no comment on the case at present.

Ala. NAACP To Press For Opening Of State School

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM—A spokesman for the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches said Thursday that a complaint would be filed in Federal court today seeking to open the doors of the University of Alabama to Negro students.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores indicated that the action would be taken in behalf of Miss Polly A. Myers and Miss Autherine J. Lucy whose applications were accepted last fall by the University which subsequently refused to admit them because of their race.

P. 1

Emory O. Jackson, chairman of the NAACP-sponsored Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Committee said yesterday that other applications were being prepared for Alabama state-supported institutions which currently bar admission of Negro students.

He added that there would be a revival of the campaign for $15,000 to finance this legal action to compel the admission of Negro students to all of the tax-supported graduate, technical and professional schools in Alabama.

Meantime Jackson announced that he would deliver a major speech at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Fort Mitchell, Ala. at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 5. This will be a "Men's Day" program.

2 Negro Women Seek Admission At University

Chicago Defender
Independence, Mo.

BIRMINGHAM, July 3 (AP) — Two Negro women today challenged Alabama's jealously guarded school segregation laws, asking the federal courts to order the University of Alabama to admit them as students.

Gov. Gordon Persons and acting Universtiy President Lee Bidgood declined comment on the U. S. District Court suit. It was brought in behalf of all qualified Negro students.

Sat. 7-4-53

The U.S. Supreme Court has decided several previous suits in other states in favor of Negroes seeking admission to state-supported universities and colleges formerly open only to white students.

P. 1

Only five states now bar Negroes from colleges and universities on racial grounds, said Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham Negro lawyer who represents the women. He said they were Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, all in the southeast.

14e(1)

A Negro war veteran filed suit four years ago to be admitted to Alabama Polytechnic Institute but later dropped the action. William Bell, 27, at the time a student at Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery, said he was "upset over all the talk around town (Montgomery) about it."

The two women seeking entrance to the university graduate school are Polly Anne Myers and Autherine J. Lucy, both of Birmingham. They are graduates of Miles College, a church-supported college for Negroes here.

Meanwhile, in neighboring Mississippi, Gov. Hugh White summoned the legislature into special session in a move to save segregation through equalizing facilities for Negroes.

The equalization program would be financed by increased taxes.

First Asked For 60 Days To Consider Negro Admission Case

Federal Judge Lynne yesterday granted the University of Alabama a 40-days delay over the strenous opposition of Atty. Arthur D. Shores in the Negro admission case filed July 3.

Lawyers for the University sought a 60-days extension of time on grounds that the board members were scattered and that counsel for the school had not had sufficient time to study the case.

Shores blasted this argument by exhibition a copy of the board's letter to him rejecting the admission of Misses Myers and Lucy and saying the board had carefully considered the application and also suggested that for over many months the University knew about this prospective suit.

He also cited decision showing that the Supreme Court had settled the segregation issue in publicly financed higher education and that the pending school segregation cases were irrevelant to the issue in the present admission case.

Asked what would be the next move by him in the case, Shores said that he would study the formal order by Judge Lynne and then move accordingly. He indicated the lawyers for Negro admissions to the University have a step-by-step plan of legal manuevers already outlined. He added that it would be about Sept. 11, when the University would be required to get in its answer.

The Monday session was held in the office of Judge Lynne. The press and spectators were barred from the hearing. A court official said that Judge Lynne would give the press a copy of his order when it was ready.

Reveals Deliberate Side-Stepping Maneuver

Shores Protests Judges Delay Of Alabama Admissions' Suit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne on Monday, July 20, granted the University of Alabama a forty-day delay over the strenuous opposition of Atty. Arthur D. Shores in the Negro admission case filed July 3.

Lawyers for the university sought a sixty-day extension of time on grounds that the board members were scattered and that counsel for the school had not had sufficient time to study the case.

Shores blasted this argument by exhibiting a copy of the board's letter to him rejecting the admission of Misses Myers and Lucy, but saying the board had carefully considered the application and also suggested that for over many months the university knew about this prospective suit.

He also cited decision showing that the Supreme Court had settled the segregation issue in publicly financed higher education and that the pending school segregation cases were irrevelant to the issue in the present admission case.

Asked what would be the next move by him in the case, Shores said that he would study the formal order by Judge Lynne and then move accordingly. He indicated that the lawyers for Negro admissions to the university have a step-by-step plan of legal maneuvers already outlined. He added that it would be about Sept. 11 when the university would be required to get in its answer.

Defendants in the case are Hill Ferguson, board chairman; Dr. John M. Galalee, retired president; William F. Adams, dean of admissions, and Lee Bidgood, board member.

Pinson's Suggestion Rejected By Shores In 'Admittance Suit'

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama-(SNS)-Sumter County Senator John H. Pinson's suggestion to withdraw a class suit challenging the banning of Negro students from public-financed universities and similar institutions in Alabama has been flatly rejected by Attorney Arthur D. Shores, it was learned this week.

Shores, chief counsel in a test suit filed July 3 by two Negro college honor graduates seeking admission to the graduate school of the University of Alabama, indicated that State Senator Pinson telephoned him Tuesday with a similar proposition to the one widely publicized last week in the daily press in connection with a proposed $390,000 annual appropriation for Tuskegee Institute.

It is understood that Shores explained to Mr. Pinson (1) that the Tuskegee appropriations have nothing to do with the suit; (2) that the litigation was a class suit on behalf of the whole Negro group; (3) that it dealt with a constitutional right; (4) that he was one of three lawyers in the case; (5) that his clients desired to continue with the suit and (6) that the pending school segregation cases before the Supreme Court are irrevelant to the issue in the university case which has been settled by the court.

The Sumter Senator is quoted as indicating that he would try to get Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute board of directors to talk with Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, the two associates of Shores, all of New York City Marshall is director and counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and Carter is his chief assistant.

House legislative committee argued for adding $90,000 to the present $300,000 outlay for Tuskegee Institute because it might entice two Negro litigant to give up their legal effort to win admission to the University of Alabama.

Jefferson County Representative Paul Meeks of Birmingham asked Senator Pinson what the committee could do to influence the litigants to quit their admission suit, He (Mr. Pinson) suggested that passing the increased appropriations for Tuskegee might do the job.

He added: "I believe if its shown to Arthur Shores that they have the same facilities at Tuskegee that they have the University, he will agree to withdraw the suit." Mr. Pinson promised to get in touch with Mr. Shores himself on the suit withdrawal proposition. He did but it did not work.

In the meantime, U. S. Judge Seymour H. Lynne, issued Tuesday his formal order granting a 40-day delay to the University of Alabama following the July 20 hearing to get its answer in to the enter-the university suit. The university asked for 60 days. The press and spectators were barred from the hearing on the motion held in Judge Lynne's office.

The case is sponsored by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Alabama is one of the five remaining states of the 48 which has not fallen in line with the Supreme Court's decisions removing racial bars from around state-supported institutions of higher learning. The other four states are Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina.

2 NEGRO WOMEN SEEK ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Two Negro applicants are asking the federal courts to remove the racial bar, so that they and other qualified members of their race may attend the University of Alabama.

They are Miss Pollie Anne Myers, social columnist of the Birmingham World, and Miss Authernine JJ. Lucy, office secretary of the Alabama State Conference of N. A. C. P. branches.

Miss Myers through her attorney, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham; Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of New York, is seeking admission to the School of Journalism and Miss Lucy to the School of Library Science.

The test case is being sponsored by the NAACP through the cooperation of the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Committee headed by Emory O. Jackson, editor, Birmingham World.

Alabama is one of the remaining five states which has not opened the doors of its state-supported universities to all qualified students. Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina have not yet removed the barriers. Cases are pending in Georgia, and Florida.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
DISCRIMINATION

University Seeks Dismissal Of Suits By Negroes

U. S. District Court in Birmingham had before it Saturday a motion seeking dismissal of a suit filed by two Negro women who are seeking to enter the University of Alabama as students.

The motion, filed last Friday by an attorney for the University, contended that a suit against the state is prohibited by the Alabama constitution. The motion also claimed that previous court rulings have held that the University board of trustees is an arm of the state government.

* *

THE SUIT WAS filed last July by Arthurine J. Lucy and Polly Ann Myers, both graduates of Miles College.

They charged they were accepted by the University as students when they wrote letters applying for admission. They said they were told a mistake had been made when they appeared before the dean of admissions for enrollment.

* *

ATTY. ANDREW Thomas of Birmingham, representing the University, told the Birmingham News that the motion was based on Section 14 of the constitution which says that the state cannot "be made a party" to any suit.

Named as defendants in the suit were the board of trustees, Dr. John M. Gallalee, who was president of the University when the two women applied for admission; Dr. Lee Bidgood, who acted as interim president; Hill Ferguson, chairman of the board of trustees, and W. F. Adams, dean of admissions.

Judge Grooms rules—

Negroes' suit to enter U of A dismissed in Federal Court

A suit against the trustees of the University of Alabama by two Negro girls from Birmingham on the complaint that they were denied admission to the University was ordered dismissed today by Federal Judge Hobart Grooms.

However, Judge Grooms allowed Atty. Arthur Shores, one of the plaintiff's attorneys, 20 days in which to amend the suit. Shores said that he would do this in the next day or two.

Judge Grooms gave as grounds for dismissal of the suit the fact that such action cannot be brought against the state without the consent of the defendants.

Such action, he explained, is prohibited by the Eleventh Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and by Section 14 of the State of Alabama's Constitution.

The suit was brought against the board of trustees as officials of the University of Alabama which Judge Grooms defined as meaning a suit against the state.

The suit could be brought against the trustees as individuals.

The suit was brought by Autherine J. Lucy and Polly Anne Myers. They charged that they were denied admission to the University when they appeared at the University after she had been accepted for admission in a letter.

Co-Eds Appeal Case To Enter Ala. University

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Attorneys for Misses Autherine J. Lucy and Polly Anne Myers, plaintiffs in the suit to compel the University of Alabama to enroll qualified negro students, announced plans this week to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

Judge Hobard Grooms in Federal District Court here last Friday ordered the suit against the trustees of the university dismissed, ruling that the suit cannot be maintained against the state without its consent. He said such action is prohibited by the 11th amendment of the federal constitution and by section 14 of the Alabama constitution.

However, Judge Grooms allowed attorneys for the plaintiffs 20 days in which to amend the complaint.

Arthur D. Shores, one of the attorneys for the two young women, immediately said he would file an amended complaint within the next few days. But he changed his mine and announced Sunday that he had decided to appeal the case.

The two young women charged they had been denied admission when they appeared there after having been accepted for enrollment in letters.

U Of A Admission Case Appealed By 2 Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 28 (AP)—A suit in which two young Negro women sought to force their admission as students at the University of Alabama was appealed today to the U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans.

The case, brought by Autherine J. Lucy and Polly Anne Myers of Birmingham, was dismissed in U. S. District Court here Oct. 9. Negroes are not admitted as students at the university.

The suit named the University of Alabama board of trustees as defendants. It contended that the two Negroes were accepted by letter and then denied admission because of race and color.

Judge Nixes Suit

Shores Appeals School Verdict

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An adverse decision in the "University Admission" case was appealed here Tuesday, Oct. 27 by Atty. Arthur D. Shores.

The case initiated by two young women July 3 seeking to win admission to the University of Alabama graduate school was dismissed conditionally by newly appointed U. S. Judge Hobart Grooms, Oct. 9, in the U. S. District Court here.

Judge Grooms in his dismissal opinion said that a case of this kind could not be brought against the state. He suggested that the technical flaws he saw in it could be corrected by amending the suit by naming the members of the University of Alabama board of trustees as defendants.

APPARENTLY disagreeing with the opinion of Judge Grooms, the lawyers for the plaintiffs appealed it.

The document filed on behalf of the two honor students alleged that they applied and were accepted to the university "by mistake."

They charge that when it was discovered that they were members of the Negro group, they were not allowed to complete their processing.

* * *

ASSISTING SHORES are Thurgood Marshall and Robert Carter, the latter two of the NAACP legal staff, New York City. Atty. Audrey Thomas is representing the university.

The case is sponsored by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, headed by W. C. Patton.

It is being financed by the NAACP's Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Committee, of which Emory O. Jackson is the chairman.

Georgia Board Again Rejects Horace Ward

ATLANTA — Horace Ward's two-year fight to gain admission to the law school of the Univer- of Georgia is back in the United States District Court here following another rejection of his application by the university board of regents.

When the case was called before Judge Frank A. Hooper in Fderal court here last December 15, the judge gave the university 30 days in which to decide whether or not Ward would be admitted to the law school under rules existing in September, 1951 when he first applied. In the meanwhile, the university passed a rule requiring admission by examination.

The board's decision, returned on January 14, cited the fact that the applicant had not submitted to the examination now required. Through his attorneys, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, Ward contends that nothing can be required of him that was not required of other applicants at the time he applied. His first application was turned down solely on the basis of his race. This will be the main issue when the trial gets under way.

After boasting that she's hardly ever been sick, the woman who is almost as active as a mellow 45-year old, adjusted her glasses and quipped, "You know, these glasses are so old I can hardly see how to thread a needle."

"I was born free but grew up a slave," remarked Mrs. Makon, who said she landed at Charleston, S. C., and was sold to a slave-owner from Uniontown, Ala.

Recalling incidents in the era before the Civil War, Mrs. Makon said slaves on the plantation where she lived were required to work from "sun-up to dark." She said that when the Union soldier invaded the south, she was old enough to "take care of the master's children."

She attributes Lincoln's interest in the abolition of slavery to his wife.

According to her story, Mrs. Lincoln witnessed an old man being brutally beaten and she later begged her husband to do something about setting all of the slaves free.

After Emancipation, she said many of the former slaves signed contracts to work for their former masters. The following year, Mrs. Makon said she moved from Alabama to Arkansas with a Mamie Rucker—an Indian woman who raised her from a child.

Mrs. Makon was accompanied to the Argus Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Beatrice Gates of 3404a Lawton.

That older generations must have been made of sterner stuff, was evident when, as Mrs. Makon left the office walking with the confidence of a veteran, a customer—Mrs. Rosia White of 4220a West Evans avenue remarked: "My but she gets around better than me, and I'm just 83."

Court Kills Move To Drop Ward's Suit

U. S. District Court Judge Frank Hooper Friday overruled a motion by the University System of Regents to dismiss Horace Ward's suit for admission to the University of Georgia.

At the same time he made provisions for either party in the dispute to place the case on the court calendar.

The Board of Regents contended that Ward had not exhausted administrative remedies available to him under the university's regulations. Ward declined to take an entrance examination required for admission to the university.

Ward had contended that the examination was not required when he applied for entrance to the university.

Other State contentions overruled were: Ward refused to state a claim on which relief can be granted; it is a suit against the State of Georgia and the State has not consented to be sued; and the suit does not set forth facts for a declaratory judgment.

Ward and attorneys for the State declined comment pending a study of the decision.

M'house Student Applies For Admission To Ga. Tech

Georgia NAACP officials revealed yesterday that a Morehouse college freshman has applied for admission to Georgia Institute of Technology as regents of the university system moved to lighten entrance requirements at all white state schools.

Dr. William Boyd, state president of the NAACP, said that Robert Cheeseboro, of Columbus, Ga., applied for admission to the lily-white, state-supported industrial school February 28, 1953. He released copies of the correspondence with school officials and a letter from L. R. Seibert, executive secretary of the board of regents, which offered the student out of state aid because Georgia has provided a program "for the instruction of Negro citizens . . . in those fields of study offered to the white citizens."

On March 10, 1953, Cheeseboro declined this offer and asked Seibert to return his application to the registrar at Georgia Tech for evaluation. Dr. Boyd said no answer has been received.

ENTRANCE EXAMS

Wednesday the regent authorized all units of the university system to give entrance examinations, and to require prospective students to submit certificates from university alumni attesting to their good character and proof of their legal residence.

Seibert's letter to Cheeseboro listed twelve "excellent" schools the student could attend on out of state aid. Five of these were Negro institutions.

SPENCER HIGH

Cheeseboro, a graduate of Spencer High School of Columbus, Ga., a court session in Gainesville next week. His ruling will determine whether the case will be tried or dismissed.

The suit was filed last summer by Horace Ward, 27-year-old Negro schoolteacher who unsuccessfully has sought admission to the university's law school since September, 1950.

Bid To Dismiss Ward Suit Waits Judge's Decision

The University System of Georgia regents' motion to dismiss an Atlanta Negro's suit seeking his admission to the University of Georgia officially was submitted to U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper Tuesday.

Judge Hooper's ruling is expected soon after he returns from

BIAS DISPUTE STIRS GEORGIA UNIVERSITY

Liberal View of Student Editors on Segregation Is Assailed by Augusta Publisher

HE CALLS THEM 'SQUIRTS'

Attack Is Linked to State-Wide Controversy Over Policies in the Public Schools

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 26—A controversy bearing on the current state-wide political issue concerning racial separation policies in the public schools has unfolded on the University of Georgia campus here.

The incident began on Nov. 5, when a student editorial, published in the college weekly newspaper, expressed in general terms a liberal view on racial segregation. In particular, the editorial criticized Gov. Herman Talmadge for condemnatory remarks directed at several law suits attacking segregated schools. The suits now await a decision by the United States Supreme Court.

Eighteen days later, the students were subjected to a name-calling blast by a politician-editor. This was after university officials and the students involved had arrived at an "understanding" to keep intact the university's long record of tolerance for student expression and yet not lose sight of the political realities facing a state-supported school.

Writing in the weekly newspaper that he publishes in near-by Augusta, Roy C. Harris, a long-time Talmadge supporter and one o fthe state's foremost political powers, described the involved students as "a little handful of sissy, misguided squirts."

'Little Sissy Boys'

"Every time I see one of these little sissy boys hanging around some college, the more I think every one of them ought to be made to play football," Mr. Harris wrote.

His article went on to say:

"But the time has come to clean out all of these institutions of all Communist influences and the crazy idea of mixing and mingling of the races which was sponsored in this country by the Communist party."

The article also said "the state of eGorgia pays a big price to educate its college students. If the state is willing to spend this money it has the right to control what is taught and what is done at the university."

A five-day survey of sources closely familiar with campus opinions indicates that graduate students, if polled following a constructive presentation of the subject, would show a majority having no objection to the enrollment of Negro graduate students. Eight southern states now have Negro graduate students in state universities.

These same sources hold that undergraduate students would probably show a somewhat smaller majority expressing no objection to Negro graduate students. They also believed undergraduate sentiment would be against enrollment of Negro undergraduates, but they stressed that constructive debate would have sharp effect on that opinion.

Most Opposed To Changes

On the more controversial subject of racial segregation in the public schools, the students were said in the main to be opposed to changes in the dual race system, but without the intransigence that marked many politicians. The

ernors, have dominated the state's public and professional life, rep- years ago, holds a posi- resenting among them all shades eat affection and prestige of opin- ate.

$30,000,000 Sought

larly, it has been re- The university is now campaign- s a center to which the ing to raise $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 farms and small towns for a building expansion program e to broaden their cul- for the next ten years. And Mr. zons. Its graduates, in- tion of great affection and prestige of the n of the last twelve Gov- Harris, a former speaker of the

students, the sources said, by and about fifty foreign students, about of school segregation. large showed considerable willing- 170 from other Southern states The university, which opened its ness to listen to debate that em- and the rest from non-Southern doors 152 years ago, holds a posi- phasized the possibilities of grad- states. tion of great affection and prestige of opin- ual changes in the segregation pat- There are 544 students in the state. ion.

tern. The university has a total en- College of Agriculture and 221 stu- Particularly, it has been re- rollment of 4,600 students, approxi- dents in the Home Economics De- garded as a center to which the mately 3,100 men and 1,500 women. partment. For the most part they come from the farm areas, and it was reported that this group voiced Of these, all but 460 are Georgia residents. The nonresidents include the strongest sentiment in support cluding ten of the

State House of Representatives, has been the leading figure in a state-wide speaking tour to gain support for the program.

Against this background, the 60-year-old student publication, known as The Red and Black, carried its editorial of Nov. 5, written by its managing editor, William Shipp, 20-year-old sophomore from Marietta, Ga. Before publication, the editorial, according to standard practice, was "screened" and approved by the editor, Walter A. Lundy Jr., 20-year-old senior of Cairo, Ga.

Both students, when interviewed, said that, like all editorials, this one was an expression of their personal views. They said they had made no effort to assess student opinion on segregation and that the editorial never was supposed to represent the "university's outlook."

Both said they knew many students who shared their views, but they doubted this group was a majority on the campus. They said segregation was not regularly discussed in daily campus life, but was "kicked around in bull sessions" when it became topical.

On Nov. 11, at a Board of Regents meeting in Atlanta, Mr. Harris, a board member, told Mr. Shipp that state funds, amounting to about one-third of the school paper's $15,000 annual budget, would be cut off if there were more editorials construed as being at variance with state segregation laws.

Harris Denies "Threat"

The following day the college paper carried a front-page story and editorial declaring that Mr. Harris had threatened to "put us out of business." Mr. Harris said later this issue of the paper had "misrepresented" him, adding that "I didn't threaten them, I just told them what was going to happen."

At this point a meeting of the university officials and the student editors resulted in a letter, signed by the students, which expressed "deep concern if we have created an embarrassing situation for the university or for the Board of Regents through our editorials and news columns."

Both Mr. Shipp and Mr. Lundy said they had signed the letter because of their interest in the university's "growth and development" program, and the letter, in turn, allowed them to make that point.

The university, meanwhile, has not given any list of policy "do's and don't's" to the student editors and has striven to evolve a system of student-faculty voting on controversial editorials that will allow for some measure of student expression.

Following these developments, Mr. Harris' name-calling article on Nov. 23 came as a "shock" to the student editors. They strongly resented the attack and have expressed themselves as "pained" and "bewildered." They would like to strike back in their own defense, but they added they were keenly aware of the "pressures" concerning the university to which they feel such strong ties.

DERIDES STUDENTS: Roy C. Harris, Georgia politician, who described students involved in college segregation controversy as "sissy, misguided squirts."

U. of Ga. Editors Who Hit Segregation Resign Posts

Charge Board of Control Throttled Editorial Rights

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 2 (AP)—Two editors of the Red and Black, student newspaper at the University of Georgia, resigned today with charges that a board of control throttled their editorial rights.

Editor Walter A. Lundy Jr. and Managing Editor Bill Shipp sent letters of resignation to Dr. John E. Drewry, chairman of the control board, in the midst of a controversy over their editorials assailing racial segregation in education.

Both resignations were accepted.

Bill Shipp Walter Lundy Jr.

"If I retained the office, I would be forced to disagree strongly with the action taken by the Board of Control which, as I see it, imposes strict control over the policies of the publication," Lundy wrote Drewry.

RIGHTS DENIED

Shipp wrote:

"Since the staff's right of reply to charges and names hurled at it by (Regent) Roy V. Harris in the Augusta Courier has been denied by the university, I feel that I cannot honorably continue working on the campus newspaper.

"The university and the Board of Regents have failed to recognize the student paper's right to comment on matters which we feel are of vital importance to the student body. As a result of regulations invoked this week, the Red and Black cannot continue to uphold its stand in opposing certain political elements' unrealistic views and actions concerning the current segregation issue."

BOTH MEMBERS

Both Lundy, whose home is in Cairo, and Shipp, who lives at Marietta, were members of the Board of Control composed of seven students and four faculty members.

The Red and Black had touched off a powder train of controversy by referring editorially to Gov. Talmadge's emphatic stand for school segregation as "the Mr. Hyde side of his political personality."

A regent of the University System, Roy Harris of Augusta, remonstrated and threatened to have state funds for the campus paper cut off. The editors refused to retract although they said they regretted any embarrassment they had caused the university.

BOARD OF CONTROL

The university stepped in and a plan of operation was worked out by which copy in any way "prejudicial to the welfare of the university" would be sumbitted for discussion with a faculty instructor assigned to the campus paper.

If student editors and instructor could not agree the board of control would decide whether the material should be published.

The Red and Black editorial which brought on the controversy said in part:

"With communism knocking at the Negro's back door, we cannot afford to let educational segregeation barriers stand. It is as plain as the red flag in Russia that continued segregation and suppression can and will cause the death of democracy by the hands of its own leaders."

Dyar Massey, university director of public relations, compared the plan to editorial councils on non-student newspapers.

"AN OBLIGATION"

"It is further recognized," he said, "that the university has an obligation to its students until such time as they receive their degrees and begin their careers as citizens no longer in a training status."

Massey likened the university's relation to a student to that of a parent and said nobody would benefit if "the parent either permitted the child to destroy it or permitted the child to destroy itself."

A resolution was offered this week in the House to demand the resignation of the student editors, but it was killed when a member explained that the university already had taken a hand in the matter.

College Editors Quit In Segregation Fight

ATHENS, Ga. —(AP)— The editor and managing editor of the University of Georgia student newspaper resigned Wednesday in a flareup over editorials urging an end of racial segregation in education.

Specifically, editor Walter Lundy, Jr., of the Red and Black and managing editor Bill Shipp quit to protest the setting up of a student-majority board to make editorial decisions on controversial matters.

The board of control was worked out after Red and Black editorials criticized the segregation stand of Gov. Herman Talmadge and brought down the wrath of a university system regent.

The board would be composed of seven students and four faculty members. It would rule on editorial policy when the campus editors and their faculty advisers cannot agree on copy that might be considered "prejudicial to the welfare of the university."

Although warned by Regent Roy Harris of Augusta, that the Red and Black's state funds might be cut off, editors Lund, from Cairo, Ga., and Shipp, from Marietta, refused to retract their anti-segregation editorial.

In a statement last week Lundy declared that the only thing that would prevent elaboration would be a desire to avoid further embarrassment of the university.

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

GEORGIA U. STUDENTS DEFY REGENT

Stand Ground Against School Segregation

ATHENS, Ga. — The Red and Black, student newspaper of the University of Georgia, levelled a front page broadside at university regent Ray Harris of Augusta last week.

Harris, an advocate of segregation, protested an editorial in the paper calling for an end to racial segregation. He said he would ask the board of regents to end state assistance to the paper.

The student staff answered with a news story, cartoon and editorial accusing Harris of threatening the freedom of the press.

STAND GROUND

Later the paper's executive staff said they were sorry of the blast against Harris, embarrassed the university or the board of regents but they believed their judgment "was sound under the circumstances as we knew them at the time of publication."

They added they are still against segregation.

The statement was signed by Walter A. Lundy, jr., editor; Bill Shipp, managing editor, and Priscilla Arnold, news editor.

BLAST TALMADGE

Harris had protested a November 9 editorial condemning efforts by Gov. Herman Talmadge to block attempts to "give the Negro a chance to get an education equal to the white man."

"It is as plain as the Red flag in Russia that continued segregation and repression can and will cause the death of democracy by the hands of its own leaders" the editorial said.

Harris reportedly demanded the paper discontinue the anti-segregation policy and threatened to stop state funds if it did not.

ONLY PROTEST

The front page blast at him followed on Nov. 12. Lundy said Harris' was the protest the paper had received on the anti-segregation issue.

Although an end to state aid would affect only about one third of the paper's annual $15,000 budget. This amount comes from a student activity fee fund, and is merely an indirect contribution from the state.

The paper receives two-thirds of its income from advertising.

Freedom to Quit: When editors of The Red and Black, the student weekly of the University of Georgia at Athens, ran an editorial expressing a liberal attitude toward segregation in education, they stepped on the toes of politically powerful Roy V. Harris, a supporter of Gov. Herman Talmadge and a regent of the university. Harris denounced the students involved as "a little handful of sissy, misguided squirts," and threatened to deny state funds to the campus paper. Last week, student editors Walter Lundy Jr. and Bill Shipp, resigned when a student-majority board was set up to make the editorial decisions on "controversial" matters. They said freedom of the press had been flouted.

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

REGENT CALLS GA.

Continues Feud Over Anti-Jim Crow Stand

ATHENS, Ga. — University of Georgia Regent Roy Harris took another blast at the student editor's of the school paper last week calling them a "little handful of sissy, misguided squirts."

In his own weekly paper in Augusta, Harris wrote "the time has come to clean out all of these institutions of all Communist influences and the crazy idea of mixing and mingling of the races which was sponsored in this country by the Communist party."

Harris has been feuding with the editors of the Red and Black since they published an editorial Nov. 5, attacking Gov. Herman Talmadge and supporting the abolition of segregation in the Georgia public school system.

WOULD STOP FUNDS

Harris then threatened to ask contribution to the paper's $15,000 operating budget. The paper answered him with a front page story, cartoon and editorial accusing Harris of trying to suppress freedom of the press.

They later issued a statement denying any intent to embarass the University of the regents, but reaffirming their stand against segregation.

Harris is a politically powerful figure in this area of Georgia. He is also a staunch defender of both Talmadge and segregation.

EDITORS SHOCKED

Student editors William Shipp and Walter A. Lundy jr., both 20 and native Georgins, expressed themselves as shocked by Harris' latest blast at them. They told reporters they would like to strike likely they would do so because of "pressures" on the university.

They admitted the editorial was their own opinion and not intended to represent student opinion at the university.

But an unofficial survey last week indicated a majority of students would not object to integration of the university itself.

Two more UG editors G

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 5—(AP)—Two editors of the Red and Black, University of Georgia student newspaper which has been torn by a segregation row, have resigned.

Priscilla Arnold of Marietta, acting editor, and Gene Britton of Moultrie, acting managing editor, in Thursday's edition blasted the University for setting up an editorial control board. Then both resigned Friday.

The controversy started over an editorial against segregation in education. Roy Harris of the board of regents discussed the editorial with the publication's editors, and the students claimed he had threatened action to cut off the paper's appropriation. Harris denied this, but later called the editors "squirts."

Editor Walter Lundy Jr., and Managing Editor Bill Shipp resigned Wednesday protesting what they called "a board of control that would throttle our editorial rights." Miss Arnold and Britton were appointed to replace them.

...in segregation row

Order Ga. University Paper To Stop Attacks On Jim Crow Schools

Athens, Ga. — (ANP). — The University of Georgia campus newspaper last week was ordered to stop publishing editorials attacking segregation in schools.

The 60-year-old campus publication, the Red and Black, was threatened with loss of state funds if it continued its attacks on Jim Crow schools. The paper has run several editorials supporting racial integration in schools.

Roy V. Harris, a member of the state board of regents, said the paper came under the jurisdiction of the state because it received two-thirds of its funds from the state.

Harris, who publishes a small propaganda weekly here, said all he did was warn the editors on what might happen.

"I didn't threaten those college boys. I just told them what was going to happen—that the University of Georgia is not going to be a party to operating a newspaper that advocates doing away with segregation in the school system," his statement said.

"Red and Black" charged Harris this week with attacking the freedom of the press following remarks its editorial writers said they got from Harris in Atlanta last week during a meeting of the Board of Regents.

The state turns over to "Red and Black" about one third of its $15,000.00 budget, collected by the university in student fees. The balance comes from advertising revenue.

Boss Roy Harris Denies Threat On Student Editors

University Of Georgia Student Paper Is Against Jimcrow

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 30—Augusta's Roy Harris, outspoken white supremacist and a regent of the University of Georgia System, has denied that he would have funds drawn from "Red and Black," University of Georgia student Publications, if it continues to attack racial segregation on

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University of Georgia Law School
Discrimination

Negro Drafts New Plea for Athens Entry

Horace T. Ward, 27-year-old Negro school teacher who unsuccessfully has sought admission to the University of Georgia Law School since September, 1950, will move against a new Board of Regents block in Federal Court Thursday.

The Board of Regents Wednesday cited Ward's failure to take an entrance examination, which was made mandatory in February, 1952, and declared that further consideration of his application is "not necessary or proper at this time."

The action, taken in the form of a resolution, will be incorporated in a brief that Arthur Howell, attorney for the regents, said he will file Thursday in Federal Court. A. T. Walden, Negro attorney who represents Ward, said he will file a brief contending the entrance examination regulation was made after Ward's application and he should not be required to take it. (Ward refused to take the examination when it was offered to him in September, 1952.)

"We contend," said Walden, "that we have exhausted our administrative remedies. We have complied with all regulations in effect at the time he filed his application for admittance. He should not be required to comply with new ones adopted since that time."

Briefs are to be considered by Federal Judge Frank Hooper. No hearing is scheduled. Ward, who according to his attorney is teaching in an unnamed Atlanta school, holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Morehouse College and a Master of Arts degree from Atlanta University.

At the same meeting the regents tentatively approved allocation of $11,439,000 to state universities and colleges and unanimously re-elected Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell to his post for another year, beginning July 1.

In re-electing the chancellor the regents praised his work and leadership. Caldwell, former president of the University of Georgia, has served as chancellor since 1948. The Wednesday meeting also marked the end of Frank Spratlin's 10-year term as a member of the board and the beginning of a term for Freeman Strickland, his successor. Spratlin, an Atlanta insurance man, served as chairman of the Georgia Tech - WGST committee. Strickland is vice-president of the First National Bank.

The tentative $11,439,000 allocation was set to establish a framework in which individual institutions may work out their budgets, Caldwell said. He said they are subject to change before the budget meeting of the regents in March.

The regents also approved a $430,000 building program that will go into operation immediately and includes a $30,000 allotment for remodeling a building to be used as a law institute at the University of Georgia.

Of the sum allotted, $320,500 will go for repairs and fire safety work. Fort Valley State College will get $30,000 for transforming the old library building into administrative offices and building a vault. Savannah State College will get $25,000 for reworking the present administrative set-up in Meldrim Hall, including construction of a vault; $8,500 for improvements to the home economics building, and $3,750 for improvements to the training school. Albany State College will get $17,500 for providing new administrative offices in Caroline Hall and a vault.

Didn't Discriminate, State Answers Ward

By ANNE GOWEN

State attorneys contended Thursday that there was "no discrimination" against Horace Ward involved in the passing of new admission regulations for the University of Georgia Law School.

Meanwhile, Ward's lawyers pointed to the appropriations bill passed by the 1951 General Assembly as "crucial proof of a continuing pattern of discrimination."

The arguments came in briefs filed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, acting for the State Board of Regents, and Ward's lawyers, Thurgood Marshall and A. T. Walden.

The briefs were submitted to U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper, who is considering the state's motion to dismiss Ward's suit for entry to the law school.

Cook's brief reasserted the state's contention that the new regulations requiring entrance examinations for the university's Schools of Law and Medicine must be applied to Ward.

Since he has refused to take the examinations he has not exhausted his administrative remedies, Cook's brief stated.

Ward's lawyers contended that the passing of new regulations while Ward's application was pending had changed the terms on which the application would be judged, and that he was therefore not subject to them.

The lawyers claimed that Ward already had taken his application through one full set of appeals, and that he does not have to "exhaust his administrative remedies two times."

Ward's lawyers contended that the Atlanta Negro would be "caught in an endless procedural morass" if he complied with the entrance exam requirement.

"New rules can be promulgated each time the appeal of an aggrieved person reaches the highest body in the administration setup," Ward's brief stated.

Ward's lawyers claimed the 1951 appropriations act, which would withdraw state funds from any unit of the University System that admits both white and Negro students "supplies one obvious motive for continuous discrimination" against Ward.

If the Board of Regents had admitted Ward, all unspent funds would "immediately revert to the state treasury," Ward's brief stated.

"The action of the Board of Regents (in passing the new regulations) is easily understandable: Continued delay — continued discrimination — was the most expedient solution," the brief continued.

Cook's brief denied the regents' action had deprived Ward of any rights. It asserted that the right to attend a state educational institution is not a "natural right," but a "gift of civilization."

It contended that Ward must comply with the same regulations that must be met by all persons now desiring to enter the university.

Wednesday the regents declined to rule on Ward's application for admission which they have been considering for more than a year.

Judge Hooper recessed a hearing on the dismissal motion last month to give the regents an opportunity to say "Yes" or "No" to the application. He said failure to make this decision within 30 days would be considered a denial of the application.

Judge Hooper then ordered both sides to prepare briefs giving their opinions on whether Ward has exhausted his administrative remedies. Both briefs were confined to this issue.

Regents Ask Dismissal of Negro's Suit

Regents of the Georgia University System Wednesday joined the State of Georgia in asking dismissal of Horace Ward's lawsuit challenging Georgia's segregation policy in state-financed colleges.

U. S. District Court officials predicted the dismissal motion will be heard in May before Judge Frank A. Hooper. The case will probably be placed on the judge's next nonjury calendar which begins May 11, they said.

The individual regents were made defendants last month after Judge Hooper allowed Ward's attorneys to add their names to rectify a technical fault in the suit when it was filed.

Ward, an Atlanta Negro, filed the suit last summer after he had tried unsuccessfully for two years to gain admission to the University of Georgia law school.

Arguments presented Wednesday by the regents included the charge that Ward has not met the entrance requirements for admission to the school. Other contentions were virtually the same as those presented by the state in an earlier dismissal motion which is still under consideration by Judge Hooper. They included the charge that Ward has not exhausted his administrative remedies.

Regents Toss Ward Case To Judge Hooper

Pledge 'Good Faith' In Matter While Not Seeing Reason To Act

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

Georgia's Board of Regents pleaded "good faith" yesterday in the Horace Ward Case and pointed out that further action on the Atlantan's application for admission to the University of Georgia Law School "is not necessary or proper at this time."

The regents thus tossed the hot potato back to Federal Judge Frank Hooper who has ordered attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants to file briefs today. One of the questions Hooper posed was: Did the Board of Regents act in "Good Faith" when it enacted an additional requirement for law school admission and applied it to Ward whose appeal was pending at the time the new rule was passed?

An unimpeachable source said that the Board of Regents' resolution will be attached to the brief which the state attorney general's office will file with the court today. Attorney A. T. Walden said that Ward's brief will be filed before the deadline.

COLLEGE APPROPRIATIONS

At the same time the board voted tentative budgets for state colleges and universities. A total of $3,535,000 was allocated to Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. This was over two million dollars more than the $1,086,000 allocated to the three state colleges for Negroes.

Savannah State was voted $464,000, Fort Valley State, $354,000, and Albany State $268,000. Administrators will submit tentative operational budgets within these amounts.

A total of $150,000 was allocated to Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia for repair work and the elimination of fire hazards. The three Negro colleges received $15,000 each.

An additional $30,000 was voted to Fort Valley State for improvements on an "old library building." Savannah State received $37,250 to improve three buildings and Albany State received $17,500 to improve Caroline Hall.

Ward, a graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, is seeking admission to the University of Georgia Law School. His attorneys, A. T. Walden and Thurgood Marshall, have charged that he was denied admission solely because of his race.

ORDERED BRIEF FILED

At an oral hearing on December 15, Judge Hooper took the case off the calendar for thirty days to give the regents time to say "yes" or "no" to the application. Hooper later issued a written order directing attorneys in the case to file briefs by January 15 on "exhaustion of remedies."

The Regents' resolution set up that the additional rule—an intelligence test—was enacted after the Georgia Bar Association demanded a "tightening up" at the Law School. Rehashing the voluminous correspondence in the case, the resolution went on to say that September, 1952 was the earliest date at which Ward could be admitted.

All students, the resolution continued, that applied for the September, 1952 term have been considered and passed upon and they "have complied with procedures prescribed pursuant to said resolutions." The document said that all the resolutions were passd in "good faith" and Ward was asked to take the examination in "good faith."

"Therefore, be it resolved," the resolution concluded,...that further consideration of the application and of the appeal of said Horace Ward for admission to the School of Low of the University of Georgia is not necessary or proper at this time."

Lawyers Say Regents Exceed Authority In Adopting Test

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

Two NAACP attorneys contended yesterday that an IQ tes adopted by the Georgia Board of Regents violates a "persona and present" right of Horace Ward under the 14th amendmen to the U. S. Constitution.

Judge Frank Hooper was asked to rule that the Board of Regents exceeded its authority in adopting the IQ test and applying it to Ward whose appeal was pending when the new rule was enacted. Attorney A. T. Walden and Thurgood Marshall filed the brief in response to a motion to dismiss filed by the University of Georgia.

Ward, 27-year-old school teacher, is seeking admittance to the University of Georgia Law School. Attorneys for the state have until Thursday to file an answer to the brief.

Judge Hooper will rule on the motion to dismiss after the final brief is filed.

The brief pointed out that the Board of Regents has offered Ward no assurance that he will be accepted if he passes the IQ test and charged that the Morehouse college graduate will be caught in a "procedural 'vicious circle.' " if the court dismisses the suit.

"OUTRIGHT DENIAL"

Marshall and Walden averred that a resolution adopted by the Board of Regents on January 14 was an "outright denial" of Ward's appeal.

The Board's resolution of January 14 said that further consideration of Ward's appeal "is not necessary or proper at this time."

The document declares that the University registrar "arbitrarily and unlawfully" refused Ward's application, and:

"The action of the Board of Regents thus constitutes a new and independent violation of plaintiff's rights under the fourteenth amendment."

REGENTS RULED

Ward applied for the University of Georgia Law School in 1950. His application was denied and subsequent appeals to the President and Chancellor were turned down. The Board of Regents has ruled that Ward must take an intelligence test before it can rule on his eligibility.

This, Ward's attorneys, said was a denial of Ward's right not to be discriminated against on account of race and color. Marshall and Walden said:

". . . The plaintiff and every other person who applied for admission at that time (1950) thus constitute a class of person who were entitled to equality of treatment under the fourteenth amendment. White members of this class who met minimum qualifications . . . were duly admitted to the law school . . . Today, as earlier, plaintiff is entitled to admission on the basis of the identical requirements used to determine qualifications of other members of his class."

ISSUE OUTLINED

Judge Hooper was told that the only issue in the case is whether the registrar wrongfully rejected Ward's application. In this case, the decument said. the Board of Regents was limited to deciding "on the basis on the record whether plaintiff was wrongfully denied admission at the time of his application."

The attorneys repeated their contention that Ward has exhausted his administrative remedies and outlined that the adoption of the IQ test was a substantive rather than an procedural or adminstrative change.

Draft Delays Segregation Hearing Here

By ANNE GOWEN

Trial of Horace T. Ward's suit for entry to the University of Georgia law school was postponed indefinitely yesterday when it was learned that Ward, an Atlanta Negro, has been drafted into the Army.

The case, scheduled for trial Oct. 5, was taken off U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper's calendar on request of Ward's attorneys. Court officials said the case may be reassigned for trial later if Ward's lawyers ask that it be.

Court observers said the postponement "may mean the end of the Ward suit," but A. T. Walden, one of Ward's lawyers, said the case "definitely will be brought up again."

Walden said the postponement has been asked because if Ward won the suit, he could not enter the law school until after his Army term expires.

Ward was drafted on Sept. 3 and is now a buck private undergoing basic training at Ft. Jackson, S. C., Walden said.

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
DISCRIMINATION

Negro Would Test Ban In Ole Miss Law School

GULFPORT, Miss., Oct. 20 (AP)— A Gulfport Negro minister said today he would "exhaust every means possible short of a suit before taking such action" in his attempt to enter the University of Mississippi to study law.

The Rev. C. H. Dubra, pastor of the St. Marks Methodist Church and a former Army chaplain, told a reporter he was refused admission to the university last spring.

If the Negro sues he will be the first to do so in Mississippi where Negroes and whites go to separate schools.

MINISTER MAY SUE TO ENTER MISS. UNIVERSITY

GULFPORT, Miss—(ANP)— The first legal threat to Mississippi's segregated school setup appeared in the making here last week.

The Rev. C. H. Dubra, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist church here, said he had applied for and been denied admission to the University of Mississippi. He said a suit appeared to be the only course left, but added:

SHORT OF SUIT

"I'd like to exhaust every means possible short of a suit before taking such action."

If Rev. Dubra does sue, it will be the first action filed seeking admission to a white institution of higher learning in the state. Suits have been filed successfully in other southern states. Mississippi is one of two Dixie states which has never admitted Negroes to its colleges or universities. The other is Georgia.

Dubra applied for admission to the Law school at the University of Mississippi, he said. He filed his application last spring, but was rejected, he said.

TRAINING REQUIRED

When he asked of university officials why he was rejected, he said he was told he did not have the two years of college training required for admission.

Dubra said he was graduated from Claflin college, Orangeburg, S. C., receiving a bachelor or arts degree. He later earned an M. A. at Boston university.

Officials at the U. of M. refused to recognize his work at Claflin on grounds the school is not accredited.

"All I want is to study law and the university law school is the only place open to me in the state, where I am a citizen and a taxpayer," Dubra explained.

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UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH
Discrimination

Segregation costs Sewanee '53 baccalaureate speaker

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—(AP)—The racial segregation issue which has plagued the University of the South since last June has cost the school its 1953 baccalaureate speaker.

The Very Rev. Dr. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, said yesterday he has withdrawn as the speaker and has declined a doctor of divinity degree from the Sewanee, Tenn., school because of its attitude on racial segregation.

The race problem first became public June 9 when disgruntled seminary faculty members issued a statement against the refusal of the board of trustees to adopt a recommendation of the Fourth Province Synod that Negro candidates for the ministry be admitted to the seminary.

The trustees said that Tennessee law did not permit such admissions, and said no Negroes had ever applied for entrance.

Then on Nov. 5, the school accepted the resignations of the seminary dean, the school chaplain and seven professors, who termed the trustees' action "untenable."

Dr. Pike, in a letter to Sewanee Vice Chancellor Edward N. McCrady, said "the administration (of the school) cannot hide behind Tennessee law. The attempt to do so is dubious on both legal and ethical grounds."

He said that the law first should be challenged and its repeal sought. If this fails, he said, the law should be disobeyed.

"The church has often been healthiest when it was illegal," he wrote. "We got our start that way."

Dr. Pike said he commented on the legal aspects of the issue "because the question falls within a field in which I am especially interested and in which as priest and lawyer, I share in the teaching at Columbia Law School (church-state relations)."

He said further that McCrady and others "might quite plausibly feel that, as a Northerner, I have no right to take sides in this matter."

But he added:

"I am hardly a 'carpetbagger' or 'abolitionist.' All my family are Kentuckians . . ."

The Episcopal Diocese of New York said the clergyman's letter was the result of an announcement Saturday of the appointment of a new faculty of theology to succeed the resigned instructors, and a decision not to hold a special meeting this month.

DEAN PIKE REJECTS A 'WHITE' DIVINITY

Refuses a Color-Line Degree at Sewanee and Declines to Preach Baccalaureate

HEEDS 'CHURCH PRINCIPLE'

University Executive Retorts His Board Can Judge 'Proper Christian Course of Action'

As the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated yesterday sharp words flew North and South again, raising once more the old, unlaid ghost of racial equality that so plagued the Great Emancipator.

The Very Rev. Dr. James A. Pike, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and Guest Professor of Religion at Columbia University, fired the first broadside. He issued an announcement that he had decided against delivering the baccalaureate sermon at the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., next June and was also declining to accept the university's proffered honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Failure to change its policy of race segregation prompted his rebuff to the institution, Dean Pike explained in a letter addressed to its vice chancellor, Dr. Edward N. McCrady.

Conscience in World Issue

Describing the issue as "so fundamental—not only in our own church [Protestant Episcopal], but in the world as a whole," Dean Pike wrote:

"I could not in conscience receive a doctorate in the white divinity which Sewanee apparently is prepared to offer the church hereafter; nor could I enroll as a loyal alumnus of the university.

"As for my baccalaureate address, I am sure that you will be as relieved by my decision as I am. Preaching is supposed to have some relevance to what is in people's minds, and hence I doubt if my words at the baccalaureate service would have contributed to the greatest harmony of the weekend."

Dean Pike asserted that "I am not a 'carpet-bagger' all my family are Kentuckians," and declared that his side in the controversy was that of "a majority of the Southern seminarians, not to mention a good number of Southern bishops and priests."

Resistance to Unethical Law

Doffing his clerical vestments for his lawyer-teacher role, Dean Pike, a teacher at Columbia Law School, told the University of the South it "cannot hide behind the Tennessee law."

A law that prevents the exercise of serious ethical responsibilities should be resisted by Christians, Dean Pike declared.

They should challenge its constitutionality, seek its repeal and, "failing these two—where an important Christian principle is at stake—disobey the law."

"The church has never regarded the civil law as the final norm for the Christian conscience," Dean Pike said.

"The Church has often been healthiest when it was illegal; we got our start that way."

Dean Pike mailed the letter Tuesday, allowing time for its arrival before releasing it to the press yesterday. He said it was prompted by Sewanee's announcement last Friday of the appointment of replacements for members of its School of Theology faculty who resigned in a protest against the university's racial policy.

Reply Made at Sewanee

Dr. McCrady, in Sewanee, said last night he was surprised at Dean Pike's letter, inasmuch as he had invited the Dean to the Commencement exercises . . . fully aware of the latter's opposition to the university's segregation policy.

"It seems reasonable to suppose," Dr. McCrady continued, "that the Bishops, priests and laymen on our board are as sincere Christians as are found elsewhere in the church and are at least as well qualified to judge what constitutes the proper Christian course of action at Sewanee as are people who are farther away and less conversant with the circumstances."

Noted Cleric Declines Sewanee U. Degree; Lambasts Its Racial Stand

NEW YORK—The Very Rev. Dr. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and guest professor of Religion at Columbia University has withdrawn as baccalaureate preacher for the University of the South and has declined the Doctor of Divinity degree there because of the institution's attitude on racial segregation.

His letter to Dr. Edward N. McCrady, vice-chancellor (president) of the university, was released Friday.

8 Teachers Quit

A copy of the letter was sent to the Rt. Rev. Richard S. Mitchell, Bishop of Arkansas, who is the chancellor (chairman of the trustees) of the ci. the appointment of a new faculty of theology to succeed the eight instructors who resigned over the action of the trustees declining to admit colored students to the seminary.

The university also decided not to hold a special meeting of the trustees this February as requested by a group of Southern bishops who had hoped for a solution of the problem.

In his letter Dr. Pike said these two actions "make it necessary for me to cancel my plans to be with you this June to preach the baccalaureate sermon and to receive the honorary degree which you had informed me is traditionally accorded the baccalaureate preacher.

"I could not in conscience receive a doctorate in the white divinity which Sewanee apparently is prepared to offer the Church hereafter," he wrote.

"I am sure that you will be

REV. DR. JAMES A. PIKE

Sewanee (Tenn.) university.

The particular phase in the Sewanee controversy to which Dean Pike's letter is a response was an announcement Saturday relieved by my decision as I am. Preaching is supposed to have some relevance to what is in people's minds, and hence I doubt if my words at the baccalaureate service would have contributed to the greatest harmony of the weekend."

Law No Loophole

Dean Pike explained that the school, "cannot hide behind the Tennessee law on segregation in education." He added that the church has been its healthiest when it was illegal.

After expressing surprise at Dean Pike's action, Dr. Edward N. McCrady, vice chancellor of the university, defended the attitude of the bishops, priests and laymen on the university's trustee board by saying that they are "as sincere Christians as anyone else and are in a position to judge what is best at Sewanee and are in a position

said he also expected "some opposition."

One of the most interesting telegrams recieved by the Dean was that of the graduating class of the University of the South which he would have addressed had he bowed to the school's bigotry.

The telegram from the white students said: "Congratulations Sir on your defense of Christ's Church. Faith can move moun-

Causes Wide Comment

Last Friday in his study at the Cathedral Dean Pike told the ARNS his position had

No Carpetbagger

However, Dean Pike declared that he is not a "carpet bagger;" that all his family are Kentuckians. He added that his feelings in this matter are shared by a majority of the

tains. Faithfully, St. Luke Class of 1953."

The word "mountains" in the telegram was in quotations and an official of the Cathedral pointed out that Sewanee which is the actual name of the University of the South, means "mountain" when translated.

Thus in its literal sense the student's telegram actually said "Faith can move Sewanee" obviously meaning that faith can move the school off its present position of racial segregation.

Sewanee Votes To Admit All

SEWANNE, Tenn.—The board of trustees of the South voted last week to consider applications for admission to the University Seminary "without regard to race."

The resolution passed, seventy-eight to six, after six hours' deliberation.

The trustees' vote apparently closed the issue of admission of Negroes to the Sewannee's School of Theology. Dissatisfaction with the school's past stand on the question prompted a series of resignations by seminary faculty members last year.

M'CRADY ASSERTS LAW BLOCKS NEGRO STUDY

South Florida Diocese OK's Sewanee Board Action

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 25.—(AP)—The Diocese of South Florida (Episcopal) is opposed to the admission of Negro students at the Theological School at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

Clergy and lay delegates in convention this week passed a resolution expressing full confidence in the university board's "solving the admission problem in a Christian manner."

The action followed a speech by Dr. Edward McCrady, vice chancellor of the university, at a lay dinner. Dr. McCrady referred to news stories the university had refused admission of Negro students.

Actually, he said, there is no rule at the school which prohibits it, but Tennessee law prohibits it.

Because of that, the board of trustees did not deem it advisable to admit them now, he said.

South Carolina Minister Makes Application To Enter Sewanee

SEWANEE, Tenn. (ANP)—With the board of trustees reversing its stand on admitting colored students to the seminary at the University of the South (Sewanee) internal strife at the Episcopalian institution appears to be coming to an end.

Two new developments occurred at Sewanee in the wake of the board's decision. The first was application by the Rev. John M. Moncrief, rector of a colored church parish in Orangeburg, S.C. for admission to a five-week graduate study class at the School of Theology which begins July 29.

The other was the hiring of a new chaplain to succeed one who was among eight faculty members who resigned last November in protest against the board's decision not to approve "at this time" a recommendation of the Fourth Province Synod that colored students be admitted to the seminary.

Chaplain From Arkansas

The new chaplain is the Rev. David B. Collins, 30, Marianna, Ark., who succeeds the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer.

If Rev. Moncrief's application is approved or that of some other colored student, then the controversy which erupted at Sewanee a year ago should come to an end.

A graduate of Fisk University, Rev. Moncrief wrote inquiring about requirements for attending the graduate training course this summer, university officials said. A catalogue and a standard application form were forwarded to the clergyman, they added, and they were awaiting receipt of the filled in form.

Sewanee Segregation

About a year ago, the trustees of the University of the South (Sewanee) were asked by the local synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church to admit Negroes to the theological school. Fearful that such a step would violate Tennessee law, the trustees refused. Eight faculty members resigned in the ensuing furor.

Last week, the trustees reversed themselves after a six-hour session and voted to permit Negroes to attend the school. Asked what the university would do if it was sued for breaking a state segregation law by one day admitting a Negro seminarian, Bishop R. Bland Mitchell, the chancellor, replied: "We'll face that when we come to it."

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UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH (Sewanee, Tenn).
DISCRIMINATION

Sewanee Votes To Study Applications by Negroes

Action Follows Year-Long Fight at Episcopal School

SEWANEE, Tenn., June 4—(AP)—The board of trustees of the University of the South voted today to consider applications for admission to the university seminary "without regard to race."

The resolution passed 78-6 after six hours of deliberation.

The board's action came after members heard a report by a committee appointed last year by Bishop R. Bland Mitchell, chancellor of the Episcopal church school. He instructed the group to study the hotly-disputed issue.

The trustees' vote apparently closed the issue of admission of Negroes to Sewanee's school of theology. Dissatisfaction with the school's past stand on the question prompted a series of resignations by seminary faculty members last year.

The resolution adopted today said:

"Whereas the constitution and ordinances of the University of the South do not deny admission of students because of race or color, be it therefore resolved that the Board of Trustees instruct the vice chancellor and the authorities charged with admission of students to the school of theology to give all applications for admission thereto sincere and thorough consideration without regard to race."

Last June disgruntled seminary faculty members issued a statement against the board's refusal to adopt a recommendation of the Fourth Province Synod that Negro candidates for the ministry be admitted to the seminary.

The trustees said it was not thought advisable to adopt such a resolution "at this time."

On Nov. 5, the seminary dean, the school chaplain and seven professors resigned, terming the trustees' action "untenable."

Negro's Bid Is Approved By Sewanee

SEWANEE, Tenn., June 5—(AP)—The University of the South today announced the appointment of a new chaplain and also revealed that, for the first time, a Negro had inquired about enrollment in the graduate school of theology.

The new chaplain is the Rev. David Browning Collins, 30, of Marianna, Ark. He succeeds the Rev. Richard Hooker Wilmer.

Wilmer and several faculty members at the Episcopal church-owned school resigned last November in protest of a board of trustees decision not to approve "at this time" a recommendation of the Fourth Province Synod that Negroes be admitted to the seminary.

CONSIDER ALL

The trustees apparently resolved the hotly disputed issue yesterday when they voted, 78 to 6, to consider all applications "without regard to race."

The first Negro to apply for admission is the Rev. John McCoy Moncrief of Orangeburg, S. C., a graduate of Fisk University and General Theological Seminary in New York.

School officials said Moncrief wrote several days ago to inquire about a five-week summer course which leads to a Master of Sacred Theology degree.

A catalogue and standard application form were mailed to him, and they are awaiting receipt of the filled-in form, the officials said.

ATLANTAN NAMED

Three new members were elected to three-year terms to the board of trustees today to represent the university's associated alumni. They are:

The Rev. Grover Alison Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.; Malcolm Fooshee, New York City, and Alexander W. Wellford, Memphis, Tennessee.

An Atlantan, the Very Rev. Alfred Hardman, dean of the Cathedral of St. Philip, was named to the board of regents for six years, along with Bishop Henry I. Louttit of Winter Park, Fla.; J. Albert Woods of New York, and Albert Roberts Jr. of St. Petersburg, Fla.

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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
DISCRIMINATION

Ex-Ala. Prof. Discusses 'Negro Students In Texas'

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — (SNS) — A former University of Alabama professor who is currently doing a research project at the University of Texas on how Negro students are enrolled in a letter to The Tuscaloosa News says "the students at the University of Alabama will solve the future problem of Negro students" attending the university.

A poll conducted of graduate students of the university about two years ago on the question of Negro student admission, indicated that a majority of them had no objection.

Prof. Ernest F. Patterson in his public letter, entitled "Negro Students at Texas," present a first-hand picture of the normal, natural unstrained friendly relations between Negro and white students there.

Here is his letter, as published in The Tuscaloosa News:

Editor, The News:

Three years ago when I left the University of Texas campus, there were numerous rumors about what would happen when and if the expected first Negro student appeared on the campus. Rumors about what the Legislature would do, how many riots and lynchings would occur, how many hundreds of girls would leave the campus for other schools, how unhappy the lonely and ostracised students would be, and even that no other Negro student would appear, since Negroes did not want higher education anyway.

Similar rumors were afloat when I recently left the University of Alabama campus for a summer research on the University of Texas campus. The Alabama rumor and fear-mongers should visit the University of Texas today. Although I do not know the official figures, there must be close to 50 Negro students on the campus. But what is remarkable is the cordial, relaxed and unfeigned relations between the white students and the Negro students. So far I have detected no conscious or unconscious straining to be nice, nor have I seen one iota of discrimination. At the cafeteria last week, a Negro girl waited in line between a white boy and girl, and the exchanges between them about the class which all three had just attended together were as gay, easy, and natural as if this sort of thing had been going on forever, instead of only a couple of years.

'I have always considered my function as a teacher necessitated my being a "gadfly" and hence never allowing any optimism or sentimentality about the future of the human race to show for very long; but what I have witnessed the past week would seem to merit indulging in a bit of optimism, and the prediction that the students at the University of Alabama will solve the future problem of Negro students as amiably and successfully as has been done at the University of Texas.

ERNEST F. PATTERSON
University Station
Austin, Texas.

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VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE
DISCRIMINATION

VMI Awaits More Records To Evaluate Negro Applicant

LEXINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Virginia Military Institute says it has been unable to evaluate the qualifications of a Negro applicant for admission to the State-supported, all-white institution pending receipt of his high school records.

Maj. Gen. William H. Milton, jr., VMI superintendent declined to disclose whether there was any deadline by which the application must be completed.

However, applicants accepted thus far by VMI for the 1953-54 session are required to pay their application fees by Saturday or their names will be dropped from the roll of new cadets.

Milton also declined to reveal the identity of the Negro applicant. He explained this was the private business of the applicant and the institute.

"If it is a bona fide application," he said, "we want to protect the applicant as well as VMI."

In answer to a reporter's questions, Milton said the applicant wants academic and military courses that are not available at Virginia State College for Negroes. Milton said, however, "all the subjects he wants are offered by Howard University in Washington."

In the cases of some Negro applicants seeking courses not offered in State-supported schools for Negroes, the State pays their expenses if it is necessary to go out of the State for the training.

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Regional Education Program Completing First 4 Years

TIME moves apace. One of the most controversial experiments in the nation, Southern Regional Education, is about to produce its first graduates in June. Thirteen institutions will grant degrees this year to about 200 regional students in medicine, veterinary medicine and dentistry.

Participating in the program are three colored institutions, Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta (Ga.) University and Tuskegee Institute. The ten other colleges sharing in the program are all almost exclusively white in enrollment, the exception among them being the Medical College of Virginia (where a girl medical student is enrolled. No white students attend the three Negro institutions.

While a few students have already received degrees under regional educational program auspices, the class of '53 is actually the first which has had four years of professional education through contracts between states, the Southern Regional Education Board, and the institutions.

Meharry will graduate "regional plan" students from nine southern states in medicine and from seven southern states in dentistry. Atlanta and Tuskegee have not participated long enough to graduate students yet in social work and veterinary medicine, respectively.

The whole operation of the program reveals clearly that the purpose is to evade the plain mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines case and to forestall the admission of Negroes to the several state universities. In short, to extend and perpetuate the system of segregated education.

The intent has been defeated in part by the court-directed admission of Negroes to some state universities on the graduate and professional levels and the voluntary admission of Negroes to a larger number of previously all-white private colleges in the South. The legality and the morality of the Regional Education Program is far from being a settled issue. The pending decision of the Supreme Court in the segregated school test cases could be a vital factor in determining whether the regional scheme will prevail or be modified or abandoned.

Atlantan To Graduate

Regional Education Group Slated To Receive Degrees

Four Georgians are among the first students to earn degrees through the Southern Regional Education program.

Each will receive a degree in medicine from Meharry Medical College this spring.

They are James Daniel Solomon, 390 Pine St., Atlanta; Mallie Clifford Taylor, Macon; Mart Pierce, Perry and Carlton Zelliott Adams, Waycross.

They take four of the 71 yearly quota of places which Georgia reserves at Meharry through the Southern Regional Education Board. The class of '53 is the first four-year class to graduate under the interstate arrangement.

According to Meharry's President H. D. West, "The Regional Program is helping the South build and develop a sound system of graduate and professional schools which will

JAMES D. SOLOMON

be the equal of any in the country. It is obvious that its implications for educational advance not only for the South but also for the whole nation are incalculable."

"Under the regional education program Georgia now has 19 students taking medical and dental training at Meharry at a total cost of $28,500 annually. This is much less than it would cost to establish a comparable school in Georgia.

Georgia contracts with the Southern Regional Education Board to send its yearly quota of students, certified as bona fide residents, to Meharry. If the students meet admission standards of the college they are accepted, and Georgia pays the college $1,500 a year per student. The students pay their own tuition but do not pay out-of-state fees.

Dr. Herman W. Caldwell, Chancellor, University System of Georgia, 20 Ivy St. Atlanta is the state contact officer for all the regional education programs which also include veterinary medicine and social work.

Group Here To Air Study Of Southern College Needs

An education loan study commission of the Southern Regional Education Board will meet in Atlanta today to review plans for a study of the South's educational needs for the next two decades.

Under the direction of Dr. John K. Folger, this commission will estimate the future school and university population of a 14-state area through 1970 and the costs for meeting their educational needs.

Dr. Folger is heading the project while on leave from his duties as chief of the Technical Services Division, Human Resources Research Institute, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.

The commission includes officials and educators from the U. S. Office of Education, the University of Florida, University of Illinois, U. S. Bureau of the Census, University of North Carolina and agencies in Washington, New York and Princeton, New Jersey.

Meanwhile, Governor Talmadge yesterday named six members of the Georgia General Assembly to attend the second annual legislative work conference on Southern regional education at Daytona Beach, Fla., Sept. 24-25.

Talmadge named Rep. Frank Twitty, administration floor leader from Mitchell County, Rep. J. Ebb Duncan of Carroll, Rep. Battle Hall of Floyd, Sen. E. L. Parker of Meansville and Sen. Wilson Wilkes of Adel.

Regional Education Unit Expansion Is Requested

Ivey Will Tell Governors Saving in Reducing Duplication

By M. L. ST. JOHN

A proposal to save "hundreds of millions of dollars" wasted by Southern colleges will be presented to the Southern Governors Conference at Hot Springs, Va., next week.

Dr. John Ivey Jr. of Atlanta, director of the Southern Regional Education Board, said yesterday the governors will be asked to expand the board's advisory services to the 14 Southern states and their colleges.

Southern schools have set up programs of training in the past without much regard to the need for such training in their areas or the fact that similar courses were offered by other Southern schools, Ivey reported.

"This has resulted in a tremendous duplication of effort and unnecessary expense," he asserted. "The South doesn't have this kind of money to waste."

HEALTH OF DATA

During its five years, the Southern Regional Education Board, a creature of the Southern Governors Conference, has accumulated a wealth of information on the kind of education offered in each institution and in each Southern State, the director said.

It also has amassed information on the various types of education needed to provide skilled persons for the South's industries and professions, he said.

"We can make available this information and thereby eliminate unnecessary duplication," Ivey pointed out.

Money saved by avoiding duplication of training can be spent to improve the quality of other courses in the Southern schools, Ivey stated.

LSU RESEARCH UNIT

Moving slowly into this field of advisory service, the board forestalled Louisiana State University's building an unnecessary and expensive veterinary medicine school, Ivey said. When LSU was advised that the South already had six such schools—enough to train all the veterinarians the South needs—it decided to build an animal disease research unit. This research unit fills an important need in the South, Ivey said.

The Southern Regional Education Board was launched in 1947 to provide adequate services and facilities in graduate, professional and technical education. The states entered into compacts to sponsor regional education programs in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry and explorations in other fields.

Two hundred students were graduated last year in these regional programs. More than 1,000 students are expected to be enrolled in Southern schools under the regional program during 1953-54.

Georgia is represented on the board by Gov. Herman Talmadge, President O. C. Aderhold of the University of Georgia, Chancellor Harmon Caldwell and Rep. Chappelle Matthews of Athens.

Gov. Laurence Wetherby of Kentucky is chairman of the board.

Private Aid For Regional Education Eyed

HOT SPRINGS, VA—(INS)—The Southern Governors Conference agreed Tuesday to a proposal that private contributions be solicited for the Southern Regional Educational program.

The proposal was adopted over the objections of Gov. Alan Shivers of Texas who protested such a step would establish bureaucracy in the interstate student exchange plan.

The program enables students to enter colleges in other states when their own states do not have adequate facilities for professional training.

Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky maintained that "we can get more" money by appealing through the private group. He said National Foundations and Southern Industries are reluctant to contribute to individual Southern schools.

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Medical

"Arkansas Led The Way"

In a speech at Fairhope, Alabama, Dr. Robert A. Lambert, of Greensboro, Alabama, a retired director of the Rockefeller Foundation, observed that the State of "Arkansas led the way in admitting Negro students (to its medical college.)" He was speaking before the Unitarian Fellowship Service.

Dr. Lambert saw Negro medical education making some progress in the South, although it is slow. He regarded the most serious problem facing the Negro in medical education as being the continued education of the practicing physician.

Alabama sponsors a state-supported medical school. The United States Supreme Court has spoken resoundingly on the question of admitting Negro students. One cannot be legally barred because of his race and color. The NAACP says that it desires to press for admission to the tax-supported medical school. However, such a course should be unnecessary. This state should follow the fair and enlightened course taken by Arkansas in admitting Negro students.

The retired doctor pointed out that training for practicing physicians "depends largely on membership in medical societies and connection with well-equipped and well-operated hospitals."

He added: In most parts of the South, Negro doctors ar not admitted to membership in county medical societies and ho pital appointments in other than privately owned Negro hospita are exceptional." He called attention to two Florida cities and one Georgia city which he had visited where Negro doctors had awarded full membership in the traditionally all-white medica societies.

Tactfully he said: "As far as I know, there has been no such report from Alabama, though I understand the question of Negro participation was raised in the past year at the State Medical Association at Montgomery."

He told the group that in 1952 there were one or more Negro students in 51 of the 80 medical schools in the United States. Fourth of those schools admitting Negro students are Arkansas, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia. These states are as Southern as Alabama.

Here is the paradox of a state which is listed among the most enlightened in medical enterprise lagging behind other Southern states in medical training opportunities for Negro citizens. About 34 per cent, or about a million of the citizens of this state are Negroes. Alabama deserves to be listed along with other Southern states which are providing medical training for Negro students within its borders.

Ala. Pays $37,000 On Tan Med Students

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama has twenty-five Negro students studying on out-of-state aid scholarships at Meharry Medical College in Nashville despite an A-ranked state-supported medical college here.

These students are studying medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work. Alabama pays Meharry $1,500 a year for each student, a total cost of $37,000.

Warren Harrison Staley is scheduled to become the first Negro to graduate under the regional education program. The scholarship aid plan is designed to keep Negro students out of the in-state tax-supported all-white graduates and professional schools.

REGIONAL EDUCATION is being vigorously organized and pushed by the southern governors, who are now bringing in the southern legislators. We have been saying that it could not be done, and that educational facilities would have to be furnished by the states, inside the states, to Negro students, but the South is trying to work around it by furnishing outside education to whites, so they can say that they are not discriminating and it is equal. I just wonder if we are keeping pace with what is actually hapening in this regional educational setup.

Governors, Educators Here Today

An array of Southern governors, college presidents and educational leaders will be in Atlanta Friday for a meeting of Southern Regional Education's executive committee.

The state executives include Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky, chairman of the board of SRE; Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, and Gov. John Battle of Virginia.

SRE officials said Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma hoped to be here for the meeting to discuss SRE finances provided he can leave the Oklahoma legislative session.

Educational leaders include Troy Middleton, president of Louisiana State University; Phillip Davidson, president of the University of Louisville; Harmon Caldwell, chancellor of the University of Georgia; F. D. Patterson, head of Tuskegee Institute; T. S. Painter, ex-president of the University of Texas; Morton Jenkins, head of Morgan State College, a Maryland Negro school, and J. D. Williams, chancellor of the University of Mississippi.

The meeting will begin at 10:30 a. m. at the Biltmore Hotel.

Governors, Educators Plan New Study On Proposed Dixie Regional Foundation

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP) — Southern governors and educators will make a new study of a controversial proposal to establish a regional education foundation.

As submitted to the Southern Governors Conference in New Orleans last November, the plan would set up a foundation to receive and distribute gifts from private industry to state educational institutions for graduate programs.

Govs. Allan Shivers of Texas and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina led a successful fight to get the plan tabled then on the grounds it would interfere with the right of states to determine how their graduate studies should be financed.

Meeting here Friday, however, the executive committee of the Southern Regional Education Board directed a new inquiry into the plan.

Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky, committee chairman, named six men to make the new study and told the group to recommend the foundation idea anew, amend it or recommend its rejection. The foundation will be on the agenda of the new governors conference in November.

Named as chairman was Gov. John Battle of Virginia. Other committeemen: Govs. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma and Frank Clement of Tennessee, Lt. Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina, Chancellor J. D. Williams of the University of Mississippi and President Doak S. Campbell of Florida State University.

The SREB directors reviewed recent progress of the regional educational program, discussed plans for broadening it and agree to take what action the board can to protect television channels temporarily allotted to southern states for educational use.

Dr. John E. Ivey Jr. of Atlanta, director of the educational program, said plans were developing in 22 educational fields with 37 southern universities co-operating. He said 1,120 students are participating at a cost of $1,500,000 to 14 southern states.

The program was launched in 1948 when the 14 legislatures approved a governors' compact allowing students to cross state lines for training in fields where facilities were limited in their own states.

Southern Regional Education Setup Is Making Strides, Wetherby Says

Governor Heads Plan This Year

By MALCOLM PATTERSON
Associated Press Staff Writer

Frankfort, Ky., March 29.—The South is making strides in the field of higher education through a pioneering co-operative program.

That's the opinion of the man who's heading up the Southern regional educational program this year, Governor Wetherby of Kentucky.

Through it, he said in an interview, 14 participating states are accomplishing more at less expense than they could acting individually.

They are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Here's the way the program works in brief:

A co-operating State with no facility for a particular college course—say veterinary medicine as in Kentucky's case—contracts with a State having excess facilities.

Home State Pays $1,000

The State having more than enough room for its own students gets $1,000 a year for each out-of-state pupil enrolled under the program.

The pupil's home State pays for his scholarship. In addition, each participating State puts up $14,000 a year for administrative and other expenses of the Regional Board.

Kentucky was a "Johnny-come-lately" in the Southerner's movement to help themselves by helping each other in higher education.

The program was launched in 1947, operating in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, and nursing education.

But it was not until 1950 that Kentucky's Legislature authorized this State's participation.

Wetherby Was Pioneer

However, the 45-year-old Wetherby was a pioneer in getting his State to join, starting as lieutenant governor. Elected chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, he also heads its Executive Committee.

Each State has three representatives on the board and one on the Executive Committee. Dr. Philip Davidson, president of the University of Louisville, and Wendell P. Butler, State education superintendent, are Kentucky's other representatives. Dr. Davidson succeeded Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of the University of Kentucky, this year. Dr. Adron Doran of the Education Department usually represents Butler and is active in the program's work.

The program under the Southern States' compact provides for separation of the white and Negro students in the regional institutions taking part, unless the United States Supreme Court bars such separation. It provides equal facilities meanwhile for both races.

Wary of Segregation

Kentucky didn't move to enter the compact, Wetherby explained, "until assured it was not simply a means of providing separate schools for Negroes."

The universities of Louisville and Kentucky since inauguration of the Southern regional program have opened their doors to Negro students. And Kentucky's General Assembly has passed legislation letting any other college in the state do so at the discretion of its trustees.

Wetherby pointed up the savings to a State by citing Kentucky's case. Some years ago there was talk of establishing a school of veterinary medicine at the University of Kentucky.

The plant would have cost several millions of dollars. About half a million dollars a year would have been required to operate it.

Kentucky Sends 24

Now Kentucky has 24 students on scholarships studying veterinary medicine at a cost of $24,000 a year for scholarships plus $14,000 for administration, for a total of $38,000. Twenty of the students attend Auburn and four Tuskegee in Alabama.

So far, no other State has sent any students to Kentucky institutions on scholarships. But Wetherby expects that before long.

Veterinary Study Opened

A study to determine the needs for additional training facilities for veterinary medicine students in the South was launched Thursday by the Commission on Veterinary Medicine.

Meeting Thursday and Friday at the Biltmore Hotel, some 20 representatives of the profession are underlining the importance of veterinarians to the future of the South at a region-wide meeting sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board.

Redding S. Suggs Jr., staff associate of the board, called the study—a comprehensive survey of the educational needs of veterinarians—"a milestone in the profession." This is the first meeting of its kind held in the South. The final results of the study may not be completed for several months, Suggs said.

The representatives coming from 11 states, Friday will lay plans for the study with Dr. H. J. Stafseth, head of the department of bacteriology and public health, School of Veterinary Medicine, Michigan State College.

How a New Idea Helps the South

HOW $71,700,000 has been saved to Southern states in their bill for professional training is related by a bulletin of the Southern Regional Education program. What's more, the bulletin makes out a convincing argument that this is just the beginning.

The program is based on a compact approved by the legislatures of 14 states from Maryland to Texas (including Kentucky). It is an arrangement which makes available to all the "compact" states the best of university training in any.

The general thought is that by pooling resources, the states will save themselves the cost of setting up competitive facilities and courses. For example, a state lacking a medical or dental school (like Florida) pays for the education of Floridans in medicine at Vanderbilt or Meharry in Nashville or Duke at Durham, N. C.

Four regional contract courses have been started —in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry and social work. The heart of the bulletin's message is an estimate that it would have cost the "compact" states which lack schools of this sort a total of $64,000,000 to build them. It would cost an estimated total of $9,000,000 a year to operate them.

Under the contract arrangement, however, the capital expense of new facilities is saved. The courses are offered to their citizens by states lacking the facilities at a total annual cost of $1,300,000 (tuition paid to schools in other states), as expenses are running now, and the bills are being rendered.

This is not all. The professional schools receiving students from other "compact" states are getting more revenue. The additional income for three Tennessee schools, for example, is estimated at $1,525,375 for many years. Each reports that the new income has helped enlarge teaching staffs, add new courses and acquire equipment it would not have had otherwise.

It adds up, as we see it, to better education for more people rather than a constant competition of routine, under-staffed and continually hard-pressed professional schools if every state kept on trying to do everything for itself.

Abandon This Scheme

Virginia's Governor John S. Battle has been named chairman of a six-man committee to study the proposal of southern governors to establish a regional education foundation.

The job of the foundation would be to receive and distribute gifts from private industry to state educational institutions for graduate programs.

Fearful that these private sources would place non-segregation strings on any grants of money, Governors Allan Shivers of Texas and James Byrnes of South Carolina fought the proposal at the last meeting of the Southern Governors' Conference.

The matter was tabled.

It now becomes the duty of Governor Battle's committee to resurrect the scheme and work out some way whereby the Dixie governors can have their cake and eat it too.

His job is not an envious one.

The regional plan was born in 1948 of a plot to evade the clear mandate of the U.S. Supreme Court outlawing segregated education on the graduate level.

Today almost 3,000 students of color are enrolled in southern state universities where they had not been admitted before. The number increases each semester.

Thus the regional plan has failed to accomplish its purpose. It outlived its usefulness before its organization had been completed.

It would be a wise move if the southern governors abandoned the whole evil scheme.

Regional Commencement

In one respect, this Spring's college commencements in the South will be unprecedented. Among the graduates will be a number who have completed their training under the Southern Regional Education Program.

A little more than four years ago the governors and legislators of 14 Southern states, from Maryland to Texas, completed a mutual arrangement whereby states without collegiate work in certain subjects may send qualified students to a cooperating state where such work is offered. Out-of-state fees are waived in these instances, but the home state of the student pays a stipulated sum for each student enrolled.

This year's graduating class, the first, of regional students consists of 201 young Southerners. They will get degrees in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry and social work. Later graduating classes will include students in other courses.

Alabama is represented by only two students in this list of 1953 graduates. However, it now has a total of 50 of its young people enrolled as regional students in medicine, dentistry and social work. It is spending in 1952-53 a total of $56,250 to educate these students. To provide them with similar facilities in their home state would require the outlay of millions of dollars.

The state shows up better on the other side of the picture. It is providing regional education services for 193 students. Of these, 145 are in the school of veterinary medicine at Auburn, 38 at the similar school at Tuskegee, and 10 are studying medicine at the University of Alabama Medical College. For providing their education the state this year will receive $197,000.

In a report to the Southern Regional Education Board, which has headquarters in Atlanta, Auburn, the University Medical College and Tuskegee all say the regional program has helped either to retain the present faculty or to employ additional teachers. Auburn and Tuskegee report the program has helped maintain or increase student capacity. Auburn says the program has resulted in the school's having additional equipment.

These are measureable benefits. There are intangible benefits. Through the regional education program, a spirit of cooperation has been fostered. There has been progress toward equalization of opportunities, with a resultant improvement in interracial relations. More of the graduates may be expected to remain in the South than if they had gone to college in other regions. The needs of the South for more professional leaders are being more nearly met.

And the program is only beginning. More areas of study are being developed. A cooperative approach to research is being considered. Eventually the South may be able to meet practically all its higher education demands without the necessity of putting up expensive schools in every state. And we shall all get along better together.

SOUTH TO GRADUATE REGIONAL CLASSES

200 Students Will Get Degrees Under Program for Pooling Educational Facilities

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, May 9—The Southern Regional Education Program will produce its first graduating classes this year. Thirteen colleges and universities are expected to award degrees to about 200 regional contract students in the fields of medicine, veterinary medicine and dentistry.

The program is administered by the Southern Regional Educational Board, which was established four years ago to develop a regional compact system to strengthen the graduate training facilities of the South through the pooling of regional resources. The board is directed by Dr. John E. Ivey with the assistance of George F. Gant and William J. McLoughlin.

The board at present is supervising interstate contract arrangements under which 159 white and 290 Negro students are crossing state lines for training not available in their home states. Nineteen colleges and universities in the fourteen Southern and border states are receiving a total of $1,381,000 from state Legislatures this year to pay for this contractual service.

A few students have received degrees under the program, Dr. Ivey said, but the class of '53 will be substantially the first that has had a full four years of professional education through interstate contracts.

In addition to the study fields of medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, the regional contract program embraces a fourth project in social work, but this division has not been in operation as a contractual service long enough to produce graduates this year.

Regional seniors expected to take degrees this year at the School of Veterinary Medicine, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, are from the states of Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee. The University of Georgia's School of Veterinary Medicine lists regional seniors from Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia.

Duke University's School of Medicine lists five regional seniors from Florida. Emory University's School of Medicine lists five regional seniors from Florida and Mississippi. Alabama's Medical College has regional seniors from Mississippi and the Medical College of Virginia has regional seniors in dentistry from North Carolina and South Carolina.

Tulane's University's School of Medicine has regional seniors from Florida and the University of Maryland's School of Dentistry has regional seniors from Mississippi and South Carolina. Vanderbilt University has regional seniors in medicine from Florida and the University of Tennessee's School of Medicine has regional seniors in medicine and dentistry from Mississippi.

2,500,000 Americans Cannot Read, Write

Soviets Capitalize on Illiteracy in United States

With 2,500,000 Americans who cannot read or write, a new study ordered by President Eisenhower when he headed Columbia University looks at the problem and attempts some answers. This is one of a series of articles on findings of the Eisenhower-ordered study.

By MIRT FREUDENHEIM
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Today 2,500,000 Americans cannot read this sentence. They are illiterate. They cannot read or write.

The Armed Forces won't take them. Industry avoids hiring them. Government has paid them little heed.

But Soviet propaganda tells their story to the world—especially to Asia, Africa, South America where more millions cannot read or write either.

The facts on illiterate Americans are analyzed in a new 246-page study "The Uneducated" ordered by President Eisenhower in 1950 when he headed Columbia University, and just published.

Ford Foundation and 13 big corporations paid for the study. Eli Ginzberg and Douglas W. Bray of Columbia directed it.

Industry and the Armed Forces provided records and views on the place of illiterates in World War II, since Korea and in peacetime.

In World War II, 1,500,000 draft-age men failed to meet service standards for schooling. The Army rejected 716,000 as 4-Fs for that reason.

Another 700,000 little-educated men were accepted. About half of these got a short Army course in reading, writing and arithmetic.

The Pentagon calls these men "expensive soldiers," the study says. When Korea came, the draft turned them down by the hundred thousands.

To find exactly how "expensive" low-education soldiers actually are, the Columbia study went to Pentagon and Veterans Administration records.

Service records of a carefully chosen typical 400 showed 2 won the Silver Star for heroism, 36 won the Bronze Star and 115 had one or more battle stars.

This record rated even higher when it was recalled that Negro GI's, a large proportion of the poorly educated, were kept out of World War II combat by Army policy at the time.

Compared with 400 buddies one serial number higher in the records, the poorly educated had about the same percentage of failures and success stories.

How did poorly educated GI's make out as veterans: What did they think of the "three R's" as taught by the Army?

The study tried to track down the same 400 as veterans, located 260 and got back replies from 130.

One ex-GI complained, "The Teachers had a Chip on there sholders" (his spelling.) "There was a bunch of Officers there that did not know left from right."

But most replies praised the Army course and said it was of great help in civilian life.

The Columbia study charges that the United States is wasting valuable manpower by neglecting to make soldiers out of good men who missed the "three R's" as children.

RESEARCH GROUP FINDS UNITED STATES STILL HAS ILLITERACY; OVER 2,500,000 ACTUALLY COUNTED

Unequal Educational System in Dixie Named As Responsible For Weak Link in Republic

MANY CANNOT QUALIFY FOR ARMY SERVICE

NEW YORK — (ANP) — To spur democratic growth, enhance its economic well being and strengthen its military arm, the United States must eradicate its "still excessively large population of 2,500,000 illuterates," a Columbia University research group reported last week. The study is entitled "The Uneducated" and represents five years work.

The report put a finger on the unequal educational system of the South as being responsible for the majority of this vast army of illiterates.

In South Carolina, it was reported, 175 out of every 1,000 Negroes were rejected for military service in World War II because of educational deficiencies. The rejection rate for whites on the same grounds was 43 out of every 1,000.

In Mississippi, the study points out, the state spends five times as much on white students as on Negroes. The book quotes one expert as remarking that Mississippi is educating the whites off the backs of the Negroes."

The report recommends a draft policy accepting illiterates and the reinstitution of the Sepcial Training programs in force at the end of World War II as a means of ending the "largest single cause of rejection for military service."

The contention is that a soldier trained to read and write in the army is not an expensive soldier who can't fight well or work well. Contrary to the old belief, the report states, "the military performance of these graduates proved surprisingly good."

In the past sixty years, tremendous advances have been made in eradicating illiteracy but the proportion continues high. Census data shows that 12 percent of employed males in the United States had less than five years of schooling at the time of World War II.

However, in its recommendations for relieving the situation by distribution of federal assistance to needy states, the report warns that because of former large discrepancies in expenditures for the Negro and white pupil in all Southern states, it would be "important for the federal government to establish certain safeguards against discriminatory use of these funds." The study suggested the stipulation of certain minimum standards that would raise the level of the poorest schools.

As stated by President Eisenhower, who was not only aware of the army findings, but actively interested in the project while he was president of Columbia university, "the presentation will encourage the development of constructive policies to avoid such waste in the future.

It has accomplished the original purpose of getting the facts about the wastage."

Researchers Urge Drafting Uneducated

NEW YORK — A national attack on illiteracy through federal aid to education was proposed last week by the Conservation of Human Resources project of Columbia university.

The project report, titled "The Uneducated," also suggested that illiterate young men be drafted for training in the armed services.

It contains other conclusions and recommendations of a two-and-a-half-year survey of census figures, army and veterans administration records, and independent research into industrial and individual education problems.

The report was written by Dr. Eli Ginzberg, professor of economics, and Dr. Douglas W. Bray, research associate.

FEDERAL AID

Suggested is a plan for federal aid to "those states which have the greatest need and for only as long as this need exists." Under this plan, Southern states would be the greatest beneficiaries.

To back the recommendation for drafting illiterates, the project pointed to figures which showed that a soldier trained to read and write in the army is not an "expensive soldier." Researchers found the "military performance of these graduates proved surprisingly good."

ILLITERATES

There are 2,500,000 persons of more than 10 years of age in the United States who cannot read or write and who are therefore classed as "illiterates."

14f 1953

Louisiana

La. Still 'Illiterate' Recent Survey Reveals

Baton Rouge, La. (ANP).—Dr. Marion B. Smith, Louisiana State University sociology professor, released findings of a survey made in educational fields and charged that although there is a marked improvement in the state's educational level, there are many to be considered as "functionally illiterate."

The article, which appeared in the March issue of "Louisiana Schools," embracing a period of 10 years, was more shocking than commendable.

Whereas it was pointed out that the state was making headway in the reduction of illiteracy, such parishes as St. Martin, Assumption, Pointe Coupee, Evangeline, Lafourche, St. James, St. Landry and Vermilion, all rural, have the lowest education levels.

Going back to 1950, the article states that the medium grade passed by adults of Louisiana was 7.4, while for females the figure was 7.9.

"We should note that the median grade passed by adult males in Louisiana is two full grades below that of the adult males of the nation as a whole," the educator stated.

Illiteracy said Dr. Smith is determined on the basis of the grade level attained in school by the individual. A student having only a fourth grade education must be dubbed as "functionally illterate."

It was amazing to learn that in 1940, two out of every five people in the state were illiterate. Ten years later we find illiteracy still high, but with a 20 per cent drop.

More than 4,000 Negroes in the state were declared by the Army as "functionally illiterate" during the early days of World War II, and were denied the privilege of engaging in combat forces. Many were rescued by Adult education classes.

14f 1953

Income Climbs as Illiteracy Declines, S. C. Report Shows

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 22—There is fresh evidence that South Carolina's devastating twins, illiteracy and low per capita income, are being licked

Figures just released by the United States Department of Commerce show that this state's average income for last year was $1,099, a new high for the state and a gain of 10 per cent over the per capita earnings for the previous year. Percentagewise this state's improvement was the fourth in the nation.

Total per capita payments to residents of this state for the year were $2,341,000,000, a gain of $213,000,000 over the amount paid for the previous 12-month period.

For the first time in the memory of living residents, South Carolina's per capita income is greater than that of North Carolina's, whose average for 1952 was $1,049, exactly $50 under the per capita for

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina. However, South Carolina is still behind Georgia, whose per capita rose 4 per cent in 1952 to reach a figure of $1,137. Georgia is above the Southeastern average of $1,121 a year. The entire Southeast is below the national average. South Carolina's per capita is only 67 per cent of the figure for the nation.

In its hand and hand fight to raise its literacy standard, and to improve its per capita income, this state years ago entered into a long-range program to improve its schools, and at the same time has operated classes designed particularly for illiterates.

For the last two years special emphasis has been put in an educational way on better buildings and facilities, better pay for teachers, and transportation for every boy and girl for both races living outside corporate limits.

This program, backed by the three per cent general sales tax, has enabled the state to allot about $70,000,000 for buildings, to increase pupil state aid, and to operate its transportation system on a state-wide basis that has almost 100 per cent coverage. But what is being done now was made possible by a gradual raising of the standing over a period of at least 10 years. The desired goal is far from reached, but educational leaders believe that, given time, this state's schools will compare favorably with any in the nation. As it is now some are excellent, some are all right and too many are definitely below standard.

Unquestionably segregation suits in the federal courts have accelerated the efforts. Had these court actions not been pending it is doubtful whether the building schedule, backed by the general sales tax, would have had such unanimous approval. On the contrary, each prior step in the program to improve the schools had been voted willingly by the general assembly.

There has been a saying that if this state's low literacy standing could be improved, the per capita income problem would take care of itself. And it is believed that improvement in the schools has been reflected to a certain degree in the increased per capita income.

In fairness it should be said that the H-bomb plant project had its effect on the increase, but, on the other hand, the new figure represents a continuance of a steady rise that has been evidenced for several years, and it is not conceded that the advance is temporary.

The biggest element is found in the great industrial growth in this state since the end of World War II, which has created thousands of new jobs. As cited in this correspondence recently, South Carolina's manufacturing plants were valued at $500,000,000 in 1945. They are valued now at $1,300,000,000, not including the $1,500,000,000 invested at the H-bomb plant.

The fact that money is cheaper must be taken also into consideration. This has been a factor, of course, in the larger payrolls. But South Carolina's increase was greater than 44 states in the Union, which shows that inflation alone was not responsible. There was something extra in this state to cause the per capita to show such encouraging improvement—twice the national percentage gain—and no one factor is credited with being responsible entirely for the improvement.

Illiteracy In Virginia Still High

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The Virginia state department of education reported last week that 1,828 children in the state between the ages of 10 and 19, inclusive, are unable to read and write. In this class are 924 whites and 904 Negroes.

These 1,828 children represent only 10.2 percent of the 669,632 children in the state between the ages of seven and 19, inclusive.

The education department census of 1940, when the state had 712,081 children, 1-19 years old, showed that 2,310 whites and 2,679 Negroes were unable to read and write.

In 1920 the state had 12,658 whites and 7,008 Negroes unable to read and write.

In 1920 the state had 12,656 white children and 15,798 Negro children who could read or write.

904 Illiterate Negro Children In Virginia

By CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The Virginia State Department of Education reported last week that only 1,828 children in the state between the ages of 10 and 19, inclusive, are unable to read and write. In this class are 924 whites and 904 Negroes.

These 1,828 children represent only 10.2 per cent of the 669,632 children in the state between the ages of seven and 19, inclusive.

The Education department census of 1940, when the state had 712,081 children, 1-19 years old, showed that 2,310 whites and 2,679 Negroes were unable to read and write.

In 1930 the state had 4,035 whites and 7,008 Negroes unable to read and write.

In 1920 the state had 12,658 white children and 15,798 Negro children who could read or white.

Name Baltimore Woman To N. Y. Welfare Post

14 Oct 53

HUDSON, N. Y. — Mrs. Muriel E. Jenkins of Baltimore, Md., a child welfare specialist, has been appointed superintendent of the New York State Training School for Girls, at Hudson.

Mrs. Jenkins, who has 25 years' experience as a training school administrator in Virginia, took over her duties on Aug. 1. She was appointed by Abraham Novick, superintendent of the Hudson institution, from a civil service list established by a nationwide, competitive examination.

The resident population of the school is approximately 250. An additional 450 girls are paroled outside the school, under care of the school staff.

Mrs. Jenkins began her career in 1928 when she became affiliated with the Hanover Industrial school, Hanover, Va., where she served as a teacher and as assistent principal for 10 years.

In 1940 and 1941 she was a social case worker at the Friends' Association for Children in Richmond, Va.

Name Three As Library Aides

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A three-member advisory board has been appointed to assist the Birmingham Library Board in its efforts to extend and improve library services to Negro residents.

Named to one-year appointments on the advisory committee were Carroll H. Haynes, director of Negro schools here; E. Paul Jones, director of the Division of Negro Education for Jefferson County; and Mrs. M. L. Gaston, director of Booker T. Washington Business college.

Mrs. Emily Miller Danton, director of the public library, said the board hopes to establish book deposit stations in Negro housing projects and to add more branches.

Circulation has fallen off at the Negro library branches at Washington and Slossfield and Mrs. Danton said that promotion work is needed as well as extension of services.

Writer Seeks Functions Of Negro 'Advisory Committee'

By EMORY O. JACKSON

Just what are the functions of the newly appointed three-citizens all-Negro "advisory committee" to the nine-member all-white board of directors of the Birmingham Public Library system?

There is a fine all-white Central Library.

There are 10 white branches and two Negro branches.

There have been rumblings and grumblings about the racial disparities in library facilities and opportunities.

Has this all-Negro "advisory committee" been organized to quiet these rumblings—to try to sell to Negro citizens a program which will attempt to make them satisfied with the wide gap in library offerings to Negro citizens?

But when Mrs. Emily Miller Danton, director of the Birmingham Public Library announced that Carol W. Hayes, E. Paul Jones and Mrs. Minnie L. Gaston, were members of the "advisory committee" to make some observations which might serve as clues.

However, before looking into them it might be pointed out that the 1950 census shows that Birmingham has 130,025 Negro citizens and 195,922 white citizens. In other words, there is a branch library for every 65,000 Negroes in contrast to a branch for every 19,500 whites. There is zero central branch for 195,000 non-whites in contrast to one central library for 195,922 whites.

Mrs. Danton said that Mervyn H. Sterne, member of the library board and an investment banker, would serve as liaison agent between the all-white board and the all-Negro advisory committee. She added that when "advisable" the committee would meet with the board.

These were problems Mrs. Danton suggested the committee would assist with: 1) halting the dip in book circulation at the two Negro branch libraries—Booker T. Washington Branch and the Slossfield ranch;)) promotion work;)3 extension of the services of the two Negro branches beyond their own buildings.

She said that application had been made for library space in five Negro housing projects. She added that it was her hope to establish deposit stations of books in the housing projects which would be supervised by the Washington branch staff on a limited number of hours per week.

Mrs. Danton also suggested that plans had been made with the Birmingham Planning Board and the Birmingham Housing Authority for the gradual addition of more branches in such locations as Avondale and Tuxedo Junctions and others.

She revealed that the City Commission has gone on record as favoring the building of "central downtown library for Negroes" which would replace the rented quarters in Masonic Temple.

Birmingham has 130,025 Negro citizens and 195,922 white citizens, according to the official 1950 U. S. Census. Yet only 2 of the 12 branch libraries are open to Negro citizens. There is a large Central Library in Wilson Park in downtown Birmingham which is closed to Birmingham.

The all-white Woodlawn Branch was erected in 1951 at a cost of $77,000. In 1952, the City Commission in its budget set aside $40,000 for an all-white neighborhood in Central Park.

Legislation has recently been enacted which would permit Birmingham to build libraries in public parks.

In almost all of the communities in which there are all-white branch libraries, thre are residential areas in which Negro citizens lived-such as East Lake, Woodlawn, Avondale, North Birmingham, West End, Pratt City, Ensley and Wylam. (The other two all-white branch libraries are Parks Memorial and Central Park.)

When two of three members of the "advisory committee" were interviewed they said that they had not met with the library director for discussions. Nor at that time had the members of the committee met among themselves.

14 h 1953

ILLINOIS

Famous Chicago Monuments

Library Honors Dr. George C. Hall

By MEREDITH JOHNS

No doubt many of us have wondered at one time or another about the origin and name of the George Cleveland Hall branch library at 48th st., and Michigan ave.

The building, one of the most striking in the city, is always a source of interest to motorists and passersby. One of the reasons is that it retains its simple beauty in a community of constant change.

The Hall branch library was named for Dr. George Ceveland Hall, a pioneer Chicago physician and leader of civic affairs for many years. A member of the library board of directors when the building was planned, Dr. Hall was instrumental in persuading the late Julius Rosenwald to give the City of Chicago the land on which the library was erected.

DR. HALL'S DREAM

Though the library was one of Dr. Hall's fondest dreams, he did not live to see the building completed. He did not know at the time of his death that the library would carry his name.

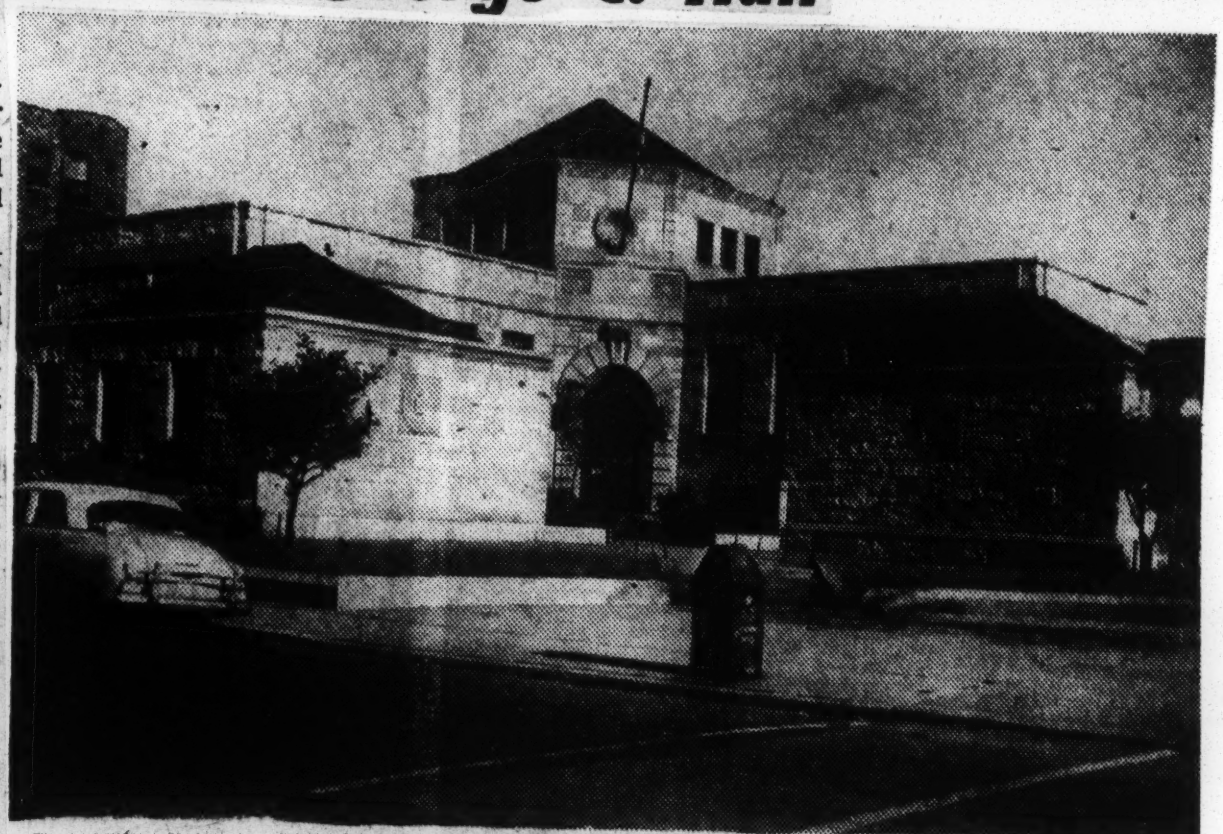
The George Cleveland Hall branch library, a monument to a Chicago Negro, was officially opened to the public during the heart of the depression, on Jan. 18, 1932. The beautiful gray stone building is of Italian renaissance period and its interior is furnished in dark English oak. There are four main rooms off the completely functional rotunda.

On the library's shelves are the Chicago Public Library. Miss Vivian G. Harsh is branch librarian.

Among its activities for adults are a Book Review and Lecture Forum — now in its 21st season; the Du Sable History club, which does research in Negro history, both general and local; the "Fifty and More" group and the Adult Education Class, which is sponsored by the Board of Education.

Among other activities is the story Hour for Children, Pre-School and School Age.

students, teen-agers and adults, Hall branch library has become an integral part of the everyday life of Southsiders and is one of the larger branches in the system of 20,000 books for adults and young people, with a special collection of books by and relating to Negroes. The books by and about Negroes represent the second largest collection of books of this type in the Midwest.



GEORGE CLEVELAND HALL BRANCH LIBRARY

Negroes Received Thousands From Philanthropist

Approximately two per cent of the listed $2 million given over a 30-year period by the late Erskine Ramsay went to exclusively Negro work.

The 88-year-old millionaire-philantrophist died here Saturday, Aug. 15. His valet-chauffeur, William Bondurant, served him for over a half century. Here are the listed contributions to Negro-serving institutions:

1942: Miles College (library)	$10,000
1943: Street Manual Training ing School Minter	
1944: Tuxedo Park Swimming pool	5,000
1945: Daniel Payne College	1,500
1946: Metropolitan AME Zion Church	1,000
1950: Holy Family Hospital Building Fund	6.000

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A. And T. College Gets $2,500 Grant

Journal and Agric

A. and T. College has been granted $2,500 by Swift and Company of Chicago, Ill., to aid research at the college on a sheep production project for the "Investigation of Management Practices to Control Internal Parasites."

The check for that amount was enclosed wth a letter to Dr. William E. Reed, dean of the School of Agriculture at the college, from R. C. Newton, vice president of the meat packing concern who stated that the allocation had been approved by the company's Grant-In-Aid Committee.

Lamb Production

"Lamb production," said Dr. Reed, "is being encouraged in the United States more than ever before. In such states as North Carolina where there is a predominance of small farms, sheep is more adapted as a type of livestock, particularly because of the low cost of operation."

DILLARD GETS $12,800 GRANT

NEW ORLEANS (ANP)—A $12,800 grant has been awarded to Dillard university by the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education to conduct a self-study of its current educational program, A. W. Dent, president of Dillard, announced this week.

Dillard will use the grant to study its students, faculty, administration, curriculum and physical facilities in an effort to determine whether its educational practices are consistent with its aims and meets needs of citizens of today.

The study, which will begin in February, will cover a seven-month period. Dr. Joseph F. Taylor, professor of sociology and head of the division of social science, will be coordinator of the study.

Fisk Gets 80Gs From Ford Fund

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, has announced that the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education has made a grant to Fisk of $80,000 to continue its work in the field of "early admission" education.

Fisk began this new program in September 1951 along with eleven other carefully selected schools. The program was to run on a trial basis of one year and then extended if it proved successful.

Fisk's program was set up as a division of the university known as the Basic College and admitted students to the college who had completed two satisfactory years of high school and who were between 14½ and 16 years old. Twenty-seven students participated in the program the first year.

$130,000 to Fisk U. from Estate

Largest Sum In History From Colored Person

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk university received $130,000 from the estate of the late Joseph Browne when Marvin W. Sory, assistant treasurer of the Nashville Trust company, turned over the registered securities and stocks, bonds and cash to Fisk president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson. The money is to be used for scholarships.

In making the announcement, Dr. Johnson said, "this gift represents the largest grant ever left Fisk by a Negro, and to my knowledge, the largest ever given any educational institution by a Negro."

Joe Browne was owner until his death in 1917 of the Lischey Nursery and Greenhouses. The Lischey Nursery had been established by a Frenchman, Louis Lischey in 1854. Joe Browne had worked in the nursery for many years and at the time of the Frenchman's death was his oldest employee.

Because of his long years of devoted service to the business, Lischey willed the entire nursery, which consisted of 20 acres of land and 12 greenhouses, to Joe Browne.

The nursery, one of the oldest established businesses in the city of Nashville, continued to grow under Joe Browne's direction. Browne became one of the best-known landscape garderners in the area, making a speciality of furnishing potted plants and palms to hotels.

In 1917, the year of Joe Browne's death, the Southern Florist, a highly respected professional journal, carried an extensive article on Joe Browne and his nursery in which t referred to him as "one of the outstanding landscape florists in he South." Joe Browne was given credit by the Southern Florist for introducing and cultivating roses in Nashville, then a rare flower for nurseries.

Interest in Fisk university began early for Joe Browne and his petite wife, Callie. Their only child, Daisey, the present Mrs. T. M. Brumfield of Nashville, entered the old Fisk Normal school where she graduated in 1901. Family interest in Fisk continued and all four of the Browne grandchildren attended college there.

Three granddaughters, Miss Margueite Washington, a social case worker with the Los Angeles County hospital, California; Mrs. Horace M. Bond, wife of President Bond of Lincoln university in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Joe Browne Jones, who is connected with the public school system in Jackson, Miss., hold degrees from Fisk.

A grandson, Dr. Henry Alvin Washington, a well-known physician in Syracuse, N. Y., received his basic training at Fisk and then attended Howard university in Washington, D. C., where he got his medical degree.

Even after all of her grandchildren had left Fisk, Mrs. Joe Browne continued her active interest in the school, for she supplied the flowers to decorate the Fisk chapel at commencement time every year until her death June 6 at the age of 94. She also maintained an active interest in the Fisk Union church where she was a member.

The Browne's only daughter, Daisey who with her husband, Rev. Thomas M. Brumfield, professor emeritus of religion at Fisk, lives on the Fisk campus said that the gift was one of the fondest dreams of her parents come true.

Fisk Gets $80,000 Ford Grant

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The Fisk program which was the only one in the original 12 that did not have any first year failures, added 35 new students in 1952, and the program was considered so successful that the administration decided to continue it for four years. Dat. 2-21-53

Other colleges participating in the orinigal program are: Yale, Columbia University, Chicago University, University of Wisconsin, Morehouse College, Oberlin College, Goucher College, University of Louisville, University of Utah, Shimer College, Lafayette College.

Business Leaders Form Unit To Help College Financing

By BENJAMIN FINE

The formation of a nation-wide organization to help colleges and universities obtain funds from business and industry was announced yesterday. Headed by five industrialists, the Council for Financial Aid to Education has been incorporated in this state to advise business and higher education on programs for the latter's financial support.

In a sense, it will act as "a clearinghouse" for efforts now being made over the country to this end.

The new group was disclosed yesterday by Frank W. Abrams, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who spoke on "Business Contributions to Education" before 300 educators at the thirteenth annual forum of the Tuition Plan at the Ambassador Hotel.

In addition to Mr. Abrams, the members of the council are Irving Olds, until recently chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation; Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the General Motors Corporation; Walter Paepcke, chairman of the Container Corporation of America, and Henning W. Prentis Jr., chairman of the Armstrong Cork Company.

Within recent years groups of privately supported colleges have banded together on regional bases to seek financial help from industry and corporations. Three hundred colleges in twenty states have formed cooperative projects of this nature. The new council is expected to provide leadership and encouragement for these and similar groups.

At present, Mr. Abrams explained, the council is planning to operate on a three-year basis. Funds for its operation are expected to be obtained from such philanthropies as the Ford, Sloan, Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations. Its tentative operating budget will be upward of $150,000 a year.

The main objective of the council, Mr. Abrams said is: "To promote a better understanding by the managers and owners of American business, and by the members of the public, of the substantial contribution which higher education has made and is making to the effectiveness, the skill, the growth, and the success of American business and to the devolpment of this country."

According to the certificate of incorporation, the council will serve in an advisory and cooperative capacity to prospective contributors and to educational institutions in connection with the formulation, adoption and carrying out of financial programs.

How much money business and industry would be asked to contribute to higher education was not specified by Mr. Abrams. He did say that while the practice of corporate giving was growing the record was not too good.

In the fifteen years that the tax laws have permitted corporations to deduct charitable contributions up to 5 per cent of their taxable income, their grants for all purposes, of which education its jut a part, have averaged about 1 per cent, Mr. Abrams observed. This amounts to about $235,000,000 a year.

Source of Trained Personnel

Business should support education, not because the tax laws permit a certain amount of deductible gifts, but because education is important to maintain a free society, Mr. Abrams declared.

"The task of management is becoming increasingly complicated, requiring a wide diversity of talents and training," he continued. "We must look more and more to institutions of higher learning for the men and women we need.

"Corporations pay the colleges and universities little or nothing for training the personnel which they now eagerly recruit each June.

"Although all of us understand why the colleges and universities are struggling to hold their tuition fees at reasonable levels, that does not help take care of the deficit.

"I am convinced that American business neither needs nor wants a free ride, least of all from our private educational institutions, which we know to be hard-pressed financially. In my opinion, it is not good business to withhold from these institutions the support which they need."

American corporations would be among the first to suffer if, because of inadequate support, the privately endowed institutions of higher learning disappeared, Mr. Abrams asserted. He added that this country's intellectual resources, spiritual and material well-being and basic freedoms depended in considerable measure upon how well higher education performed its essential tasks.

"It is important that some careful attention be given promptly to developing adequate standards to guide business policies on financial backing for higher education, of which academic merit is only one," Mr. Abrams said.

New Cooperation Praised

In an address on "Industry and Education," Dr. Gilbert F. White, president of Haverford College, hailed industry's contributions to education. For the first time, he observed, "American liberal arts colleges are systematically seeking financial support from industrial corporations and are receiving it.

"Industry and education can expect to cooperate in their common effort—not in terms of teaching any particular line of thought, but rather in terms of promoting the growth of people who can deal wisely with new thought," Dr. White said.

"Education which promotes such growth has, it seems to me, these three characteristics: honest dealing with every relevant idea, readiness to examine the religious and moral implications of these ideas and responsible concern for making peaceful, constructive changes to meet new conditions."

The Tuition Plan forum honored Dr. Harry James Carman, former dean and professor at Columbia College, Columbia University, for "outstanding service to education in 19852." Dr. Carman was chosen by a jury of award consisting of seven education editors, headed by David Taylor Marke of The Associated Press.

The Tuition Plan, founded in 1938, provides a method by which tuition and all other fees in 400 schools and colleges are paid by students monthly during the academic year.

Rudolf Neuburger, president of the Tuition Plan, presided. He announced that the plan was sponsor of a study dealing with "the citizen and his schools," to be conducted by Roy E. Larsen, president of Time and chairman of the National Citizen's Commission for the Public Schools.

Meharry Gets $20,435

New York— Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D. C., was granted $21,000 and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., was awarded $20,435 of the initial grants for 1953 totalling $1,944,151.64 awarded to the nation's 79 medical schools by the National Fund for Medical Education, S Sloan Colt, President, announced this week.

Each of the 73-four year schools received a lump sum of $15,000 plus $20 per graduate medical student while the six two-year basic medical sciences schools received $7,500 each plus $20 per student. Added tothese grants were gifts of individual physicians for designated schools.

These grants bring to $4,764,152-.64 the amount awarded since 1951 when the National Fund made its first awwards—awards aimed at strengthening the medical schools' teaching standards, which are basic to all medical progress.

Mr. Colt, who is also President of the Bankeers Trust Co., New York, said that, while the grants are unrestricted, the money is used primarily to retain valuable personnel, fill teaching vacancies, create new faculty posts and initiate teaching experiments..

Fund awards are made possible by contributions from corporations and the medical profession. Business contributes through the Fund's Committee for American Industry, headed by Colby M. Chester, Honorary Chairman, General Foods Corp.

Doctors contribute through the American Medical Education Foundation, set up by the American Medical Asociation.

Since World War II, Mr. Colt said, mounting costs and inadequate financing have posed a serious threat to the nation's medical schools. At the same time, increasing pressure has been exerted for more graduates to meet the demand for expanding health services. Each year these pressures have placed heavy drains on general university funds. He added:

"The shortage of funds strikes at the heart of the medical school—its faculty. Many schools cannot maintain necessary teaching staffs, much less expand to meet pressing needs.

"At present, approximately one in 20 full-time teaching positions is unfilled because the schools cannot afford the salaries necessary if they are to attract into academic life the best minds of the profession. They cannot expand laboratory facilities to keep pace with the great scientific advances of recent years. All havee been forced to make retrenchments that, if not reversed, will undoubtedly lead to the sacrifice of teaching standards."

The National Fund for Medical Education was formed in 1949 under the leadership of President Dwight D.. Eisenhower, then President of Columbia University; Former President Herbert Hoover, who is Honorary Chairman of the Fund's Board of Trustees; Dr. Jas. B. Conant, former President of Harvard University, now High Commissioner to Germany, and other educators, university presidents and business leaders.

Hampton Gets $77,000 Ford Fund Grant

HAMPTON, Va. — (ANP) — Hampton institute founded in 1868 by General Samuel C. Armstrong has received an initial grant of $77,200 from the Ford Fund for the advancement of education, to help finance the institute's program of teacher education in the Virgin Islands.

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president announced the gift last week. Joining in making the announcement with Dr. Moron was Morris F. de Castro, governor of the islands.

With the new grant, said Dr. Moron, Hampton will be able to begin a five-year program of training persons currently employed in the Virgin Islands school system and promising graduates of the island's high schools who plan to teach there.

The training program will begin in September. The work will be done by Hampton faculty members who will conduct late afternoon and evening classes in the islands.

Simultaneously selected students from the islands and from the continental United States will begin an experimental teacher training program at the institute.

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AT WAR AGAINST POLIO — Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson (left) receives check for $5,512 for polio research from District of Columbia Commissioner F. Joseph Donahue, campaign manager for the March of Dimes in the nation's capital. Grant was made by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

4 H. U. Teachers Granted $30,000

WASHINGTON

Four grants for cancer research, totaling nearly $30,000, have been awarded to faculty members at the Howard University college of medicine.

The recipients of the grants, made by the National Cancer Institute of the U. S. Public Health Service, are:

Dr. Roscoe L. McKinney, professor of anatomy; Dr. Walter M. Booker, associate Professor of pharmacology; Dr. Lloyd H. Newman, associate professor of biochemistry; and Dr. Lawrence M. Marshall, assistant professor of biochemistry.

The grants will run for one year beginning April 1.

Participates In Two

Dr. Marshall will participate in two of the studies to be conducted. He will use a $4,000 grant to study "The Intermediates of the Krebs Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle in Embryogenesis" and will work with Dr. Newman on a study of "The Factors in Rapid Growth." A grant of $11,674 has been awarded for the latter study.

Dr. McKinney, who received a grant of $7,000, will study the development of intercellular fibres in tissue cultures of normal and cancer cells. Dr. Booker, who received a like amount, will study ascorbic metabolism and the relation of ascorbic acid and cholesterol to adrenocortical funcation.

CANCER RESEARCH GRANTS TO HOWARD FACULTY

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Knoxville College Gets $47,000 In 2 Legacies

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Two legacies to Knoxville College have been announced by President James A. Colston.

One of the gifts, totaling $46,753.92 is from the estate of Joseph C. Farquhar of Clarinda, Iowa. To be applied to KC's endowment fund, the other, $450, is from the estate of John T. Moore of Washington, Pa.

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Azikiwe, African Alumnus, Gives $1,000 To Lincoln

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — A gift of $1,000 to the Lincoln University Centennial Fund by its noted African alumnus and political leader, Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria in West Africa, has just been announced by President Horace Mann Bond.

Mr. Azikiwe, who was graduated from Lincoln in 1929, is the recognized leader of West African independence movements, and is now in London conferring with officials of the British Colonial Office over terms of a new constitution proposed for Nigeria, Britain's largest African colony.

IN A LETTER accompanying his gift to his alma mater, which will celebrate its Centennial in 1953. 1954, Mr. Azikiwe stated:

"Self-government will be a reality by 1956. In the meantime, we will demand a federal constitution which will recognize three or more regions, each under a Prime Minister, like Canada, but whose residual powers will lie in the regions, like the United States of America. Other things being equal, I think that complete self-government for Nigeria is virtually at hand.

"We are fighting hard to win freedom for our enslaved millions, to command respect for the African, and to ensure the dignity of human personality in Africa. This accords with the Lincoln tradition."

* * *

LINCOLN University was originally chartered in 1854 as the first institution in the world to provide education for persons of African descent. Its alumni include numerous African notables in the independence movement in West Africa, including Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast.

Should the new constitution for Nigeria follow the outline demanded by Azikiwe and his followers, he will probably become the first Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, thus giving Lincoln the unique distinction of having graduated the first two African Prime Ministers of African states.

State Institutions Get $860,000 In Building Funds

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3 (U.P.)—Gov. Hugh White today released $860,000 in building funds to state institutions and said $2,600,000 more may be allocated within the next 60 days for construction at various colleges and universities.

White placed a $1,500,000 ceiling on Building Commission allocations until further instructions from him. He said the released funds were upheld until it was assured that the budget would continue balanced.

Parchman State Prison received $140,000; Whitfield State Hospital, $400,000 for a building to house the criminally insane; $70,000 for the Oakley Training School; $50,000 for experiment stations, and $200,000 for National Guard Armories.

The colleges would receive $500,000 each for a science building at Mississippi State College for Women; a fine arts building for Mississippi Southern; a teacher training building for the University; a chemical engineering building for Mississippi State. Delta State College would receive $250,000 for a library and water system and Negro institutions would receive $600,000.

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Schools In Deep South Get Funds

Journal and Guide

Board Makes Grants To Benedict College, And Allen University

P.4

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Benedict College and Allen University, both at Columbia, South Carolina, have been given a grant of $2,500 for expenses of a study of their institutions with a view to developing a cooperative - educational program.

Norfolk, Va.

The grant made by the General Education Board, was announced Friday by the Rockefeller Foundation in its announcement of grants for the second quarter of excluding grants made at the April 1-2 meeting. Dean Rusk is the president of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board.

Sat. 8-1-53

The General Education Board also made a grant of $3,000 to Mississippi State Colege toward support of a research worker at Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College to cooperate in studies of tre economic, educational, and health conditions of colored people for one year. Alcorn is the colored land-grant college in Mississippi.

* * *

GRANTS MADE BY the Rockefeller Foundation included the following:

Dr. Leslie George Eddey, director of Medical Services of the Gold Coast, Accra, Africa—$2,200 to observe methods of public health administration and the teaching of sanitary engineering in the United States and Canada.

Miss Luce Turnier, Port-au-Prince, Haiti—$150 to purchase materials for her work in painting while a fellow of the French government and pursuing her work in France.

Maryland State Planning Commission—$5,000 to asist the Maryland Committee on medical care in carrying out studies and surveys on medical care problems in Maryland.

Fellowships awarded to seventy-two persons from twenty-seven different countries by the Rockefeller Foundation during the second quarter of 1953 included one from the British West Indies.

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NATIONAL FUND FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

MeHarry, Howard Given Grants Up To $1,944,151.64

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

$55,000 (Initial Grant)
MR. R.W. WOODRUFF, Chairman
Coca Cola Company

$55,000 Tuskegee Grant Given By Woodruff

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP) — Tuskegee Institute last week received an initial grant of $55,000 from R. W. Woodruff, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola company and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, for work on a new Food Processing and Storage laboratory at the school.

The new unit not only will serve for training students, it will offer in-service training for professional workers and render services to farm families.

In the Legislature—

Tuskegee funds increase asked as segregation aid

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16—Members of the House ways and means committee were urged yesterday to OK a $390,000 annual appropriation for Tuskegee Institute as a means of safeguarding segregation in Alabama institutions of higher learning.

Sen. John Pinson of Sumter, a member of Tuskegee's board of trustees, suggested that adding the $90,000 to the present $300,000 annual budget might help induce two Negro women seeking admission to the University of Alabama to drop a court suit. The added $90,000 would be for a school of nursing.

The committee is considering all educational appropriations together, and will decide later on individual appropriations.

POLLY ANN MYERS and Autherine J. Lucy filed suit in U. S. District Court at Birmingham July 3 asking to be allowed to attend the University. They said they were denied entrance because of their race.

Sen. Pinson said many Negroes would rather go to Tuskegee than the University if they could get the same educational opportunities.

Sen. Pinson volunteered to present the matter to the Negroes' attorney.

Pinson argued that favorable action on the appropriation would show that the Legislature is trying to equalize facilities at Negro and white colleges.

When Rep. Paul Meeks of Jefferson County asked if there was anything the committee might do to influence the Negroes' suit for admission to the all-white University, Pinson replied that approval of the Tuskegee appropriation might help.

"I BELIEVE if it is shown to Arthur Shores (Negro attorney who is representing the two women) that they have the same facilities at Tuskegee that they have at the University, he will agree to withdraw the suit at least until the Supreme Court rules on segregation," the senator said.

Pinson also told the House committee that racial relations in Alabama "have definitely improved in the past five years, and the work being done at Tuskegee has helped."

But the relationship between the races, he continued, is like a sensitive Brazilian plant which wilts and droops at the touch of a human hand.

"All the work done by men of good will, both white and colored, can be changed and blotted out in an instant by some untoward act or word," the Black Belt senator cautioned.

"LET THE ALABAMA Legislature and this committee go on record now and in the future that it believes in equal educational rights for all its citizens, white or colored, without regard to race or creed, even though it be segregated."

It would earn the respect and good will of the colored people everywhere, he added, and "They can show us how to get us out of these troubles."

"The day of the demagogue has passed," Sen. Pinson declared. "No more Bilbos and Rankins—no more rabble rousers—no more Tom Heflins who thought an emissary of the Pope was hiding behind every bush and rock to do him bodily harm."

The Pinson Fund Argument

One looking at the argument used by Senator John M. Pinson of Geiger, Ala., in his appeal before a House legislative committee for increased appropirations for Tuskegee Institute must understand this as a sincere desire of the Black Belt legislator to get more money from the state for Tuskegee. However, his argument might have been embarrassing to some friends of Tuskegee Institute and also along the line of a dangerous argument.

Senator Pinson whose represents the 14th district of Alabama which includes Sumter and Pickens counties is one of the governor-appointed members of the Tuskegee Institute board of directors. He made one of the feature speeches about three years ago at the annual meeting of the Alabama Division of the Southern Region Council in which he was described as a friendly advocate of improved educational opportunities. He is a skilled legislator who has fought for additional funds for Tuskegee.

He is not the only one to use the argument that by giving Tuskegee more money the Legislature lessens the probability of Negro students desiring and seeking enrollment in the currently all-white public-financed universities. Yet it should be borne in mind that Tuskegee is an independent and chiefly privately-financed institution. Tuskegee does not try to compare with the University of Alabama. Nor is Tuskegee without the lustre and prestige to attract students of any race were there no forced barriers in this state.

Mr. Pinson seemed to have strayed far afield of the best possible argument for Tuskegee appropirations by suggesting that the proposed $390,000 annual outlay would likely serve as an aid to segregation rather than to education. Certainly none of us would likely to think that any member of our Legislature would narrow his interest in Tuskegee to a hostile issue. Nor would we like to think that legislation would be enacted as a bribe to any American citizen to give up his pursuit of freedom, established rights and hard-won legitimate opportunities.

We think that it could be shown that with the money provided by Alabama for Tuskegee and added to that given to all of the other exclusively Negro-serving state educational institutions it would fall short, on a proportional basis, to that given the all-white educational institutions. In other words, the 34 percent Negro population, on the present basis of educational spending, gets less than the 66 percent white population. Per capita spending for college-level education is less for a Negro student than for a white student. No matter what Negro-serving educational institution which gets state funds a Negro student who enrolls could not get what is provided in similar all-white taxaided educational institutions.

In discussing this issue one should not fail to nate the racial situation in the district represented by Senator Pinson. He comes from Sumter County where there are 17,946 Negro citizens and only 5,664 white persons. Pickens has 11,659 Negro and 12,690 Negro citizens. For the two counties there are less than 100 Negro voters. It is hard to see how he could pretend to know the sentiment of Negro people when in his own district they do not ge erally have the opportunity to express their views at the p

As has been explained, the Tuskegee Institute appr should be made on the merits of the case. It is har

ject the emotional issue into the argument, although it might serve a temporary purpose. Tuskegee is serving a useful purpose in this state. Aid should be for education which has its own good appeal in a democracy.

14i 1953

Mrs. Bethune Invited On Study Tour

NEW YORK, 1953 — Walter P. Reuther, C. I. O. president and George Meany, A. F. L. president, are among a group of new members who have been appointed to the 1953 National Council of the United Negro College Fund. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will again serve as chairman of the National Council, and Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell will be associate chairman.

Other 1953 National Council members are: J. R. Davis, vice president, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.; David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York City; Arthur C. Kaufman, executive head, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Bradshaw Mintener, general counsel, Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minneapolis; Charles R. Sligh Jr., president, National Association of Manufacturers New York City; John P. Stevens, Jr., president, J. P. Stevens Company New York City.

The Council serves as an advisory board for the United Negro College Fund and helps the Fund to enlist leadership in every part of the country where the UNCF conducts organized campaigns. These annual appeals seek to raise funds to help meet the yearly operating budgets of 31 private accredited colleges and universities located mainly in the South. The Council is composed of prominent business, civic, labor and educational leaders throughout the country.

The Fund lists the following persons as serving on the Council for another year: George A. Beavers, Jr., chairman, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company Los Angeles; Judson Bemis, Jr., general manager, Bemis Brothers Bag Company Minneapolis Minn.; W. Randolph Burgess, vice president, National City Bank of New York New York City; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., president, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company Akron Ohio; Walter D. Fuller president, Curtis Publishing Company, Inc., Philadelphia Pa.; Walter D. Hoving, president Hoving Corporation, New York City; Porter M. Jarvis, executive vice president, Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Mordecai Johnson president, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Devereux C. Josephs president, New York Life Insurance Company New York City; Thomas A. Morgan, Chairman of the Board, United Negro College Fund, New York City; T. S. Peterson president, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; Lessing J. Rosenwald, Jenkintown, Pa.; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. Chairman of the Board General Motors Corporation New York City; F. K Weyerhaeuser, president, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., St. Paul Minn.; J. D. Zellerbach, president Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.

McCloy Replaces W. Aldrich As UNCF Chairman

NEW YORK — John L. McCloy, chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, will serve as National Chairman of the 1953 United Negro College Fund campaign, it was announced at fund headquarters.

Former U. S. High Commissioner for Germany, Mr. McCloy succeeds Winthrop W. Aldrich, at present U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who has been fund treasurer since the UNCF was organized in 1944.

The fund's 1953 appeal will open early in April when national support will be sought to help meet the yearly operating budgets of 31 private, accredited colleges participating in the fund's program.

Assistant Secretary of War from 1941 through 1945, Mr. McCloy was president of the World Bank from 1947 to 1949.

Dent Is Speaker For UNCF In California

NEW ORLEANS—Dr. Albert W. Dent, President of Dillard University was the main speaker on June 20 for the United Negro College Fund May meeting in Los Angeles' Forum Theater.

While in Los Angeles, Dr. Dent will address a group of professional men on behalf of the UNCF at the Town Hall luncheon, on June 23 in the Biltmore Hotel. He will speak on the possibilities of equality in educational opportunities.

Dr. Dent will also attend sessions of the General Council of the Congregational Church at Claremont College while in California.

College Fund Broadcasts Are Announced

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Scheduling of the weekly series of United Negro College Fund choir broadcasts for September and October, presented in cooperation with the Public Affairs Department of the American Broadcasting Company, was announced this week by W. J. Trent, Jr., the Fund's executive director.

On September 6th the Shaw University choral group of Raleigh, North Carolina, will be heard, while subsequent programs will feature the Bethune-Cookman College choir of Daytona Beach, Florida on September 13th, the Fisk University choir of Nashville, Tennessee on September 20th and the Texas College ensemble of Tyler, Texas on September 27th.

The Philander Smith College Choir of Little Rock, Arkansas will be heard on October 4th, followed by the Lincoln University choir of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania on October 11th, the Hampton Institute choir of Hampton, Virginia, October 18th and the Bishop College choral group of Marshall, Texas on October 25th.

The series, featuring the choral groups of the 31 private colleges and universities associated in the United Negro College Fund, originates in New York Sundays, 10:30 to 11:00 A. M. over station WABC. These broadcasts have served to acquaint a large American public with the work of the Fund in behalf of greater educational opportunities for Negro youth.

College Fund Choir Broadcast Listed

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 25—Scheduling of the weekly series of United Negro College Fund choir broadcasts for September and October, presented in cooperation with the Public Affairs Department of the American Broadcasting Company, was announced today by W. J. Trent, Jr., the Fund's executive director.

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Fifth Annual UNCF Series Set

The 1953 United Negro College Forum, fifth in an annual series initiated in 1949, will be held in three sessions this year and will be devoted to discussions of new horizons in health, education and human relations, it was announced today by W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund.

The Forum meetings will be held on October 27, November 5 and November 18 at the Cosmopolitan Club, 129 East 65 Street, in New York City. Emphasis will be placed on current opportunities and problems facing Negroes in the fields under discussion.

Sponsors of the Forum for the fifth consecutive year are the New York City Clubs of eleven leading Eastern women's colleges, the American Association of University Women (New York City Branch) and the United Negro College Fund.

The first of the three Forum sessions, "Point Four At Home", will be held Tuesday, October 27. It will be a discussion of health and welfare issues, and will present a report on Tuskegee Institute's rural life and health program as an example of positive steps that have been taken toward improving the health and living standards of one of the problem areas of the nation. Tuskegee Institute in Alabama is one of the 31 private colleges associated in the United Negro College Fund. Mrs. Arthur J. Cohen, a member of the New York Club of Wellesley and a sponsor of the New York Women's Division for the United Negro College Fund, is chairman of the October 27 meeting.

The second Forum session "The Changing Pattern" will be held on Thursday, November 5 and will discuss the probable effects upon the private Negro colleges of the pending Supreme Court decisions concerning segregation in public schools of the South. Mrs. Phillip C. Jessup is program chairman.

The third and final Forum session, "The Community Faces Itself", will be held on Wednesday, November 18 and will present a report of Fisk University's anti-community self-surveys will be used by extension teams which have directed presented by residents of those cities.

The annual United Negro College Forums are presented in the interest of public information to provide authoratative status reports on the Negro in America by experts in the fields of discussion. Among the participants in past

forums are General George C. Marshall, C. D. Jackson, Judge William L. Hastie, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray and Madame Pandit.

Sponsoring organizations of the 1953 United Negro College Forum are: the New York City Clubs of Barnard College, Bennington College, Bryn Mawr College, Connecticut College, Mount Holyoke College, Radcliffe College, Sarah Lawrence College, Smith College, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Wheaton College, the American Association University Women (New York City Branch) and the United Negro College Fund.

College Fund Forums To Highlight New Horizons

The 1953 United Negro College Forum, fifth in an annual series initiated in 1949, will be held in three sessions this year and will be devoted to discussions of new horizons in health, education and human relations, it was announced today by W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund.

CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Forum meetings will be held on October 27, November 5 and November 18 at the Cosmopolitan Club, 129 East 67 Street, in New York City. Emphasis will be placed on current opportunities and problems facing Negroes in the fields under discussion.

Sponsors of the Forum for the fifth consecutive year are the New York City Clubs of eleven leading Eastern women's colleges, the American Association of University Women (New York City Branch) and the United Negro College Fund.

POSITIVE STEPS

The first of the three Forum sessions, "Point Four At Home," will be held Tuesday, October 27. It will be a discussion of health and welfare issues, and will present a report on Tuskegee Institute's rural life and health program as an example of positive steps that have been taken toward improving the health and living standards of one of the problem areas of the nation. Tuskegee Institute in Alabama is one of the 31 private colleges associated in the United Negro College Fund. Mrs. Arthur J. Cohen, a member of the New York Club of Wellesley and a sponsor of the New York Women's Division for the United Negro College Fund, is chairman of the October 27 meeting.

PENDING DECISIONS

The second Forum session "The Changing Pattern" will be held on Thursday, November 5 and will discuss the probable effects upon the private Negro colleges of the pending Supreme Court decisions concerning segregation in public schools of the South. Mrs. Philip C. Jessup is program chairman.

The third and final Forum session, "The Community Faces Itself," will be held on Wednesday, November 18 and will present a report of Fisk University's anti tension teams which have directed community self surveys devoted to improving human relations in 8 major cities. A report of the Burlington, Iowa and Minneapolis community self surveys will be presented by residents of those cities.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The annual United Negro College Forums are presented as a public information service to serve as annual status reports of the Negro in America.

PAST FORUMS

The annual United Negro College Forums are presented in the interest of public information to provide authortative status reports on the Negro in America by experts in the fields of discussion. Among the participants in past forums are General George C. Marshall, C. D. Jackson, Judge William L. Hastie, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray and Madame Pandit.

Sponsoring organizations of the 1953 United Negro College Forum are: the New York City Clubs of Barnard College, Bennington College, Byrn Mawr College, Connecticut College, Mount Holyoke College, Radcliffe College, Sarah Lawrence Smith College, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Wheaton College, the American Association of University Women (New York City Branch) and the United Negro College Fund.

Fund re-elects Dr. Patterson

UNCF announces '53 forum in NYC

CHICAGO (ANP) — Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, was re-elected to head the 31-member organization at a recent meeting here. Earlier reports stated that the former president of Tuskegee would resign and devote his energies to directing the Phelps-Stokes fund.

Dr. Patterson was unable to attend the UNCF 10th anniversary meeting in Chicago because he is fulfilling an important task in Nigeria for the World Bank. He did however, send a message to UNCF regretting his absence and wishing the meeting success.

Meanwhile, the fund announced that the UNCF's 1953 forum will be held in three sessions this year. This fifth in an annual series which started in 1949 will be devoted to discussions of new horizons in health, education and human relations, according to W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the UNCF.

Dates and place of the forums are Oct. 27, Nov. 5, and Nov. 18 at the Cosmpolitan club in New York. Emphasis will be placed on current opportunities and problems facing colored persons in the fields under discussion.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON
(Bennett trustee)

Clubs Sponsor

Sponsors of the forum for the fifth consecutive year are the New York clubs of 11 leading Eastern women's colleges, the American Association of University Women (New York branch) and the UNCF.

These annual forums are presented as a public information service to serve as annual status reports of the colored citizens in America. Among participants in past forums have been Gen. C. Marshall, C. D. Jackson, Judge William L. Hastie, Dr. Peter M. Murray and Madame Pandit.

National Building Drive

UNCF Members Get $3 Million

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A sum of $3,000,000 in additional grants was distributed today to the 31 private, accredited colleges and universities participating in the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges. Today's distribution was the third since July, 1952, and brings the total to $9,400,000 so allotted in capital funds to the member colleges.

The Fund's National Mobilizaiton Program, a five-year capital funds campaign to help the member colleges meet their capital building needs, recently reached the appeal's half-way mark of $12,500,000 in corporation and foundation gifts.

Today's distribution was announced at UNCF headquarters, 22 East 54th Street, New York, N. Y., by W. J. Trent, Jr., the organization's executive director, who said that funds allotted so far in the program have been distributed on an equitable basis approved by the presidents of all of the member colleges.

Mr. Trent explained that reports from the college presidents showed that most of the funds received in the first two distributions, in July, 1952, and February, 1953, have been used to begin construction of new buildings where needed or to make extensive renovations to old buildings long in need of repair.

BETHUNE-COOKMAN

Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, used its first grant to renovate Cookman Hall, a dormitory for men, and to begin construction of a new physical education building.

The first allotment made to Dillard University in New Orleans, La., supplemented other funds toward completing and equipping a new science building. Dillard was also enabled to improve its heating plant and complete paving of its campus roadway system.

Funds made available to Knoxville College in Knoxville, Tenn., made it possible for that institution to erect a new, modern building to house its music and art departments.

BENEDICT

With its share of the money allotted, Benedict College in Columbia, S. C., has begun a new dining hall and dormitory.

Philander-Smith College in Little Rock, Ark., used its funds to complete a new science hall in which classes were first held in December, 1952.

JOHNSON C. SMITH

In its report to the Fund, Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N. C., stated that early distribution of funds made it possible for that institution to replace its old power plants erected in 1895, and to eliminate thirteen decentralized heating units.

Similarly, Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C., announces it has been able to make extensive renovations to its heating plant.

The report from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama shows that that college has invested its share of distributed funds until the institutions obtains the full $1,500,000 required to build a new power and heating plant to replace the present, fifty-year old, outmoded system.

Mr. Trent continued by saying that other member institutions have either started or completed preliminary plans for construction of new buildings. In some cases, he said, plans and specifications were developed immediately after receipt of Mobilization Program funds, and in others, construction was actually begun.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Two of the colleges, Atlanta University in Georgia and LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., have invested their portion of distributed funds until such time as additional funds may be raised to meet their total buildings needs.

On the other hand, funds allotted to Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and Xavier University in New Orleans, La., are being used to build new dormitories for men.

Mr. Trent went on to say that allotments made to all the member institutions have been used to make major repairs to campus buildings and to purchase badly needed equipment for their educational programs.

Discussing the colleges themselves, Mr. Trent said that all but one of these colleges, Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, were located in the Southern states where 73 per cent of Negroes of college age reside.

These institutions, he said, have an enrollment of 23,000 students, representing 28 per cent of Negroes enrolled in colleges and universities throughout the country, and 93 per cent of the total enrollment of all Negro four-year, accredited, privately supported colleges in the U. S.

The Fund's National Mobilization Program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man board which includes such well-known business men and industrialists as Harvey S. Firestone Jr.; Devereux C. Josephs; Richard K. Mellon; John D. Rockefeller Jr.; Alfred P. Sloan Jr. Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

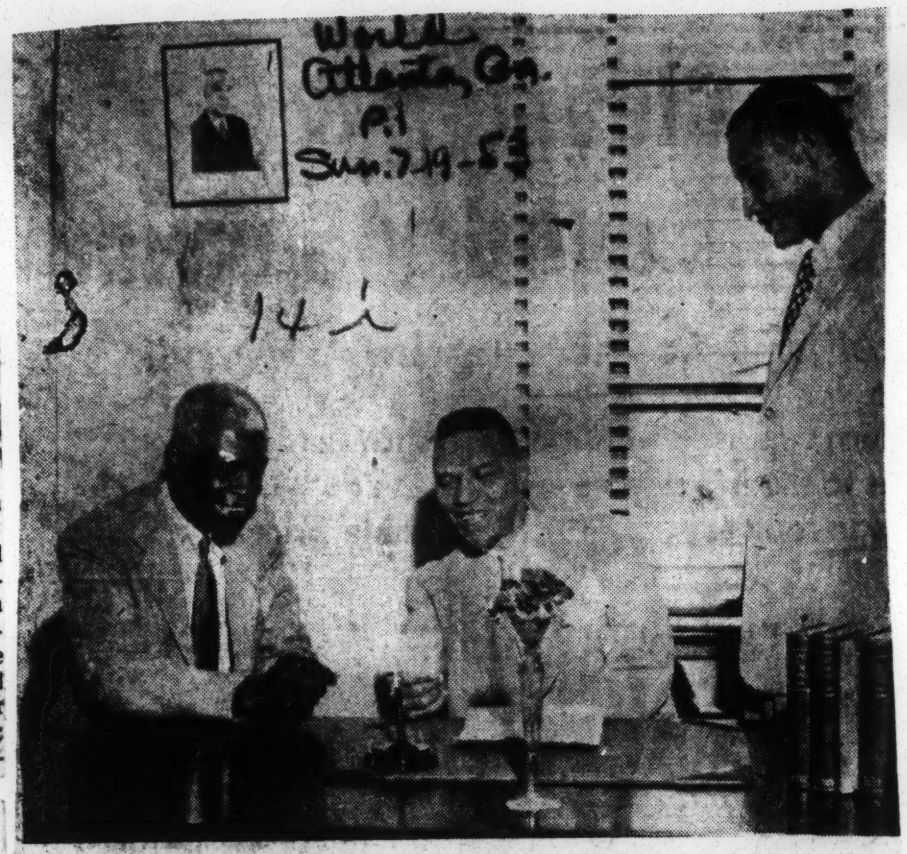
Atlanta Life Home Office Aids U N C F

The Atlanta Life Insurance Company, home office handed the United Negro College Fund a check for $1,255.63 this week, marking a huge addition to Atlanta's 1953 goal of $25,000 from residents of Negro communities.

The check was turned over to Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, vice president of UNCF and director of the Atlanta campaign of the current drive. It was presented by Charles W. Greene, director and assistant agency officer of the Atlanta Life.

The donation represents a collection of $255.63 from company employees and $1,000 from the company treasury. Last year, Negroes and interested people of other races gave $46,000 to the UNCF campaign which is conducted yearly to raise funds for current expenses of 31 Negro colleges of the United States, principally in the South. Six of these colleges are located in Atlanta.

The firm has also contributed $500 to the Houston, Texas UNCF campaign.



UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND GETS BIG CHECK from Atlanta Life Insurance Company and employees. UNCF vice president Benjamin E. Mays, (left) receives check of $1,255.63 from Charles W. Greene, Atlanta Life official, while E. L. Simon, another company official looks on.

College Fund Air Schedule Set Up

NEW YORK—The schedule for the weekly series of United Negro College Fund choir broadcasts, presented by the Public Affairs Department of the American Broadcasting Company was announced this week by W. J. Trent Jr. executive director of the Fund.

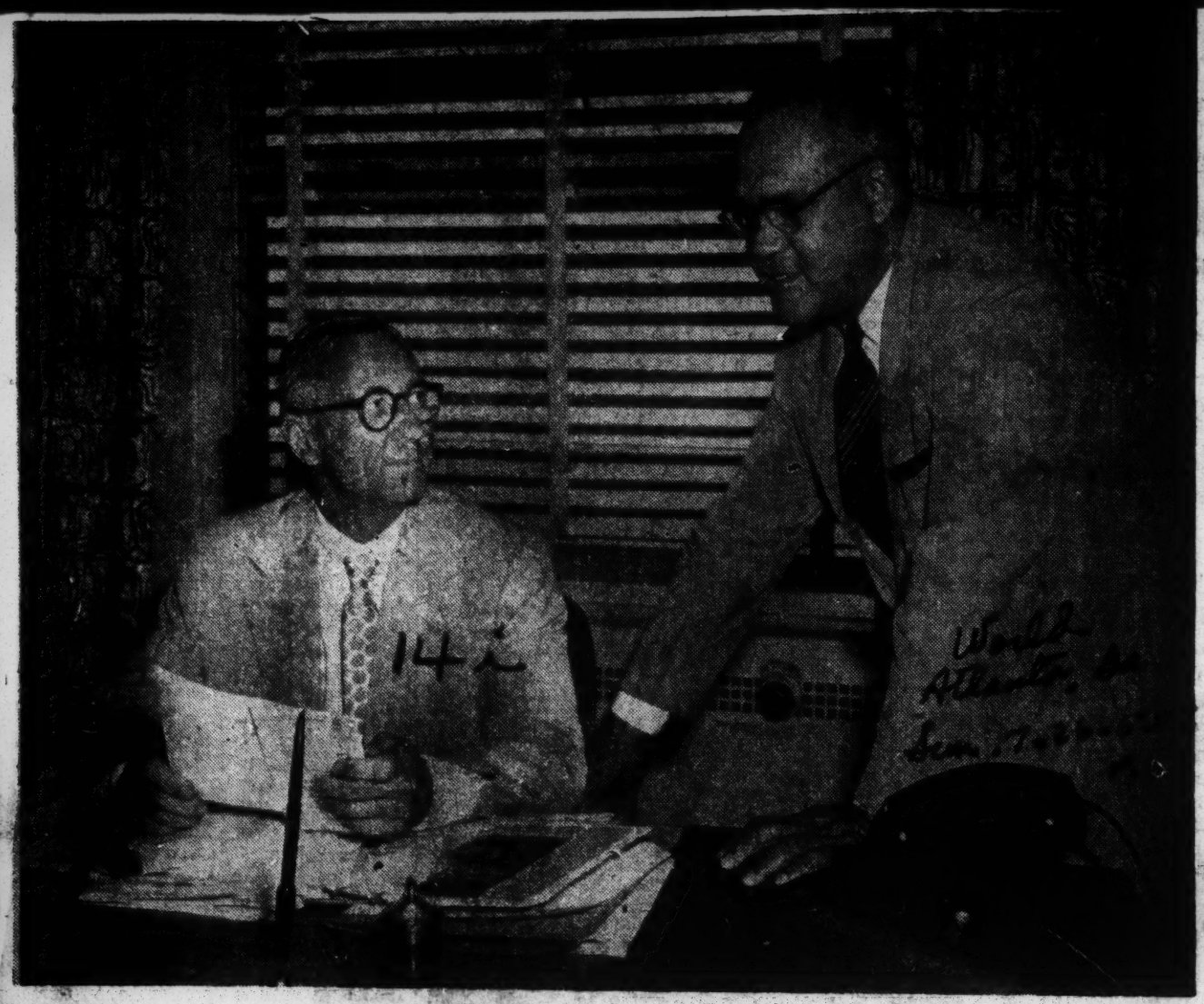
For the seven-week period beginning July 19, the programs will feature the choirs of LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn. July 19; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., July 26; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, August 2; St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C. August 9; Xavier University, New Orleans, La., August 16; Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., August 23; and Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., August 30.

UNCF Choirs Prepared For Broadcasts

NEW YORK—The schedule for the weekly series of United Negro College Fund choir broadcasts, presented by the Public Affairs Department of the American Broadcasting Company, was announced by W. J. Trent Jr. executive director of the Fund. For the seven-week period beginning July 19, the programs will feature the choirs of LeMoyne College, Virginia Union university, Bishop and St. Augustine's colleges, Xavier university, Livingstone and Benedict colleges, all UNCF member institutions.

The schedule is as follows: LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn., July 19; Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., July 26; Bishop college, Marshall, Texas, August 2; St. Augustine's college, Raleigh, N. C. August 9; Xavier U., New Orleans, La., Aug. 16; Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., August 23; and Benedict college, Columbia, S. C., Aug. 30.

The series, which features the heard on more than 170 stations choral groups of the 31 private of the ABC network throughout colleges and universities associ- the United States and Canada. ated in the United Negro College The broadcasts have served to ac- Fund, has been a public service quaint a large American public feature of the American Broad- with the work of the Fund in casting Co. for the past four years. The programs originate in New York Sundays 10:30 to 11:00 a.m, over station WABC, and are behalf of greater educational opportunities for Negro youth.



UNITED COLLEGE CAPITAL FUND CHAIRMAN — New York - Lindsley F. Kimball (seated, newly-named national chairman of the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 Capital Fund's campaign, discusses plans for the public phase of the appeal with Fund president F. D. Patterson. Mr. Kimball is vice-president of the Rockfeller Foundation.

Morris Brown Gives $2,500 To United Negro College Fund

Figures released recently on the total money contributed by Atlantans in the present United Negro College Fund drive omitted contributions made by Morris Brown College.

UNCF officials announced that Morris Brown College has contributed $2500 to the current campaign to raise the total report to $26,000. According to the last report made, $24,707.54 has already been raised.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays has expressed his regret that thru an error Morris Brown's contibution was not listed in Friday's edition.

Voters' Vineyard

By James Hicks

He's Waiting For 3rd Press Release

THERE ARE THOSE who will say that this column should never have been written. There are others who will say that it is untimely. Some will agree with what we have to say. Here's the column. To each his own.

Mr. Hicks

On the desk before me is a press release which states that Lindsley E. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, has accepted the national chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund's twenty five million dollar Capital Funds campaign.

The release goes on to point out that Mr. Kimball will direct the public phase of the fund raising effort which was started back in 1951 by John D. Rockefeller Jr. with a gift of five million dollars.

At the present time the total gifts to the Fund add up to twelve and a half million dollars.

1953 Drive Under way

There is a second press release before me which states that the College Fund's 1953 fund raising campaign is under way to raise a million and a half dollars for the operational budget of its 31 member colleges.

This million and a half dollar is a separate fund from the twenty five million dollar Fund to which Mr. Rockefeller contributed five million dollars.

In summary, Mr. Rockefeller gives five million dollars toward raising twenty five million dollars to help maintain 31 colored colleges in the South. He is joined in this by Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Richard K. Mellon, Alfred P. Sloan, Robert E. Wilson, Robert W. Woodward and some of the other biggest names in this nation.

3rd Release Absent

Anything wrong with that? On the contrary any fair-minded person will be forced to say that it is kind and human for these millionaires to give their money so generously for the education of colored students.

To educate someone is to help them — to give them light — so that they can find their own way. This certainly must be called good.

But the thing that disturbs this writer is the absence of a third press release on my desk. The press release that never comes.

I'm looking, and hoping, for the press release that will say Mr. Rockefeller and company has given twenty five cents, or twenty five dollars, or twenty five thousand dollars to aid the NAACP in its fight to emancipate the colored Americans

If we raise this $32,000 it will not be necessary for Mr. Rockefeller and his friends to give millions of dollars for separate schools and everyone will go to the same school.

Why is it then that Mr. Rockefeller and company give so generously to build up and maintain these separate schools when logical reasoning would seemingly dictate that the smart thing to do is to have one school instead of two?

Can't Answer Question

I can't honestly answer that question. It smacks of something which I do not like to believe. It makes one wonder whether Mr. Rockefeller and company are not genuinely interested in keeping the schools in the South separated.

Mr Rockafeller is a businessman. A good one. And so are the other people around him. But this does not appear to be good business to me. Everyone knows that it costs more to operate two schools than one!

Honest people like Bill Trent have sat down for hours with me and shown me where we cannot afford to advocate abolishing the colored colleges in the South. I thoroughly understand that.

Makes Him Wonder

But lastly they say in the College Fund "We are as interested in breaking down separate schools as anyone else."

That's the part that makes me wonder. If the people who run the college fund are able to persuade Mr. Rockefeller and company to give millions at a time to help maintain colored schools it's reasonable to assume that they have some influence with him

Why then can't they use just Mr. Rockefeller's interest and a wee bit of that influence on Mr. Rockefeller's interest and get him to throw some of his weight around in helping to get at the real roots of the situation.

I don't think Mr. Rockefeller should be asked to give $32,000 to help break down school segregation. I feel that if we can't raise that money we don't deserve integrated schools.

Integration The Answer

But I do feel that if we are going to accept Mr. Rockefeller's millions, we owe it to him to spend them in a way that someday bring about a situation which will stop us from having to run to every white Tom, Dick and Harry to beg dollars to help maintain "our schools." The way to do that is through integrated schools. As long as we have separate schools we will have to run to Mr. Rockefeller and Tom, Dick and Harry. I sure would like to see that third press release cross my desk.

Negro Grid Games May Be Televised

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — During post-war years several radio stations have broadcast games played by Negro college football teams. Last year, the Columbia Broadcasting System on a national hookup featured a home game of Florida A. and M. in its national roundup.

There is a good possibility that even more may happen in 1953. A talent agency is seeking the nationwide television of top Negro college football games.

General Artists Corporation is seeking to have the National Collegiate Athletic Association relax its TV code to allow the televising through the American Broadcasting Company of nine Negro college tilts.

The GAC argument is that the transmission of these games on TV will not affect the attendance at general college football games nor will it interfere with the NCAA's strictly supervised program of college battles.

According to GAC, this feature will aid the athletic programs of colored colleges.

Harold Jackson, a Negro announcer, and Bob Wolfe, an ABC sportcaster, would take care of commentary on the games. Between halves the show will feature interviews with presidents of participating colleges and plugs for the United Negro College Fund.

COLLEGE CHOIRS TO PRESENT SPECIAL MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

UNC Program Is Featured Over ABC Stations Each Sunday 10:30 A. M.

NEW YORK—The December schedule for the weekly series of programs by outstanding college choirs, presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, was announced today by W. J. Trent jr., executive director of the Fund.

On December 20 the combined choruses of Atlanta University, Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, all of Atlanta, Ga., will present a special program of well-known and beloved Christmas music. December 27, the Fisk University choir of Nashville, Tenn., will be heard in their broadcast of choral selections for the Yuletide season.

The ABC broadcasts which originate in New York each Sunday over station WABC, 10:30 to 11:00 A. M. are heard over some 170 stations in the United States and Canada. The programs, now in their fourth year, have served to acquaint the American public with the work being done by our private Negro colleges and of the United Negro College Fund's program in their behalf.

College Fund Campaign In County Soars Far Over Goal

Derbigny Heads Drive For School Fund In County

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute and chairman of the United Negro College Fund annual campaign in this area, this week announced the successful completion of the 1952 drive. With a quota of $7,500 to be reached by Dec. 15, his committee reported contributions of $8,790.66 on that date.

Dr. Derbigny extended thanks to the members of his committee, individuals and organizations and all who worked to help oversubscribe the quota.

In a summary statement, he listed contributions as follows:

Veterans Administration Hospital, $514.65; Tuskegee Institute, $24440.43; alumni and friends, $38.50; Fort Benning campaign, 3078.25; Public schools, 425.42; churches, $40.00; organizations, 309.64; Business firms, 2017.75; total gross receipts, $8,864.64; total disbursements, $73.98; total net returns, $8,790.66.

This effort is a part of the national annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund to help supplement the budgets for current operation expenses of the 32 private colleges in the F[illegible]. Each year since 1944, the fund has raised from one to one and a half million dollars in these annual campaigns.

Many colleges in different sections of the country have since followed the pattern laid down by the United Negro College Fund. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute was the founder of the effort and has served as its president since its beginning.

DR. I. A. DERBIGNY, heads successful fund Campaign

Negro College Fund Goes Over Top By Good Margin

The United Negro College Fund, annual campaign for raising operation costs of 31 private Negro colleges has again gone over the top locally with total contributions of $8,358.87. The local quota was $7,500.

Success has attended each campaign, which from the beginning, more than 10 years ago, of Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice presi- have been under the leadership dent of Tuskegee Institute.

In a statement on the 1953 drive Dr. Derbigny said, "Because you helped, we exceeded our quota of $7,500 and are happy to report net contributions of $8,-385.87. The committee is very thankful for the splendid cooperation received."

Dr. Derbigny indicated that an additional $92 had been given following his report. This sum was given by the 36 county agents meeting at Tuskegee Institute last week.

When asked of the unusual efforts of particular groups or individuals who had worked in the campaign, Dr. Derbigny stated that it would be difficult to answer because many persons made great sacrifices. However, he wanted to indicate that in the gifts listed under special events, the Home Economics Club, composed of students and faculty, gave the sum of $75 from their annual Christmas Bazaar.

The nation-wide Capital Gifts Campaign to improve buildings and other facilities of the 31 colleges is moving ahead of schedule on its goal to raise $25,000,000 over an extended period. This is in addition to the more than $1,-500,000 which the Funds sets out to raise each year for operational costs at the several colleges.

Presidents Of 31 Colleges Hold Meeting In Chicago

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Chicago threw open its arms this week and welcomed the presidents of the 31 private colleges who belong to the United Negro College Fund.

The group, here for its fourth annual convention, October 4-7 held its meetings and convocation at the Sheraton hotel

Industrialists crowded the convocation, the first UNCF meeting in Chicago on Monday. On Sunday, the presidents spoke in churches throughout the city.

DR. MAYS

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, was the featured speaker at the University of Chicago Chapel. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, First Baptist Church in Oak Park, a wealthy surburb. Other presidents were scattered about among prominent congregations both white and colored.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, were the principal speakers at the convocation which was presided over by Herman Dunlap Smith, prominent insurance executive in the Middle, West.

The UNCF Board of which Thos. A. Morgan of New York is president, and national and local including William J. Trent, Jr., director, officers from various states attended. President of the UNCF and former head of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Patterson, enroute to Nigeria, West Africa where he will be one of a team conducting economic and educational studies for the World Bank, has announced his retirement as presidency of the College Funds. His successor is expected to be elected at this meeting.

Formed 11 years ago the UNCF has thus far collected more than $10,000,000 which has gone to support the current work of the colleges. It is at present engaged in additionl to the current support of budgets, in raising $25,000,000 for building and permanent improvements. Some $12,500,000 of this sum has already been raised.

One of the important events in connection with the stay of the presidents was an alumni reception and banquet, held in their honor by the Chicago Inter-alumni Council at the Parkway Ballroom.

Each of the member colleges with a local alumni association had a special table with the president of the school seated among its alumni.

Among the presidents attending were Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University J. A. Bacoats, Benedict College; David D. Jones, Bennett College; Richard V. Moore, Bethune- Cookman College; Milton K. Curry Jr. Bishop College; James P. Brawley, Clark College; Albert W. Dent, Dillard University; Harry V. Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Alonzo Moron, Hampton Institute; M. S. Davage, Hudson-Tillotson College. Hardy Liston, JohnsonC. Smith University; James A. Colston, Knoxville College; C. A. Kirkdendoll, Lane College; Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne College; Horace M. Bond, Lincoln University; W. J. Trent, Sr., Livingston College; Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College; John H. Lewis, Morris Brown; E. C. Peters, Paine College; M. Lafeyette Harris, Philander Smith College; Harold L. Trigg, St. Augustine's College.

W. R. Strassner, Shaw University; Albert E. Manley, Spelman College; A. D. Gray, Talladega College; D. R. Glass, Texas College; Harold C. Warren, Tougaloo College, Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute; J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union university; J. S. Scott, Wiley College and Mother M. Agatha of Xavier College.

Aid to Negro Education Urged by Firestone

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP). — Industrialist Harvey S. Firestone, jr. called today for better educational opportunities for Negroes.

What affects the well-being and process of America's 16 million Negro citizens affects the whole Nation, he said. Firestone, chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., spoke at the convocation of the United Negro College Fund, a joint endeavor to obtain financial support for 31 private Negro colleges.

UNCF Board Members 10th Session At Chicago

CHICAGO — The tenth annual board meeting of the United Negro College Fund was held here Oct. 4-6, with presidents of the fund's 31 member colleges taking part in the business and public meetings.

October 4, was proclaimed "United Negro College Fund Sunday" in Chicago, and the 31 presidents appeared as guest speakers in leading churches throughout the city.

THREE-DAY MEET

The three-day meeting was highlighted Monday afternoon with a public convocation at Sheraton hotel, featuring addresses by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the board, Firestone Tire and Rubber co., and a member of the mobilizing board of the UNCF's Capital Funds campaign; and Dr. Rufus E. Clements, president of Atlanta university. Hermon Dunlap Smith, executive vice president, Marsh and McLennan, and UNCF Chicago campaign, will preside.

Another important event held on Monday was the alumni reception and banquet held in honor of the visiting presidents. Sponsored by the Chicago Inter-alumni Council, the reception was conducted under chairmanship of Mrs. Lloyd Calloway.

Earlier Monday, a luncheon was held at the Sheraton hotel for Chicago business and civic leaders. Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation and national chairman of the UNCF's Capital Funds Campaign, was guest speaker.

Folowing the business meetings on Tuesday, the presidents attended a panel session devoted to "The Place and Role of the Private Negro College in a Period of Educational Integration."

Dr. Patterson To Remain As UNCF President

By CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Some 31 college presidents plus other civic and educational leaders were in Chicago last week to attend the 11th annual convention of the United Negro College Fund.

The meeting focused public attention on the objectives, needs and goals of the 31 member schools of the UNCF and it also clarified the status of Dr. F. D. Patterson president of the UNCF.

Dr. Patterson in a mesage sent from Africa refuted early reports that said he would resign as president. Although he has left Tuskegee institute where he was president, Dr. Patterson's work as director of the Phelps-Stokes fund is directly associated with education, he said, and that organization has indicated its interest in the UNCF.

The former Tuskegee prexy could not attend the Chicago meeting because he is filling an important task in Nigeria for the World Bank. He is making a report on the educational facilities available there for the bank. In his message to the UNCF, Dr. Patterson regretted his absence and wished the meeting success.

A whole host of speakers at various luncheons and meetings gave the Windy City a complete picture of what is being achieved at the 31 member colleges. Most of the meetings were held at the Hotel Sheraton, with a special luncheon sponsored by alumni of member colleges at the Parkway ballroom.

Chief spokesmen were Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college. Both addressed special meetings.

Explained Dr. Clement: "The organization helps them to maintain high educational standards and create inter-racial deliberations which form focal points at which people of goodwill of both races meet to discuss educational problems. This helps to eliminate segregation by dispelling ignorance."

He said that UNCF is needed in spite of recent U. S. Supreme court decisions affecting higher education, because private Negro colleges are still needed to provide sound Negro leadership to thousands of Negro students, particularly in the south.

On the question of the public school segregation case now before the U. S. Supreme court, Dr. Clement believes that co-operation on the part of courageous Negro leaders on all fronts would help bring about a favorable decision. The plan of Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James Byrnes of South Carolina to abolish their states' public school systems in favor of private schooling is impractical, he said, because it would be unlawful to turn over tax-supported (public schools) to private institutions.

Dr. Mays pointed out that the constant need is for public and Alumni support of UNCF. He said that a college is what its graduates are. If its graduates are not successful, it cannot raise money to support their Alma Mater.

"Graduates make a college great. It is known by the famous ones such as Booker Washington, Mary McLeod, Ralph Bunche and Mordecai Johnson. In the final analysis, it is what its graduates are," the noted educator commented.

Another convention speakers included Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman and chief executive of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company, who spoke of the need for supporting UNCF.

The convocation was held in the interest of public information. Its theme was "America's Stake In Higher Education For Negroes."

UNCF was instituted 11 years ago to increase the opportunities for more than 25,000 Negroes attending member institutions. It is headed nationally by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The UNCF goal for 1954 is $1,500,000.

National Integrity At Stake, Dr. Herman Long Insists

NEW YORK, N. Y.— The fact that we may lose the cold war abroad is not reason enough for us to correct our practices of segregation and racial discrimination at home, Dr. Herman H. Long, director of Race Relations at Fisk University, told the final session of the United Negro College Forum here today.

HOPELESS PAWNS

Our national integrity and character, which we value so highly, is at stake, said Dr. Long. If we fail to face this issue honestly and squarely, he continued, we will see ourselves no longer as living up to the best of our democratic heritage, but as hopeless pawns of our own defections and weaknesses."

Dr. Long was one of three panel members who discussed the work of Fisk University "anti-tension" teams in eradicating habits of prejudice and discrimination through community self-surveys which have been conducted in several major cities.

The latest such survey was conducted in Minneapolis, Minn., from 1946-1948 under the direction of Dr. Long. Mrs. Genevieve Steefel, who was also on the Forum panel today, served as a volunteer worker on that survey.

Mrs. Steefel pointed out that the chief obstacle faced by those who wished to correct the patterns of discrimination in Minneapolis was "the unwillingness of the community to admit that a problem in race relations existed." But, she said, as the survey progressed many community leaders "became sensitive to conditions around them of which they had not been conscious before. As they came to recognize discrimination and segregation and to realize their deep and humiliating effects they, too, began seriously to find ways to get rid of them."

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Her contention was echoed by the third member of the Forum panel, Mrs. Dorothy Schramm, a former member of the Burlington (Iowa) City Planning Commission. In Burlington said Mrs. Schramm, there was disagreement, even among those most interested, as to the kind and extent of the Negro's problems.

"But they decided that a self-survey offered the best method to get the facts and almost two years later after some 800 people had been involved in the survey, the facts were made public," she said. "Extensive discriminatory practices were indicated, especially in the fields of housing, employment and public accommodations. The corrections are now under way with the aid of a Mayor's Committee."

SURVEY TAKEN

Both Mrs. Schramm and Mrs. Steefel gave credit to the Race Relations Department of Fisk University and its staff of technical workers for their direction in the surveys taken in their respective cities. They agreed that no matter what conditions existed in a community with regard to unsatisfactory race relations, they can be corrected by conducting a self-survey.

The three panelists answered questions from the audience at the Cosmopolitan Club where the Forum was held. William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, was moderator of the program.

The United Negro College Forum was sponsored this year by the New York City clubs of eleven leading Eastern women's colleges, the New York branch of the American Association of University Women and the United Negro College Fund.

Give to UNCF: Dillard prexy

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university, New Orleans, told a group of more than 100 church, civic, professional, and business leaders of Central Brooklyn last Tuesday that there was urgent need of financial support for the member colleges of the United College Fund.

Richard A. Brennan, president of Brevoort Savings and treasurer of the local fund group reported that approximately $10,000 has already been raised.

W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the UNCF national committee, who accompanied President Dent, also spoke. Le Vern Hutcherson, star of "Porgy and Bess," suggested a Night of Stars for the benefit of the fund. Joe Black of the Dodgers, arrived too late to be presented to the gathering.

4 Negro Colleges Here Will Join Scholarship Plan

Four Atlanta colleges will participate in the United Negro College Fund program of 1953-54 which provides for more than $100,000 in scholarship awards on the basis of competitive examinations.

The Atlanta colleges are Spelman, Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown.

Examinations will be given between March 1 and March 15 in 100 high schools in 27 states. They will be scored by the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N.J., and the results forwarded to colleges of the student's preference.

It you figure the average weight of the college presidents shown in this picture is 150 pounds, there are 3,900 pounds or nearly two tons of educational brains represented here. The photo was taken recently when these United College Fund presidents assembled in San Francisco. Left to right seated front row:

W. J. Trent, Sr., Livingston, College; J. S. Scott, Wiley College; D. R. Glass, Texas College; Florence M. Read, Spelman College; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; H. L. Trigg, St. Augustine's College; W. R. Strassner, Shaw University; M. S. Savage, Huston - Tillotson College.

Middle: J. H. Lewis, Morris Brown College; H. C. Warren, Tougaloo College; J. W. Colston, Knoxville College; A. D. Gray, Talladega College; C. S. Johnson, Fisk University; A. Moron, Hampton Institute; D. D. Jones, Bennett College; J. P. Brawley, Clark College.

Back Row: A. W. Dent, Dillard University; J. A. Bacoats, Benedict College; H. M. Bond, Lincoln University; H. F. Price, LeMoyne College; H. Liston, Johnson C. Smith University; M. L. Harris, Philander Smith; Richard U. Moore, Bethune-Cookman College; W. J. Trent, Jr., director, United Negro College Fund.

College Fund Choir Series Is Announced

NEW YORK — The weekly series by outstanding college choirs, presented by the American Broadcasting Company, in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will feature the choral groups of Lane College and Dillard University for the last two weeks in February, and Livingstone and Benedict Colleges for the first two weeks in March, it was announced to day by W. J Trent, Jr., executive director, at the College Fund Headquarters.

The schedule of the ABC broadcasts, which eminate from New York each Sunday over Station WJZ, 10:30-11:00 a. m., and are heard over 170 stations in the United States and Canada, is as follows: Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., February 15; Dillard University, New Orleans, La . February 22; Livstone College, Salisbury, N. C , on March 1; and Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., March 8

These choral programs were initiated by the American Broadcasting Company in April 1950, and have served to acquaint a large American public with the important work being done by the private colleges and universities by the United Negro College Fund

Hampton Institute Host To Annual UNCF Meeting

HAMPTON, Va.—The annual meeting of the National Federation of General Associations of colleges participating in the United college Fund will be held at Hampton Institute, Feb. 13 and 14. Delegates of 32 colleges throughout the nation will gather at the college to consider the techniques of fund - raising and alumni organizing.

Friday's session will feature three addresses. In the morning, James E. Stamps, founding president of the National Council of United College Fund Alumni and a Hampton Institute graduate, will speak.

Dr. Connie Yerwood Odom, president, National Council of UNCF Alumni and of Samuel Huston College Alumni Association (Austin, Texas) will give the president's report at the afternoon session and Randall Tyus, UNCF field director, will review the history of the National Council of UNCF Alumni.

Friday night's session to be held in Ogden Hall will include the report made by William J. Trent, Jr., executive UNCF director, and an address by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University.

Saturday morning at Clarke Hall a panel discussion on "Techniques for Organizing Inter-Alumni Chapters" will be held with Maryland D. Kemp, Washington, D.C.; Atty. H. E. Hill, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Beverly Carter, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Brown of Richmond, Va.; and Moses Belton, Charlotte, N.C.. on the panel.

"How to get Greater Alumni Participation in UNCF" will be the topic of a panel discussion with the following members: Mrs. Berncie S. Moore, Philander Smith; Rev. William Poe, president, Livingstone (Salisbury, N.C.) Alumni Association; J. Henry Smith, executive secretary, Tuskegee (Ala.) Alumni Association; and Dr. Charles Copher, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta.

Afternoon Session

The delegates will gather for an afternoon session with "Organizing and Securing Campaign Workers" the theme of a panel discussion. Members of the group will be W. Barton Beatty

day conference programs in clude Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, first vice - president, National Council of UNCF Alumni; Miss Gertrude L. Perry, president, National Hampton Alumni Association; President Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton Institute; Leon J. Belton, director of Publications, Johnson C. Smith Williams, third vice-president, National Council of UNCF Alumni; Miss Nancy L. Pinkney, Bennett College; Beverly Carter, alumni secretary, Lincoln University (Pa.); and Dr. Charles W. Greene, president, Morehouse Alumni Association and Mrs. J. D. Murphy, president Atlanta University Alumni Association and secretary, National Council of UNCF Alumni.

Others to appear on the two-

George L. Hightower, former president, National Council of UNCF Alumni.

'Fortune' Publisher Heads UNCF

NEW YORK — C. D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune Magazine will serve for the second successive year as national chairman of the 1953 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced at Fund headquarters. Frank M. Totton, vice-president of the Chase National Bank will assist Mr. Jackson in his chairmanship duties, and will head the national executive committee of the campaign.

In accepting the Fund's 1953 National Chairmanship, Mr. Jackson said:

"Partly because I know from personal experience what good work is done by the United Negro College Fund, and partly because of my work in Psychological Warfare and seeing how the Communists use the Negro situation in America for their own ends, I believe more strongly than ever in what the UNCF seeks to accomplish, because it brings greater economic opportunities."

As National Chairman, Jackson, with the assistance of Mr. Totton, will head the Fund's tenth annual campaign which will seek to raise funds to help meet the operating budgets of 31 private, accredited colleges and universities, most of which are located in the Southern states.

Recently appointed to the President's Committee on International Information Activities, Mr. Jackson is a former president of the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., which operates Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia. During World War II, Jackson was Deputy Chief of Psychological Warfare at SHAEF.

Totton has been closely associated with the Fund since 1945 when he joined the UNCF National Council of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman.

Clark Benefitted By College Fund

ATLANTA—The annual Clark College United College Fund drive got under way recently when President James P. Brawley enumerated the benefits that the College has received from the drive.

Dr. Brawley pointed out that, in the nine-year existence of the fund, Clark has received more than $182,000 and that much of this amount has been beneficial in the building of the new home economics practice house which is to get under way soon.

Goal Set At $2,500

The college goal for this year has been set at 2,500. Last year more than $2,700 was raised by the faculty and students — exceeding the established goal of $2,500.

Steering the drive are Dr. W. H. Hale, general chairman; Wiley S. Bolton, co-chairman, Edward J. Brantley, J. J. Green and S. V. Jeter; and Mrs. Sarah Cureton of the faculty. Wallace Hartsfield, Norman Johnson, Roscoe Matchett, Edwin Pratt, Betty Snype and Hope Vick constitute the central student committee.

Fortune Publisher To Head Negro College Fund

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Fisk, Clark, 'Skegee, K. C. Choirs on Air

NEW YORK—The weekly series of programs of outstanding college choirs presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will feature the choral groups of Clark College and Knoxville College for the last two weeks in March, and Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute for the first two weeks in April.

The schedule of the ABC broadcasts, which emanate from New York each Sunday over Station WABC, formerly WJZ, 10:30-11 A. M., and are heard over 170 stations in the United States and Canada, is as follows: Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., March 22; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., March 29; Fisk University, April 5, and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., April 12.

NEGRO COLLEGE DRIVE SET

Appeal for $1,500,000 Will Be Started April 13

The tenth annual appeal of the United Negro College Fund will be opened here on April 13 with a meeting at 4 P. M., at the Plaza Hotel, Frank M. Totton, vice president of the Chase National Bank and chairman of the fund's national executive committee, announced yesterday.

This year's goal of $1,500,000 represents 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of thirty-one private, accredited colleges and university participating in the fund's program. The campaign will be carried on in sixty-five cities throughout the country as well as in communities where the member colleges are located.

Attorney Brenner Chairman For 1953 United Negro College Fund Campaign

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Attorney Mortimer Brenner, prominent Brooklynite, has accepted the Brooklyn General Chairmanship in the 1953 United Negro College Fund campaign, it was announced at Fund headquarters. Mr. Brenner's co-chairmen are Robert T. Freeman, Jr. and J. Hugh Watkins, both of whom graduated from UNCF member colleges and are outstanding Brooklyn community leaders.

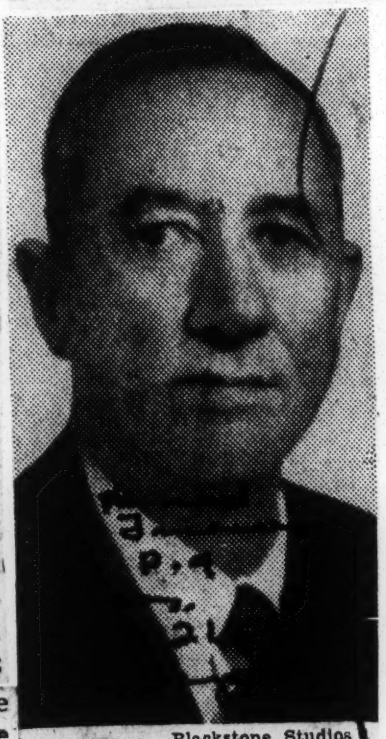
During a recent meeting to map preliminary plans for this year's campaign, the three men expressed confidence that the 1953 appeal, which opens early in April, will top last year's highly successful campaign, the first organized UNCF borough-wide solicitation for funds.

A member of the legal firm of Lehman, Goldmark and Rorlich, Mr. Brenner is identified with a number of Brooklyn activities. He is chairman of the Kings County Council of the State Commission Against Discrimination and of the Brooklyn Human Relations Council; member of the Grievance Committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and president of Congregation Beth-Elohim. He was formerly president of the Brooklyn Council of Social Planning and the Brooklyn Jewish Family Society, and has also served as vice president of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council Board.

Mr. Freeman, a graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, is vice president-actuary of the United Mutual Life Insurance Company, president of the Lincoln Univ. Club of Brooklyn-Long Island, and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Mr. Watkins, an inspector with the New York City Division of Housing and Buildings, is president of the Comus Club. A graduate of Hampton Institute in Virginia, he is active with the NAACP and several other local groups. Recently, in a borough-wide poll, he ranked among the six Brooklynites considered most outstanding in community achievement.

The United Negro College Fund annually conducts a nation-wide appeal to help meet the operating budgets of 31 private, accredited colleges and universities participating in the Fund's program.



Blackstone Studios

Lindsley F. Kimball

Heads Negro College Drive

Appointment of Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, as national chairman of the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 capital funds campaign was announced yesterday by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the fund.

Mr. Kimball will direct the public phase of the national building funds campaign which was initiated in 1951 by a $5,000,000 gift from John D. Rockefeller jr. Contributions to date total $12,500,000 in special gifts from individuals, philanthropic foundations and corporations.

MOTHERS OF UNCF COLLEGE students were honored recently at a reception given by the UNCF Brooklyn committee at the Brooklyn Central YWCA last week. Model Dorothea Towles pins corsage on Mrs. Ruby Dungee who has a son at Hampton Institute. Others shown include Mmes. Lena Weeks, Mattie Hedgepath, Louise Graves, Maude Johnson, Anna Harleston, Susan Williams, Anna Coleman, Fannie Carrington, Marjorie Adams, Charles Turner, Perry Botts and Annie Thompson.

UNCF Grants Le Moyne $77,040.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS)

LeMoyne College received $77,040 this week from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges. Announcement was made by Hollis F Price, president of LeMoyne College, who stated that today's grant brought the total received by his college to $241,392 since the inception of the Fund's National Mobilization program two years ago.

President Price said that the grant his college had received was being spent to make major improvements in laboratory facilities, and for the purchase of additional land A substantial part of the money will be used to supplement the $100,000 raised in Memphis in 1949 for the construction of a Health and Recreation Building.

Stressing the work that LeMoyne College has done over the years, Mrs. Margaret Bush, registrar said the college serves the Tri-States namely, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee with one of two students from North Carolina and Florida. In the past five years the college has graduated more than 300 students who are serving today in every part of the United States and some in foreign countries as teachers, social service workers or governmental service.

President Price, said also that the Fund's National Mobilization Program is headed by Dr. F. D Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven man board including such well-known businessmen and industrial ists as Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Devereux C. Joseph, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Robert E. Wilson, and Robert W. Woodruff.

Dr. Price said some of the grant would also be used to raze seven houses on property bought on the corner of Saxon and Neptune, adjacent to the field.

'Look' Honors Dr. Patterson

NEW YORK — Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute, is honored on the "Look Applauds" page in the issue of Look magazine released this week.

Dr. Patterson gets Look's plaudits for his work in behalf of Negro education at Tuskegee and as the founder of the United Negro College Fund.

$3,000,000 to Negro College Fund Schools

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — A sum of $3000,000 in additional grants was distributed last week to the 31 private, accredited colleges and universities participating in the United Negro College fund's $25,000,000 building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges. Today's distribution was the third since July, 1952, and brings the total to $9,400,000 so allotted in capital funds to the member colleges.

The fund's National Mobilization program, a five-year capital funds campaign to help the member colleges meet their capital building needs, recently reached the appeal's half-way mark of $12,500,000 in corporation and foundation gifts.

Today's distribution was announced at UNCF headquarters, New York by W. J. Trent, Jr., the organization's executive director, who said that funds allotted so far in the program have been distributed on an equitable basis approved by the presidents of all member colleges.

The fund's National Mobilization program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College fund, and a seven-man board which includes such well-known business men and industrialists as Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.; Devereux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

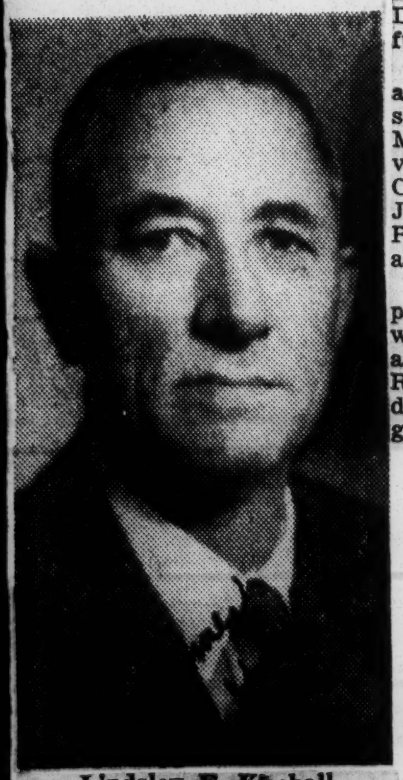
PORGY'S CONTRIBUTE—United Negro College Fund's Executive Director, W. J. Trent Jr. receives $510 check from (left to right) Irving Barnes, LeVern Hutcherson and Leslie Scott, the three "Porgy's" in the current New York production of "Porgy and Bess."

The money represents the winnings of the Porgy's" who successfully competed against other teams on four consecutive "Sense and Nonsense" TV programs. It was donated to the UNCF, now in its tenth annual campaign, to help meet the 1953 goal of $1,500,000.

Presents $3200 Check For UNCF

Dr. George Talbert, treasurer of the UNCF Ball Committee, is shown above (right) presenting a check for $3200.00 to Dr. Leonard L. Burns, president of the Inter-Alumni Council of UNCF. This amount was raised at the recent UNCF Benefit Ball sponsored by the Bon Temps, Beau Brummels, Famous G's, Original Illinois and Young Men Twenties Social Clubs. It marked the first time that such an affair was held at the Municipal Auditorium by and for Negroes. Dr. Burns states that it is not too late to mail your UNCF donations. Mail checks or money orders to P. O. Box 2350, New Orleans 16, La.—(Nolan Marshall Photo.)

Named Chairman of Drive For Negro Colleges' Fund



Lindsley F. Kimball

The United Negro College Fund has named Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, to be national chairman of its campaign for $25,000,000, it was announced yesterday by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the fund.

Mr. Kimball was appointed at a regular meeting of the fund's seven-man board of directors. Members of the board are Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

Mr. Kimball will direct the public phase of the campaign, which was initiated in 1951 by a $5,000,000 gift from John D. Rockefeller Jr. Contributions to date total $12,500,000 in special gifts from individuals.

Presidents Of 31 Colleges Hold Meeting In Chicago

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Chicago threw open its arm last week and welcomed the presidents of the 31 private colleges who belong to the United Negro College Fund.

The group, here for its fourth annual convention, October 4-7 held its meetings and convocation at the Sheraton hotel.

Industrialists crowded the convocation, the first UNCF meeting in Chicago on Monday. On Sunday, the presidents spoke in churches throughout the city.

DR. MAYS

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, was the featured speaker at the University of Chicago Chapel. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, First Baptist Church in Oak Park, a wealthy surburb. Other presidents were scattered about among prominent congregations both white and colored.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, were the principal speakers at the convocation which was presided over by Herman Dunlap Smith, prominent insurance executive in the Middle West.

The UNCF Board of which Thos. A. Morgan of New York is president, and national and local, including William P. Trent Jr., director, officers from various states attended. President of the UNCF and former head of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Patterson, enroute to Nigeria, West Africa where he will be one of a team conducting economic and educational studies for the World Bank, has announced his retirement as presidency of the College Funds. His successor is expected to be elected at this meeting.

Formed 11 years ago the UNCF has thus far collected more than $10,000,000 which has gone to support the current work of the colleges. It is at present engaged in additionl to the current support of budgets, in raising $25,000,000 for building and permanent improvements. Some $12,500,000 of this sum has already been raised.

One of the important events in connection with the stay of the presidents was an alumni reception and banquet, held in their honor by the Chicago Inter-alumni Council at the Parkway Ballroom. Each of the member colleges with a local alumni association had a special table with the president of the school seated among its alumni.

Among the presidents attending were Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University J. A. Bacoats, Benedict College; David D. Jones, Bennett College; Richard V. Moore, Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College; John H. Lewis, Morris Brown; E. C. Peters, Paine College; M. Lafayette Harris, Philander Smith College; Harold L. Trigg, St. Augustine's College, W. R. Strassner, Shaw University; Albert E. Manley, Spelman College; A. D. Gray, Talladega College; D. R. Glass, Texas College; C. A. Kirkendoll, Lane College; Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne College; Horace M. Bond, Lincoln University; W. J. Trent, Jr., Livingston College; Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College; John H. Lewis, Morris Brown; E. C. Peters, Paine College; M. Lafayette Harris, Philander Smith College; James A. Colston, Knoxville

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND executive director W. J. Trent, jr., receives $510 check from Vivian Farrar and Bob Kennedy, MC's on TV's "Sense and Nonsense" program in New York. Money represents winnings of the three "Porgy's" (background — left to right) Irving Barnes. LeVern Hutcherson and Leslie Scott after successfully competing with opposing teams on four consecutive programs. Funds will bolster UNCF's 10th annual campaign.

The United Negro College Fund, An Investment In Democracy

From The Sun-Reporter
San Francisco, California

President Eisenhower delivered the main address at the opening of the United Negro College Fund last Tuesday at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., at a luncheon honoring the General Education Board. The sponsors were board members of UNCF's capital funds, which include John D. Rockefeller Jr., Harvey S. Firestone Jr., and Alfred P. Sloan Jr.

The Editor of The Atlantic Monthly, Edward A. Weeks, presided over the attendance of 350 prominent educators, business and civic leaders and government officials, which included several members of the President's cabinet.

Ten years ago, the future of private Negro colleges instituted and maintained throughout nearly 100 years of unmitigated toil, was bleak indeed. Costs of operation had soared well beyond their modest means. Traditional income from gifts had fallen off. Endowment returns were dwindling. Few of their students could pay higher tuition fees.

It was then that 31 private Negro schools and colleges joined forces in the United Negro College Fund, to save these institutions. Since 1944 Americans have responded warmly to the Fund's yearly appeals. Their investment has paid rich dividends, for in ten years the United Negro Colleges have graduated more than 38,000 well-trained men and women who are serving today in every part of the United States. They include teachers and nurses, social skilled technicians in industry and agriculture.

The impressive gathering in the Nation's capital leaves no doubt that the leaders of America, including the President, fully recognize and accept their democratic responsibility in the field of Negro education. The United Negro Colleges have spelled out a new American idea—**the educational community chest.**

The Negro public especially should be interested in contributing to the United Negro College Fund, a new kind of cooperative enterprise which means the carrying on of sound educational programs in 31 private Negro colleges. At present, more than 23,000 students are sharing in the benefits of this continued support, which has helped to provide more scholarship aid, more books for libraries, better teaching and laboratory equipment, student health programs and enlarged teaching staffs.

Hits Bias At College Fund Meet

Lauds Campaign To Raise Money For Colleges

WASHINGTON (INS) — President Eisenhower said Tuesday that Americans are being less than first-class citizens when they permit minority groups to be treated as "second-class citizens."

The Chief Executive made the statement in a brief luncheon address before the United Negro College Fund.

He praised the [illegible] fund-raising group for doing something about combating discrimination

without "waiting for some kind of law."

The luncheon formally launched the public phase of a five-year campaign to raise 25 million dollars for Negro colleges.

Mr. Eisenhower declared that all of those attending the meeting demonstrated their support for several things in which he himself strongly believes.

He said these include the constitutional principle that all men are created equal and his own oft-voiced declaration that there are no second-class citizens in America.

The President related an incident which occurred while he was inspecting a Marine honor guard at Annapolis, Md., Sunday.

He said he noticed that one of several Negroes in the guard wore the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer.

Mr. Eisenhower said he called this to the attention of the unit's commanding officer and recalled the argument that white troops would not willingly serve under a Negro superior.

The President said the commanding officer told him that the Negro had been promoted by a special arrangement despite the fact that he was unable to pass the necessary examination, because of his outstanding qualities of leadership.

The President commended the fund-raisers for helping to assure that Negro youths will be able to obtain the education which will guarantee them equality of opportunity with other Americans.

He also lauded the Rockefeller family, which has been active in supporting the fund. John D. Rockefeller III accepted a special citation from the group at the luncheon.

add: the story

The General Education board was cited at the luncheon for its contribution to education in the United States and for its support of higher education for colored people.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the General Education board, was unable to come to Washington for the luncheon, and his son, John D. Rockefeller, III, received the citation as President Eisenhower looked on.

The citation was presented by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute and of the United Negro College fund. The citation follows:

"To the General Education board whose contribution to education in the United States, without distinction of race or creed, has so successfully accomplished the far-seeing purpose of its fund, and whose wise guidance through half a century has encouraged individual initiative and acceptance of responsibility and whose constructive support has so significantly advanced higher education for Negroes and insured further progress by helping to make possible the United Negro College fund, this expression of abiding gratitude is presented in behalf of those whose lives they have helped to enrich...the graduates, the students, the faculties and the presidents of the fund's member institutions.

"(Signed) F. D. Patterson, president, United Negro College fund".

Edward A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, presided at the luncheon. In starting the program about 10 minutes before the arrival of President Eisenhower, Mr. Weeks told the luncheon guests, many of whom are distinguished in various fields of endeavor, that the development of the colored colleges was "one of the finest examples of team play the country has ever seen."

In financing the colored private colleges through the United Negro College fund, he said, "we are acting in our own self-interest, we are acting in the nation's interest because we know we are building a stronger America.

Before Mr. Eisenhower spoke, the Hampton institute choir, under the direction of Henry N. Switten, sang a spiritual and a folk song.

After Dr. Patterson presented the citation to Mr. Rockefeller, President Eisenhower posed for photographers with Dr. Patterson and Mr Rockefeller. Mr. Eisenhower spoke extemperaneously. The stenographic transcript of his remarks follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Patterson, Mr. Rockefeller, distinguished guests, and friends:

"From time to time I find that it is one of my pleasant duties to meet with groups who are convening here in the National Capital for some public-spirited service. It has been my privilege to extend to them a welcome on the part of the administration and the national government. In none of these cases have I felt greater satisfaction than I do this afternoon.

"By his or her presence here—each person attending this meeting shows their support for several things in which I passionately believe. One of them is support for the Constitution of the United States which, written in the recognition that all people are the children of God, made no distinction among them by reason of inconsequential factors over which they themselves had no control.

"I believe those of us who preach so loudly about constitutional government advance our cause as we meticulously observe that particular factor or foundation of that great document.

"Another thing I have preached, as have many others, is against the theory that there can be any second-class citizen. I believe as long as we allow conditions to exist that make for second-class citizens, we are making of ourselves less than first-class citizens.

"In other words, I believe the only way to protect my own rights is to protect the rights of other.

"Everything that the constitution accords to me, I must defend for others—or else finally there will be nobody left to defend me.

"And now I want to tell you a little bit of a story which just happened the day before yesterday. I was down at Annapolis, and I inspected a marine guard. As I went around, I noticed there were several Negroes occupying different positions in this guard. One of them had on the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer.

"I talked with the commanding officer of this group. I said, now here occurs one of those things that was always advanced as an argument—when we were working for the cause of eliminating segregation in the armed services.

"It was said that white men would not willingly serve under a Negro superior. And here I noticed that it was evidently not true.

"The officer smiled, and he said I must tell you that this man, when it came to the making of non-commissioned officers, could not pass the rigid mental examination we gave. But his personality was so fine, his qualities of leadership so evident, his character and reputation in the company so great that we had to make special arrangements so that it was unnecessary for him to pass completely the mental examination.

"As I see it, you people today who are supporting the Negro College fund, are not only supporting the idea that men are equal, but you are making it unnecessary for a man to appear in a competitive place in our country, or to be in governmental service or anywhere else, and have less opportunity than has his brothers for the mental training that would have given him exactly the same opportunities in that company as any other. It spoke to me very eloquently of this lad's very exceptional qualifications.

"And so, really, I came only to say I am delighted you are here. I applaud the work you are doing, and particularly to join with you in bringing my own very deep sense of obligation to the Rockefeller family—a family that has seen this type of need, and has done something within the terms of private enterprise, private initiative, and co-operative, spontaneous co-operation, and did not wait on some kind of law to get a thing done that they saw needed to be done.

"Now that the moment for saying this is going to be only a brief word, is too late for saying it—I will say it: Thank you for the privilege of allowing me to come here, Mr. Chairman and Dr. Patterson. My very best wishes go out to all of you in this great work, and success to you."

Mr. Eisenhower left immediately after he had spoken.

Seated at the speakers table at the luncheon were James P. Brawley, president, Clark college, Atlanta; Lindsley F. Kimball, New York City; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, Washington; P. B. Young, Sr., publisher, the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Ohio; Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago; Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh; Robert W. Woodruff, Atlanta; Frederick D. Patterson, President Eisenhower, Edward A. Weeks Jr., John D. Rockefeller, III, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., New York City; Devereux C. Josephs, New York City; Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse college; C. D. Jackson, special assistant to President Eisenhower; Miss Dorothy Maynor, Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the United Negro College fund; William J. Trent, Jr., the fund's executive director; George H. Burchum, treasurer and Arthur B. Brenner.

Other luncheon guests included members of the cabinet and of the Senate and House of Representatives, bankers, industrialists and educators.

Xavier, Dillard Receive Grants From UNCF

New Orleans, La.

Xavier and Dillard universities of New Orleans of which Mother M. Agatha and Albert W. Dent are presidents, respectively, received a total contribution of $212,850 from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign fund known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

Xavier University received $117,450, thus making a two-year total of $368,010 and Dillard $95,400 for a total of $298,920.

Mother Agatha said that the three grants received by Xavier will enable the institution to begin plans for the erection of a new dormitory for male students. Whereas President Dent explained that the money received by Dillard was to be spent for the completion of Edgar B. Stern Hall, a new science building, and other badly needed renovations.

The Fund's National Mobilization Program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund and a seven-man board of businessmen and industrialists.

6 Negro Colleges Get $570,000

Six Atlanta colleges received grants totaling $570,000 under the United Negro College Fund's third distribution of its capital funds program, it was announced Sunday.

The grants were the third received by the Atlanta institutions from the building campaign of National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

So far the local colleges have as follows:

Atlanta University, $388,408; Clark College, $264,798; Gammon Theological Seminary, $229,266; Morehouse College, $281,718; Morris Brown, $295,818, and Spelman College, $372,872.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, said the six Atlanta institutions will receive total grants of $3,000,000 when the $25,000,000 national goal is achieved.

Hampton Given College Funds

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute received $206,070 on June 30 from the United college fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign known as the national mobilization of resources.

President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton Institute stated that the grant brought the total received by the college to $645,686 since the inception of the program two years ago.

The national mobilization program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the college fund, and a seven-man board

Pres. Eisenhower To Speak At Negro College Fund Meet

President Eisenhower will deliver the main address at the United Negro College Fund 10th anniv. luncheon, May 19 at the Natl. Press Club.

Board members and over 350 leaders of the nation will attend, among whom will be Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred Sloan, Jr.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE STARTS

The United Negro College fund has opened its 10th annual campaign in Chicago, Hermon Dunlap Smith, insurance executive and area fund chairman, said yesterday. The Chicago goal is $125,000 in a national drive for $1,500,000.

The fund helps to support 31 private colleges and universities for Negroes, and is known as the nation's "first educational community chest," Smith said. So far it has allocated almost 12 million dollars to the schools.

Campaign Ends June 15

Individuals and corporations are being solicited in the campaign, which is to run until June 15. In addition, 370 philanthropic foundations will be asked to continue their support of the fund, founded in 1943 by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Co-chairman with Smith for the Chicago area this year is Vernon S. Gordon, 366 E. 47th st., a real estate dealer. Edward E. Brown, First National bank board chairman, is treasurer. Added to the local steering committee this year are Sam Laud, General American Transportation company president, and H. Earle Muzzy, Quaker Oats company vice president.

Jackson, McCloy Active

Rockefeller still is head of the fund's national council. Charles D. Jackson, magazine publisher and White House aid, is national chairman. John J. McCloy, former American official in Germany, is national treasurer.

Other steering committee members are Laird Bell, Bertram J. Cahn, Truman K. Gibson, Porter M. Jarvis, Fowler McCormick, James F. Oates Jr., Edward L. Ryerson, Frederick W. Specht, Dr. Robert E. Wilson, and John H. Johnson.

IKE FOR UNCF — President Eisenhower is shown as he addressed a Washington luncheon of the United Negro College Fund last week as the organization launched its 25-year, $25,000,000 fund-raising campaign. Ike told the gathering that Americans are being "less than first class citizens when they permit minority groups to be treated as second class citizens." He praised the UNCF for combatting racial discrimination "without waiting for some kind of law." (Newspress Photo.)

For A Good Educational Cause

The United Negro Colleges are a group of the nation's leading private Negro institutions of higher learning banded together to appeal for financial aid in a sort of educational community chest. In the 10 years of the group's existence, these colleges have graduated more than 38,000 well-trained men and women, serving now in every part of the country as teachers, nurses, doctors, lawyers, ministers, social service workers and skilled technicians in industry and agriculture. At present they are training 23,000 students who benefit from aid through more scholarship assistance, more books, enlarged teaching staffs and better teaching and laboratory equipment.

Two Alabama institutions are members of the group—Tuskegee Institute and Talladega College. These and other member colleges are about 90 per cent self-sufficient, due to careful and economical administration. But help is required in obtaining the remaining 10 per cent of their combined educational budgets. This year the appeal goal is $1,500,000 nationally. Here in Birmingham it is hoped that $25,000 can be raised. Success will be regarded as a testimonial to Dr. F. D. Patterson, who recently resigned as president of Tuskegee Institute and who has been a leader in this united fund movement.

This appeal is for a worthy cause and is deserving of the support of the entire community.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND is boosted as Archibald Glover (second from right) president of Brooklyn Catholic Interracial Council, presents check for $500 to Brevoort Savings Bank President, Richard Brennan, treasurer of the UNCF Brooklyn committee. Rev. Archibald V. McLees of Holy Rosary R. C. church, and Brooklyn UNCF Committee Chairman Mortimer Brenner (right) look on approvingly.

United Negro Fund Members Get More Cash for Operations

NEW YORK—A sum of $3,000,000 in additional grants was distributed last week to the thirty-one private, accredited colleges and universities participating in the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

Last week's distribution was the third since July, 1952, and brings the total to $9,400,000 so alloted in capital funds to the member colleges.

The fund's national mobilization program, a five-year capital funds campaign to help the member colleges meet their capital building needs, recently reached the appeal's half-way mark of $12,500,000 in corporation and foundation gifts.

THE DISTRIBUTION was announced at UNCF headquarters, 22 E. Fifty-fourth Street, New York City, by W. J. Trent Jr., the organization's executive director, who said that funds allotted so far in the program have been distributed on an equitable basis approved by the presidents of all the member colleges.

Mr. Trent explained that reports from the college presidents showed that most of the funds received in the first two distributions in July, 1952, and February, 1953, have been used to begin construction of new buildings where needed or to make extensive renovations to old buildings long in need of repair.

Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla., used its first grant to renovate Cookman Hall, a dormitory for men, and to begin construction of a new physical education building.

* * *

THE FIRST allotment made to Dillard University in New Orleans, La., supplemented other funds toward completing and equipping a new science building.

Dillard was also enabled to improve its heating plant and complete paving of its campus roadway system.

Funds made available to Knoxville College in Knoxville, Tenn., made it possible for that institution to erect a new, modern building to house its music and art departments.

With its share of the money allotted, Benedict College in Columbia, S. C., has begun a new dining hall and dormitory.

Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Ark., used its funds to complete a new science hall in which classes were first held in December, 1952.

Mr. Trent went on to explain that one of the primary needs of many of the member colleges has been to improve or replace outmoded, sub-standard heating and power plants.

Aside from the drain on the college budgets, the old heating systems have been extremely hazardous to the health and welfare of the students and faculty.

In its report to the fund, Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, S. C., stated that early distribution of funds made it possible for that institution to replace its old power plants erected in 1895, and to eliminate thirteen decentralized heating units.

Similarly, Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C., announces it has been able to make extensive renovations to its heating plant.

* * *

THE REPORT from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama shows that that college has invested its share of distributed funds until the institution obtains the full $1,500,000 required to build a new power and heating plant to replace the present fifty-year-old, outmoded system.

Mr. Trent continued by saying that other member institutions have either started or completed preliminary plans for construction of new buildings. In some cases, he said, plans and specifications were developed immediately after receipt of mobilization program funds, and in others, construction was actually begun.

Two of the colleges, Atlanta University in Georgia and LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., have invested their portion of distributed funds until such time as additional funds may be raised to meet their total building needs.

* * *

ON THE other hand, funds alloted to Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and Xavier University in New Orleans, La., are being used to build new dormitories for men.

Mr. Trent went on to say that allotments made to all the member institutions have been used to make major repairs to campus buildings and to purchase badly needed equipment for their educational programs.

Fisk University Gets $127,110 Grant From UNCF

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University recently received $127,110,-00 from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000.00 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The announcement was made by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk who stated that today's grant brought the total received by Fisk to $398,278.00 since the inception of the Fund's National Mobilization program two years ago.

President Johnson said that the three grants made to Fisk since July, 1952, will enable Fisk to proceed immediately with two buildings now in the planning stage, Scribner Hall, a dormitory for women and Park Hall, to house the social sciences and education departments.

Stressing the work that Fisk University has done over the years, Dr. Johnson said that the university has grown until it is now serving students from thirty-four states and fourteen foreign countries. In the past ten years the university has graduated 1673 students who are serving today in every part of the United States and in many foreign countries as teachers and nurses, social service workers and doctors, lawyers and ministers.

President Johnson said that the Fund's National Mobilization program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United College Fund, and a seven-man board including such well-known businessmen and idustrialists as Harvey S. Firestone Jr.; Devereux C. Josephs; Richard K. Mellon; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.; Robert E. Wilson, and Robert W. Woodruff.

Hampton Given College Funds

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute received $206,070 on June 30 from the United college fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the national mobilization of resources.

President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton Institute stated that the grant brought the total received by the college to $645,686 since the inception of the program two years ago.

The national mobilization program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the college fund, and a seven-man board.

MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder-President Emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, has been invited by the "American Christian Palestine Committee," through Executive Secretary Karl Baehr, to join it's study group which will visit the countries of Greece, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordon and Israel.

This tour is arranged to study conditions prevalent in these countries in order that a better relationship might be built up between America and these foreign countries.

Dr. Bethune was also invited by the "Carver Garden Club" of Nassau, Bahamas as its guest and advisor in its struggle to gain suffrage for women in that country. This club is only six years old, but, in so short a time, it has undertaken several civic projects with crowning success.

Mrs. Bethune Invited On Study Tour

NEW YORK, 1953 — Walter P Reuther, C. I. O. president and George Meany, A. F. L. president are among a group of new members who have been appointed to the 1953 National Council of the United Negro College Fund. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will again serve as chairman of the National Council, and Mrs. Chauncey E. Waddell will be associate chairman.

Other 1953 National Council members are: J. R. Davis, vice president, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.; David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York City; Arthur C. Kaufman, executive head, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Bradshaw Mintener, general counsel, Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minneapolis; Charles R. Sligh Jr., president, National Association of Manufacturers New York City; John P. Stevens, Jr., president, J. P. Stevens Company New York City.

The Council serves as an advisory board for the United Negro College Fund and helps the Fund to enlist leadership in every part of the country where the UNCF conducts organized campaigns. These annual appeals seek to raise funds to help meet the yearly operating budgets of 31 private accredited colleges and universities located mainly in the South. The Council is composed of prominent business, civic, labor and educational leaders throughout the country.

The Fund lists the following persons as serving on the Council for another year: George A. Beavers, Jr., chairman, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company Los Angeles; Judson Bemis, Jr., general manager, Bemis Brothers Bag Company Minneapolis Minn.; W. Randolph Burgess, vice president, National City Bank of New York New York City; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., president, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company Akron Ohio; Walter D. Fuller president, Curtis Publishing Company, Inc., Philadelphia Pa.; Walter D. Hoving, president Hoving Corporation, New York City; Porter M. Jarvis, executive vice president, Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Mordecai Johnson president, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Devereux C. Josephs president, New York Life Insurance Company New York City; Thomas A. Morgan, Chairman of the Board, United Negro College Fund, New York City; T. S. Peterson president, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; Lessing J. Rosenwald, Jenkintown, Pa.; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. Chairman of the Board General Motors Corporation New York City; F. K Weyerhaeuser, president, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., St. Paul Minn.; J. D. Zellerbach president Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, Cal.

College Choirs On Air In April

NEWPORT NEWS — Four outstanding choral groups will be heard Sundays from 10:30 to 11:00 a.m. over Newport News' WGH the month of April on "Negro College Choirs." The choirs are those of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., and Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.

Leading off the month of Easter Sunday, the Fisk University group will lend their majestic voices to the following selection of holiday works: the spiritual, "He Is King OF Kings;" the Crucifixion spiritual, "Were You There;" "He Is Beauty of The Earth;" "Sanctus," by Bach, and "The Gold and Blue."

NUMBERS TO be presented by the Tuskegee Institute Choir on April 12 consist of: "Sing O'Heavens;" "Deep River;" "Even Me;" "I Know the Lord;" "Build Thee More Stately Mansions;" "Listen To The Lambs;' and "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray."

On April 19 Bishop College will offer: "Onward Ye People," by Sibelius; "Sanctus Et Benedicturs," by Gounod; "Steal Away;" "I'll Never Turn Back No More;" "Since By Man Came Death," by Handel, and "Ezekiel Saw The Wheel."

As the finale for April, Clark College on the 26th will sing: "Now Let Every Tongue Adore Three," by Bach; "Judge Me, O God" by Mendelsohn; "Dere's No Hidin' Place Down Here;" "Hear, O Lord;" "The Kerry Dance;" "The Creation," and "Ride The Chariot."

Private Colleges Study Co-operation Among Members

New York, N. Y.—March 29, 1953 —During a recent Board meeting the presidents of the 31 member colleges participating in the United Negro College Fund authorized the UNCF to conduct a study of possible additional areas of cooperation between the member institutions, looking toward improving the operational efficiency of these institutions while also saving them money. Announcement was made at Fund headquarters by W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF Executive Director.

Mr. Trent pointed out that any steps taken by the member colleges following completion of the study would be carried out on a purely voluntary basis. He added that the study will be conducted by G. L. Washington, a graduate engineer, who has been retained for a year, after which time the presidents will determine whether to develop a special division of the Fund to carry out the study's recommendations.

Mr. Washington attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1929 with a B.S. degree in engineering. His undergraduate training at M.I.T., was financed by the Boston Rotary Club. Remaining at the institute for another year, he graduated in 1930 with a Master's degree. This year of study was made possible through a fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund.

UNCF Sets Goal Of $1,500,000; Drive To Begin April 13

New York, N. Y., March 25, 1953 —A goal of $1,500,000 will be sought by the United Negro College Fund in 1953, in the tenth annual appeal opening in New York on Monday, April 13, with a meeting to be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza at 4 p.m. Announcement was made by Frank M. Totton, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, and Chairman of the Fund's National Executive Committee.

This year's quota represents ten per cent of the combined educational budgets of all private, accredited colleges and universities participating in the Fund's program. These institutions manage to provide the other ninety per cent themselves, through careful economies.

The Fund will conduct organized campaigns in 25 major cities throughout the country as well as in the communities where the member colleges are located.

Mr. Totton also announced that President Dwight D. Eisenhower has endorsed the 1953 campaign in a statement praising the work of the Fund's member colleges. In his letter President Eisenhower said:

"When I was President of Columbia University I wrote a letter stating my conviction that through education . . . broad, human objective education . . . we can achieve the mutual understanding among all nations and races that is the necessary foundation for an enduring peace. That is why I urge support of the United Negro College Fund.

"Through the Fund, many young Americans are given the chance they otherwise might never have had to continue their education . . . to become doctors, teachers, nurses and social workers so desperately needed today.

"The Fund enables thirty-one private colleges and universities to provide more scholarship aid to deserving students, buy books for libraries, pay teaching salaries. We can help these young Americans by giving generously to the United Negro College Fund in our city.

"These are still my views with respect to this excellent organization."

All but one of the Fund's member colleges, Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, are located in the Southern States where 73 per cent of the Negro population resides.

RACIAL BIAS CITED AS DANGER TO U. S.

Symposium at Sarah Lawrence Notes Segregation Here Hurts Nation Abroad

By MILTON BRACKER

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., March 22 —The dangerous effect on United States foreign relations of policies of racial segregation and discrimination at home was cited repeatedly here this afternoon at a symposium at Sarah Lawrence College.

The United Negro College Fund presented in the program, in conjunction with the Westchester clubs of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Connecticut, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Sarah Lawrence, Smith and Wellesley; and the county branch of the American Association of University Women. Three hundred persons attended.

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College, presided. He is a former president of Talladega College, Alabama, which is one of the thirty-one institutions, with a total enrollment of 25,000 students, participating in the fund.

Setting the theme, Dr. Gallagher asserted: "Every time we deny the right to paint, to write, to sing, to enter politics—every time we deny this basic right because of the accident of birth, we impoverish the general welfare; we are all the poorer therefore."

Cites 'Uncommitted' Peoples

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, said the world's population could be roughly broken down into three groups of 800,000,000 each—one largely under Communist control, one loosely united with the democracies, and one without definite allegiance either way.

The speaker pointed out that this last third was "virtually all colored"—including the peoples of India, Burma, Indonesia and Malaya, with their strategic economic resources.

"Whether or not we win the struggle against communism," he continued, "will depend very largely upon how we get along with these people who are up to now relatively uncommitted in the struggle."

Dr. Clement told a perplexed British diplomat in Washington who had acknowledged that distinguished representatives of Commonwealth nations thought "less of the British Empire" because members of the British Embassy could not take them to a specific hotel for dinner, because of segregation policies in the American capital.

"I told him about f.. places I was pretty sure of because I'd been there myself," Dr. Clement added. "Other than that I didn't know."

'My Face Was Red'

Fannie Hurst, underwriting what Mr. Clement had said, told of attending a United Nations meeting in Geneva at which "my face was red" because of the reiterated references to the American race situation that were "flung in my face daily." She said it was to the "eternal glory of the American Negro" that he had such a "low statistic in communism."

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, head of the sociology department of Haverford College, declared that even if the international situation were resolved and war averted, there would still be a race situation in this country.

"Here we have the only mass of colored people in the world—with the possible exception of the Union of South Africa—fighting their own Government for recognition," he said.

Dr. Reid feared that race policies here had "made this country the most reviled country in the world."

William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund, said that Negro colleges might help "serve as a laboratory of understanding of working together and living

Your Opportunity To Help Colleges To Do Their Jobs

WITH THE OPENING this week of the tenth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, it is well to review the truly amazing results of this cooperative enterprise in educational financing. Before the UNCF was organized, the now member colleges were able to raise only $250,000 through their individual fund-raising efforts. The very next year, in their first united campaign, the UNCF raised $765,567 for these same institutions.

In its first nine annual nationwide campaigns, the UNCF raised $10 million for its member institutions. Assuming that the individual efforts each of the same nine years would have averaged the same amount as in 1943, the amount raised without College Fund leadership would have been two and one-quarter million dollars—or about $7,750,000 less.

What has this differential, achieved through the combined fund-raised resources of the UNCF, meant? The consistent and increasing yearly support in many instances has meant the difference between colleges being fully accredited or having only a second-rate academic standing.

It has meant that many more hundreds of qualified students could attend college through scholarship aid, than would have been the case without the additional funds made available to the participating institutions.

It has resulted in more and better teachers, better equipped science laboratories, libraries, and classrooms.

In short, the UNCF is helping these private colleges to provide the best possible educational opportunity today for more than 23,000 young men and women, and it is strengthening these strategic institutions for tomorrow when they will be recognized as excellent colleges and universities for all qualified students, without reference to race or creed.

Over 4,000 hard-headed corporations were contributors last year to the College Fund. In addition, 370 philanthropic foundations gave varying amounts. They have joined with the thousands of individual donors, white and colored, "in the realization that by helping to insure the future of these institutions they are preserving a basic instrument for the strengthening of our free society."

This year the fund seeks to raise $1,500,000. The fund wisely observes that this is "surely a modest price to set upon so rich an American opportunity." Contributions of whatever amount may be given through your state or local UNCF committee, or may be sent to the United Negro College Fund, 22 East 54th street, New York, N. Y., where they will be credited to the city in which you live.

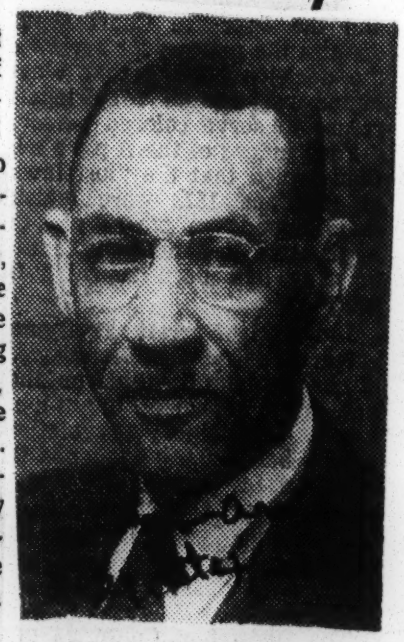
Those who feel they cannot afford to give are reminded that they actually can—for contributions are deductible from trom income taxes. There are few cases so wholly entitled to the fullest possible support.

UNCF Conducting Study Of Members' Efficiency

NEW YORK—During a recent board meeting, the presidents of the 31 member colleges participating in the United College Fund authorized the UNCF to conduct a study of possible additional areas of cooperation between the member institutions, looking toward improving the operational efficiency of these institutions while also saving them money.

The announcement was made at Fund Headquarters by W. J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, who pointed out that any steps taken by the member college following completion of the study would be carried out on a purely voluntary basis.

The study will be conducted by G. L. Washington, a graduate engineer, who has been retained for a year, after which time the presidents will determine whether to develop a special division of the Fund to carry out the study's recommendations.



G. L. WASHINGTON

Negro College Fund Backed

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther has urged CIO unions and councils to contribute to the United Negro College Fund—America's first "educational community chest."

The fund is composed of 31 private accredited Negro colleges, all except one being located in the South. Each year they provide educational opportunities for 22,000 Negro youth, "many of whom would be unable otherwise to receive higher education," Reuther noted.

Urging CIO contributions, Reuther said it was "important that the CIO give encouragement and support" to the current appeal for approximately $1.5 million.

President Lauds Fund For Negro Colleges

WASHINGTON,—(INS) — President Eisenhower said Tuesday that Americans are being less than first-class citizens when they permit minority groups to be treated as "second-class citizens."

The chief executive made the statement in a brief luncheon address before the United Negro College fund.

He praised the work of the fund-raising group for doing something without "waiting for some kind of law."

5 YEAR DRIVE

The luncheon formally launched the public phase of a five-year campaign to raise 25 million dollars for Negro colleges.

Mr. Eisenhower declared that all of those attending the meeting demonstrated their support for several things in which he himself strongly believes.

He said these include the Constitutional principle that all men are created equal and his own oft-voiced declaration that there are no second-class citizens in America.

MARINE STORY

The President related an incident which occurred while he was inspecting a marine honor guard at Annapolis, Md., Sunday.

He said he noticed that one of several Negroes in the guard wore the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer.

Mr. Eisenhower said he called this to the attention of the unit's commanding officer and recalled the argument that white troops would not willingly serve under a Negro superior.

SPECIAL BOOST

The President said the commanding officer told him that the Negro had been promoted by a special arrangement despite the fact that he was unable to pass the necessary examination, because of his outstanding qualities of leadership.

The President commended the fund-raisers for helping to assure that Negro youths will be able to obtain the education which will guarantee them equality of opportunity with other Americans.

He also lauded the Rockefeller family, which has been active in supporting the fund. John D. Rockefeller III accepted a special citation from the group at the luncheon.

IKE SLATED TO ADDRESS UNCF LUNCHEON: A delegation from the United Negro College Fund invites President Eisenhower to address a luncheon which the group will hold May 19 in honor of the Rockefeller family and the General Education Board. The president tentatively accepted the invitation. From left to right are Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder-president of the fund; Rep. Frances P. Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio; Sherman Adams, executive assistant to the president, and Claude A. Barnett. — (ANP Photo)

Ike Raps Bias At College Fund Meet

President Says "There Are No Second-Class Citizens"

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HONOR GUARD

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He said he noted that one of several Negroes in the guard wore the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer.

Honor UNCF 'Mothers At Reception In Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Tribute to Brooklyn and Long Island mothers of students now attending various UNCF member colleges was paid last Monday night by the Brooklyn Committee of the United Negro College Fund at a reception in the Central YWCA.

Honoring the women for their "unselfish efforts, sacrifices and inspiring guidance in helping today's youth toward a richer future" sparked the Committee's for all-out local support of the current UNCF nation-wide drive.

Special floral presentations were made to each of the 15 mothers present whose offspring are among the more than 100 local youth now studying at the private colleges and universities which receive cash aid from the Fund.

Miss Dorothea Fowles, popular radio and stage star, and herself a graduate of Wiley college, a UNCF member, made the presentations.

Entertainment during the evening was provided by other luminaries of the radio and stage including Eubie Blake, Ruth Gibbs Tyler and the winners of the recent Borough CYO Talent Show. Joe Bostic, radio and TV notable, served as master of ceremonies.

Brief talks about the Fund were given by Municipal Court Judge Daniel Gutman, Mrs. Frances H. Kohan, prominent Brooklynite active with the New York City Board of Education Community center, and Mortimer Brenner, general chairman of the Brooklyn committee.

The reception was sponsored by the Women's Division of the Committee, the co-chairman of which are Mrs. Kathryn J. Smith, Mrs. Dorothy Bostic.

The color of an eggshell depends on the breed of hen and does not indicate food value of the egg.

College Fund Choirs Listed For Summer

NEW YORK — The schedule for the weekly series of United Negro College Fund choir broadcasts, presented by the Public Affairs Department of the American Broadcasting Company, was announced today by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the Fund. For the seven week period beginning July 19th the programs will feature the choirs of LeMoyne College, Virginia Union University, Bishop and St. Augustine's Colleges, Xavier University, Livingstone and Benedict College, all UNCF member institutions.

The schedule is as follows: LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, July 19th; Virginia Union Universitl, Richmond, Virginia, July 26th; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, August 2nd; St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina, August 9th; Xavier University, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 16th; Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina, August 23rd; and Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina, August 30th.

The series, which features the choral groups of the 31 private colleges and universities associated in the United Negro College Fund, has been a public service feature of the American Broadcasting Company for the past four years. The programs originate in New York Sundays 10:30 to 11:00 a. m. over station WABC, and are heard on more than 170 stations of the ABC network throughout the United States and Canada. The broadcast have served to acquaint a large American public with the work of the Fund in behalf of greater educational opportunities for Negro youth.

More Workers Wanted For United College Fund

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

A total of $6,557 has been raised in the Atlanta area for the United Negro College Fund, it has been announced by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, campaign chairman for the Atlanta area.

Dr. Mays disclosed that 100 volunteer workers are needed in the campaign as he stressed the importance of reaching the goal of $45,000,000 throughout the nation. Of this amount $24,000,000 must be raised among the Negro communities.

He also pointed out that of the 31 colleges benefiting from the fund, six are in Atlanta. They are Atlanta University, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College and Spelman College.

Dr. Mays, in appealing for support to the drive, said, "If these colleges are to continue their important educational services for so large a segment of the nation's Negro youth, they must have your help in meeting their yearly operating costs."

Dr. Mays was assisted at the meeting by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, and Dr. E. G. Mitchell, vice-president of Morris Brown College. The next meeting will be held at 12:30 p. m. Wednesday.

College Fund Grants Virginia Union $83,190

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia Union University received $83,190 last week from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges. Announcement was made by J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University, who stated that this grant brought the total received by his college to $260,662 since the inception of

New Grants To Provide For Buildings

$9,400,000 Alloted In Capital Funds Since July, 1952

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A sum of $3,000,000 in additional grants was distributed Friday to the 31 private, accredited colleges and universities participating in the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 building campaign known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges. Friday's distribution was the third since July, 1952, and brings the total to $9,400,000 so alloted in capital funds to the member colleges.

The Fund's National Mobilization Program, a five-year capital funds campaign to help the member colleges meet their capital building needs, recently reached the appeal's half-way mark of $12,500,000 in corporation and foundation gifts.

* * *

FRIDAY'S DISTRIBUTION was announced at UNCF headquarters, 22 East 54th street, New York, by W. J. Trent, Jr., the organization's executive director, who said that funds allotted so far in the program have been distributed on an equitable basis approved by the presidents of all of the member colleges. Mr. Trent explained that reports from the college presidents showed that most of the funds received in the first two distributions, in July, 1952, and February, 1953, have been used to begin construction of new buildings where needed or to make extensive renovations to old buildings long in need of repair.

* * *

MR. TRENT WENT on to explain that one of the primary needs of many of the member colleges has been to improve or replace outmoded, substandard heating and power plants. Aside from the drain on the college budgets, the old heating systems have been extremely hazardous to the health and welfare of the students and faculty. He said that allotments made to all the member institutions have been used to make major repairs to campus buildings and to purchase badly needed equipment for their educational programs.

Discussing the colleges themselves, Mr. Trent said that all but one of these colleges - Lincoln University in Pennsylvania - were located in the Southern states where 73 percent of Negroes of college age reside.

* * *

THESE INSTITUTIONS, HE said, have an enrollment of 23,000 students, representing 28 per cent of Negroes enrolled in colleges and universities throughout the country, and 93 per cent of the total enrollment of all Negro four-year, accredited, privately supported colleges in the U. S.

The Fund's National Mobilization Program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man board which includes such well-known business men and industrialists as Harvy S. Firestone, Jr., Devereux C. Josephs; Richard K. Mellon; John D. Rockefeller Jr., Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.; Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

College Fund Distributes $3,000,000 In Grants

NEW YORK (ANP)—$3,000,000 in additional grants were distributed last week to the 31 private, accredited colleges and universities participating in the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

This distribution was the third since July, 1952, and brings the total to $9,400,000 so far allotted in capital funds.

The campaign to help the member colleges meet their capital building needs, recently reached the half-way mark of $12,500,000 in corporation and foundation gifts.

The program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man board which includes Devereaux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Alfred P Sloan, Jr., Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

Shaw University Given $25,000 By College Fund

RALEIGH, N.C.— Saw University received $83,100 on July 1 from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five - year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The announcement was made by Dr. W. R. Strassner, president of the University, who stated that today's grant brougt the total received by his college to $260,380 since the inception of the fund's mobilization program two years ago.

Repairs, Equipment

President Strassner explained that the money his college had received is being spent to make major repairs to buildings badly in need of renovations and for the purchase of equipment.

Stressing the work that Shaw has done over the years, Dr. Strassner said that the college, located in an area serving 1,000,000 colored people, has in the past 10 years graduated 1,436 students who are serving today in every part of the United States.

Tuskegee Receives $180,000 From Fund

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 4 — Tuskegee Institute received $180,000 Wednesday from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The announcement was made by Dr. F. H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute, who stated that today's grant brought the total received by the institute to $564,188 since the inception of the Fund's National Mobilization program two years ago.

President Foster said that the three grants made to Tuskegee Institute since July, 1952, made possible the following improvements:

1. Facilities for Commercial Dietetics training; (2) The first wing of the Enginering Building, and (3) A new dormitory for faculty and staff women.

AID TO NEGRO COLLEGES

$3,000,000 Allotted in Building Program's 3d Distribution

A total of $3,000,000 in additional grants was distributed yesterday to the thirty-one colleges and universities participating in the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 building campaign.

This distribution was the third since last July and brought to $9,400,000 the amount allotted under the program, which is known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The fund's national mobilization program, a five-year project to enable the member institutions meet their capital building needs, recently reached the half-way mark of $12,500,000.

W. J. Trent, Jr., the fund's executive director, said that the funds had been distributed on an equitable basis. The fund's headquarters is at 22 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Mass Giving To Keep College Free

Those who love free education which prepares men and women as leaders for first-class citizens, pioneers in thought, path-makers in new fields of human dignity and spiritual enrichment, should be continuously listed among the willing donors to higher independent education.

Mass giving is a feature of the mass production age in which we live. A united fund drive which benefits a large number of like-purpose institutions is an economical and effective method of raising funds.

This year the United Negro College Fund is celebrating its tenth anniversary. It is the "brain child" of Dr. F. D. Patterson, the retiring president of Tuskegee Institute. Nothing could be more appropriate than for us to make this the greatest year of the campaign as a tribute to the man who fathered the movement. It now includes 31 participating colleges of which Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute of Alabama are members.

In the Birmingham area the fund drive is shooting at $25,000. The local campaign is being directed by Mrs. A. G. Gaston, an outstanding local woman. Supporting her in this work is Mr. Paul L. Ware, a faithful and reliable leader in the cause of education and enlightenment. But these leaders need others to work with them and for the drive. Birmingham has hundreds of graduates and former students from the participating institutions who should be front-line leaders in this worthy endeavor.

What is admirable about the United Negro College Fund is the fact that it is organized in a way to entice donors whether they have attended college or merely visited the street corners. The drive is designed to insure the future of the quality colleges which open their doors to Negro students on the basis of merit, qualifications and character. In doing this the colleges which participate in the UNCF set the pace and magnify the example of the true college in a democracy and enlightened civilization.

The UNCF story is inspiringly told in a brochure in which we call attention to these portions:

"In ten short years, the private Negro Colleges have written a new American success story. Like all others it deals with the dignity of simple beginnings—the honor of work—the power of faith. But it has spelled out a new American idea . . . the educational community chest.

"It is an idea that has given the nation many thousands of able, responsible citizens whose talents and skills might otherwise have been wasted. And it is keeping the doors of opportunity open for thousands more to come.

"For through this new kind of cooperative enterprise, the United Negro Colleges have found the means of carrying on their sound educational programs upon which so many of our Negro youth must depend.

"Ten years ago, the future of the private Negro colleges was bleak indeed. Costs of operation had soared well beyond their modest means. Traditional income from gifts had fallen off. Endowment returns were dwindling. Few of their students could pay higher tuition fees.

"It was then that they joined forces in the United Negro College Fund to save the institutions it had taken nearly one hundred slow years to build.

"From the first, Americans saw in this venture something that was familiar and natural to them . . . the steady spirit of independence. And since 1944 they have responded warmly to the fund's yearly appeals.

"Their investment has paid rich dividends, for in ten years the United Negro Colleges have graduated more than 38,000 well-trained men and women who are serving today in every part of the United States, many as teachers and nurses, social service workers and doctors, lawyers and ministers and as skilled technicians in industry and agriculture.

"At present, more than 23,000 students are sharing in the benefits of this continued support, which has helped to provide more scholarship aid . . . more books for libraries . . . better teaching and laboratory equipment . . . student health programs and enlarged teaching staffs.

"The United Negro Colleges are ninety per cent self sufficient, thanks to careful economical administrations. But, handicapped by necessarily low tuition fees and small endowments, they must ask your help in securing the remaining ten per cent of their combined educational budgets . . . or $1,500,000 in 1953.

"We urge you to join with the thousands of other thoughtful Americans who see in the Fund's program a practical, effective means for bringing about greater community progress and interracial understanding at home, and of strengthening Democracy's influence throughout the world."

An Example For Others

When Omicron Omega Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority voted to contribute $50 to the United Negro College Fund, it set an example that might be followed by other similar organizations, but on a larger scale. Some $25,000 is being sought for the drive this year in the Birmingham area.

However, one might, as a manner of prodding, suggest that this sorority's contribution be placed against what it will spend for its dance the night of May 1 at the Masonic Temple casino. One could see that relationship between the Greek women's outlay for toe action as against cultural enlightenment. One day a college trained group is going to make big news by suspending a dance for one season and turning over to a worthier purpose the money that would have been spent on it.

Quality colleges are in need of more support. Those who have had the good fortune to attend college should be the first to realize this. It would be a noble thing for the college-touched to turn back yearly to higher education an amount equal to or more than that they fun away or frolic off.

But this by no means beclouds the thoughtful contribution made by that fine group of AKA ladies who have responded in a material way to the college fund. It merely points them to a new target and suggests the practice of social sacrifice as a means of bolstering the cause higher level education.

A Word From the Wise

NEGRO educators gathered at the launching of the tenth annual fund drive of the United Negro College Fund in New York's Plaza Hotel last week heard some words of wisdom that both they and Negro students should heed.

The words came from James A. Linen, publisher of Time, one of the corporations contributing to the $1,500,000 fund drive.

He urged his hearers to alter the fact that "the best Negro brains have avoided the lucrative pursuit of the business dollar," preferring professional status, although opportunities are opening in private enterprise.

He added that "American industry is quite aware that the Negro market is a twelve billion-dollar market, bigger than the Canadian market and the total of American exports"—doubtless suggesting that Negro educators were unaware of this fact and its larger significance.

The Courier has been preaching this doctrine for years, and it is good to hear these words of wisdom from an experienced business executive outside our group.

Education and training have progressively to change their objectives in accordance with our developing civilization, but too often social thinking lags behind environmental reality.

Too often our educational statesmen (like many of our admirals and generals) insist on preparing for the **last** war rather than the **next** one.

Among the legion of young colored men and women matriculating in our colleges, there must be thousands who could make a greater contribution to our future in American civilization if they were being trained for business and industry rather than taking the courses they are.

There would seem to be a greater need for sound vocational guidance.

It is indeed paradoxical that in a business civilization so few of our youths are being prepared for careers in industry, commerce and finance.

Ten Years of UNCF

THIS year the United Negro College Fund is celebrating its tenth anniversary, and this is of transcendent importance because its effort was a pioneering one.

This cooperative enterprise of the leading private Negro colleges was the first program of its kind to get adequate voluntary support for these institutions above and beyond what they had been able to obtain by individual effort.

In 1943 these thirty-two Negro colleges were able to raise only $250,000 through group solicitation, but in 1944 the United Negro College Fund raised $765,567 for them.

Up to date the UNCF has raised over $10,000,000 for its member institutions.

Since imitation is said to be the sincerest flattery, it is interesting to note that the success of the UNCF has inspired twenty-four other groups of private colleges to follow its example, all of them white.

Because of the efforts of the United Negro College Fund the member colleges have been able to maintain full accreditation rather than second-rate standing.

Not only has this security of tenure for Negro teachers but graduates could enter the best universities because they were properly prepared; and that they could have the finest obtainable equipment: CLASSROOMS, libraries and laboratories.

Many of us do not realize that these colleges served by the UNCF are training more than 23,000 students who will be the leaders of tomorrow in hundreds of communities, and if it were not for these institutions they would be unable to get an education.

In short, these are not just Negro colleges but colleges of the highest standard, thanks to the United Negro College Fund.

This year the United Negro College Fund has the goal of $1,500,000, and that amount will be raised if all those who say they are interested in furthering Negro education make substantial contributions.

In addition to this sum, however, the UNCF is also trying to get contributions to its five-year plan for raising $25,000,000 for new buildings and improvements on present plants.

In addition to the UNCF fund-raising efforts, it has been able to bring to the attention of the American public the need for greater educational opportunity for Negro youth.

This tenth anniversary year ought to be the most successful of all, and certainly should be if those who are most concerned dig deep into their pockets.

Argument That Does Not Work

On the eve of its 1953 campaign the United Negro College Fund issued its alumni newsletter in which this argument was advanced: "As a graduate or former student of a UNFC college or university you have a special obligation to your Alma Mater which can best be repaid by actively working for the success of the Fund's united effort in its behalf. Whether or not you received direct scholarship aid while in college, you benefited from a 'hidden scholarship'—or that part of the cost of your education borne by the college, not the student. Today, you are one of more than 75,000 living UNCF alumni, probably earning higher than the average income, as a result of your educational opportunity."

This is an argument that simply does not work. If the member colleges had convinced the 75,000 living graduates while they were students or since, that there is any such obligation, a gift of $20 per graduate on the average would raise the whole $1,500,000 which the UNCF seeks for 1953. That so many thousands of college and university graduates act as if they do not believe this argument is at least some indication that there may be something wrong with it. The truth of the matter is that most of the money raised each year by the United Negro College Fund comes from white people and from white corporations, which is some indication that the masses of Negroes and of Negro businesses have been to some extent neglected in the UNCF's appeal.

But, back to the argument that graduates of these colleges owe something that they did not pay when they were in college. If one would listen to the sales talk of the representatives of these colleges who go out to recruit students, one could not miss the impression that the average good student is doing the college a favor by agreeing to register there. In the cases of athletes and good musical talent in more instances than not these colleges offer everything from expenses to cash on the side to get good students, and nothing is ever whispered about any obligation that the college will come along years later to try to collect as something which was due but not paid when the student was in college.

There are many foundations and funds which loan money to students to go to college, to be repaid after graduation, and in these cases notes are taken from the students when the money is loaned. It woud seem that the member institutions of the United Negro College Fund should follow this procedure if they intend to try to collect on so-called unpaid obligations. In that event, the obligation would be made definite and the student would know what he is getting into. The experience of other college loan funds shows that most of these obligations would be honored and paid.

But assuming that there is some validity to this argument that students in these colleges owe something that they do not pay, the objection to it from the point of view of the United Negro College Fund is that it does not work and the graduates of these colleges simply do not believe that they have any such obligation which they have not met. So, these colleges must find another argument or other arguments, and they must find other avenues of so identifying themselves with these "75,000 living UNCF alumni", if they ever have any hope of getting the support from the Negro community which is indispensable to the ultimate survival of these institutions.

Ike Raps Bias At College Fund Meet

President Says "There Are No Second-Class Citizens"

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower said Tuesday that Americans are being less than first-class citizens when they permit minority groups to be treated as "Second-Class Citizens."

The Chief Executive made the statement in a brief luncheon address before the United Negro College Fund.

He praised the work of the fund-raising group for doing something about combating discrimination without "waiting for some kind of law."

FIVE-YEAR CAMPAIGN

The luncheon formally launched the public phase of a five-year campaign to raise 25 million dollars for Negro colleges.

Mr. Eisenhower declared that all of those attending the meeting demonstrated their support for several things in which he himself strongly believes.

He said these include the constitutional principle that all men are created equal and his own oft-voiced declaration that there are no second-class citizens in America.

HONOR GUARD

The President related an incident which occurred while he was inspecting a Marine honor guard at Annapolis, Md., Sunday.

He said he noted that one of several Negroes in the guard wore the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer.

Mr. Eisenhower said he called this to the attention of the unit's commanding officer and recalled the argument that white troops would not willingly serve under a Negro superior.

The President said the commanding officer told him that the Negro had been promoted by a special arrangement despite the fact that he was unable to pass the necessary examination, because of his outstanding qualities of leadership.

The President commended the fund-raisers for helping to assure that Negro youths will be able to obtain the education which will guarantee them equality of opportunity with other Americans.

He also lauded the Rockefeller family, which has been active in supporting the fund. John D Rockefeller III accepted a special citation from the group at the luncheon.

141 1953 UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD $1,000,000

Rockefeller Foundation gives $1 million to Negro college fund

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—(AP)—The Rockefeller Foundation's general education board has given $1 million to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., of New York, it was announced last night by Dean Rusk, Foundation president and chairman of the education board.

The grant was the largest made by either the Foundation or its education board during the fourth quarter of last year, when a total of $2,584,000 was given by the foundation and $1,327,000 by the board.

In 1950, the United Negro College Fund authorized a five-year capital fund campaign to raise $25 million for distribution to 31 privately endowed member colleges.

THE GRADUATES of these institutions, the Foundation said in announcing the large grant, "are contributing leadership in cities and communities throughout the nation."

Since 1944, the education board of the Foundation has appropriated $575,000 to the UNCF, $375,000 of which went toward the expenses of conducting the capital fund campaign.

In addition to the grant by the general education board, other appropriations were made to Huston-Tillotson College, in Austin, Tex., for transient operating expenses entailed in the merger of Samuel Huston College and Tillotson College during the period ending June 30, 1955.

Other educational institutions receiving grants from the board included Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Bennet College, Greensboro, N. C.; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; Dillard University, New Orleans, La., and the University of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

The latter was given $250,000 toward a stabilizing fund of $500,000 for basic research. This institution also received $170,000 from the Foundation for research in mathematic genetics for the next five years.

1952 College Fund Drive Breaks Record

NEW YORK—The largest sum, since its organization in 1944, was contributed to the United Negro College Fund in 1952, W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director, announced last week.

Trent said fund reports record a total of $1,366,310.56 raised in the 1952 appeal—an increase of $58,000 over 1951.

The money was distributed among 31 private accredited colleges and universities for current operating expenses.

Trent said 4430 business firms and corporations contributed $451,681.96. Three-hundred and seventy-six foundations gave $261,687 and students in more than a hundred schools, colleges and universities gave $20,029.50.

The Greater New York area raised $364.327. Members of the Armed Forces at home and abroad contributed over $8,000. Thirty-five of 76 campaign cities exceeded amounts raised in 1951.

College Fund Board Meets In Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO — This city will be host city to 31 Presidents of Negro colleges and universities assembling here for the first time Jan. 10-12, 1953, for the 10th annual board meeting of the United Negro College Fund, Inc.

The sponsors committee is headed by Co-Chairmen Dr. Henry F. Grady, Daniel E. Koshland, and Dr. Howard Thurman. Gov. Earl Warren and Mayor Elmer E. Robinson are serving as honorary chairmen of the event.

The Convocation will feature addresses by Dr. Linsley Kimball, vice president of the Rockerfeller Foundation, New York City; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of famed Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, Nashville. Tenn.

College Choirs On ABC Network

JACKSON, Tenn. — The weekly series of programs by outstanding college choirs presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will feature the groups of Lane College and Dillard University for the last two weeks in February, and Livingstone and Benedict Colleges for the first two weeks in March, it was announced recently by W. J. Trent, Jr. executive director, at the College Fund headquarters, 22 East Fifty-Fourth Street.

The schedule of the broadcasts, which comes from New York each Sunday over Station WJZ, 10:30-11:00 A. M., and are heard over 170 stations in the United States and Canada, is as follows: Lane College Jackson, Miss., February 15; Dillard University, New Orleans, La., February 22; Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., March 1; and Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., March 8.

These choral programs were initiated by the American Broadcasting Company in April, 1950, and have served to acquaint a large American public with the important work being done by the private colleges and universities aided by the United Negro College Fund.

Negro College Fund Reports Record Total

NEW YORK — (Special) — United Negro College Fund reports record total $1,366,310.56 raised 1952 appeal increase $58,000 over 1951 and largest sum raised since fund organized 1944, according to W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director. Money will be distributed among 31 private accredited colleges and universities for current operating expenses.

Trent said 4,430 business firms and corporations contributed $451,681.96 376. Foundations gave $261,687 and students in more than hundred schools, colleges and universities gave $20,029.50.

Greater New York area raised $364,327. Members of the armed forces at home and abroad contributed over $8,000. Thirty five of seventy-six campaign cities exceeded amounts raised in 1951, including Atlanta.

31 NEGRO COLLEG SEEKING $1,500,000

Drive to Begin in April Sets Amount Required to Avoid Deficit in Operations

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9—A nation-wide campaign with a probable goal of $1,500,000 will be put under way about mid-April to help thirty-one Negro colleges and universities meet their operating budgets for next year.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, made this announcement today, speaking for heads of the participating institutions, which are here for the annual conference and convocation of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. This organization was set up ten years ago for the joint financing of the member colleges.

Dr. Patterson, founder and president of the fund, said almost $1,400,000 had been raised during the 1952 drive, but that prospects seemed better, in terms of the amount of preliminary organization, for attaining this year's goal. It represents roughly one-tenth of the year's total operating budgets for the member institutions. Sponsoring committees will be set up in fifty to sixty cities.

For Current Expenses Only

"The money is raised for current expenses only," Dr. Patterson said. "It is about equivalent to the recurring annual deficits resulting from the fact that the member colleges are not able to charge adequate tuition fees. The students we serve, chiefly from the Deep South, are largely from families with modest to extremely low incomes and the fees do not cover more than 20 per cent of the cost of educating the youngsters."

During the existence of the fund the member colleges, Dr. Patterson related, had realized about a four-fold increase over sums they had raised in similar individual drives. Considering the cost of the former separate campaigns the actual net to the colleges now is about eight times what it was before the joint effort was begun, he added.

To date the fund has raised more than $10,000,000. Dr. Patterson said it had brought support to the Negro institutions from many foundations that were not contributors previously.

The fund is divided in this way each year: 45 per cent equally among the thirty-one member colleges, 45 per cent according to the amounts of endowment income or its equivalent received by themembers, and the remaining 10 per cent according to the respective enrollments. The institutions, Dr. Patterson added, may seek endowments or building funds on an individual basis provided they do not put on their drives during the general fund campaign.

Some White Students Admitted

He said that where state laws permitted the Negro colleges admitted white students and that other institutions would follow this practice when the South's racial discrimination barriers had been removed. He predicted that within five years no state university in the South would be barring Negro students. The universities of Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida are the only ones that do so now, Dr. Patterson said, and he declared that "some of those haven't had good test cases."

The Negro colleges themselves, he asserted, are not interested in increasing their enrollments, which total now about 25,000 students, but are aiming at raising standards. All of them "desperately" needed to increase the size and adequacy of their faculties, he added.

Dr. Patterson said all institutions in the South were rated by one organization, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and he added that "in terms of minimum requirements ours [the Negro colleges] compare favorably with the others."

Contributions to Negro college fund $20 million since 1944

More than $20 million has been contributed to the United Negro College Fund since 1944.

This was reported by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and founder and president of the fund, at the 39th annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges in Los Angeles, it was reported from there today.

"The fund was organized because the period of rising costs and reduced giving had hit the Negro colleges especially hard," Dr. Patterson told the meeting. He pointed out that this condition became most acute from 1943 to 1944 when the nation was in great need of the highest possible training of all citizens.

It was at this time that the United Negro College Fund was formed by the 27 president of private colleges representing a large part of the enrollment of Negro students, he explained.

Purposes of the fund are (1) to reaquaint the American public with the work of private Negro colleges as a significant part of the limited opportunities for higher education available to these youth," (2) to raise funds and (3) to reduce the cost of fund raising to the member colleges.

Thirty-one colleges are now affiliated with the fund, Dr. Patterson announced.

Prexies Pose—Caught by the lens of the Courier cameraman at their meeting last week in Los Angeles were the presidents of schools affiliated with the United Negro College Fund. The gents attended the three-day meeting of the American Association of Colleges which convened on the West Coast last week. Left to right, seated: Dr. R. Glass, Texas College; Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman; James A. Colston, Knoxville; Florence M. Read, Spelman; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne; David D. Jones, Bennett; J. S. Scott, Wiley; M. K Curry Jr., Bishop. Standing: James P. Brawley, Clark; Rufus E. Clement Atlanta University; Albert W. Dent, Dillard; M. Lafayette Harris, Philander Smith; A. C. Kitchens, host; C. A. Kirkendoll, Lane; G. L. Harrison, Langston; M. S. Savage, Huston-Tillotson; Harold C. Warren, Tougaloo; Horace W. Bond, Lincoln University, Pa.; Ralph L. Davis, L. A. College Council; Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton; J. L. Morris, Morris Brown.

Shows an Increase of $58,000 Over 1951 Campaign

$1,366,310 Raised for College Fund in '52

LOS ANGELES — A record total of $1,366,310.56 was raised by the United Negro College Fund in its 1952 appeal, W. J. Trent Jr. announced in a final year-end report. Mr. Trent, who is executive director of UNCF, said that this amount represented an increase of $58,000 over 1951 campaign results, and was the largest raised since the fun was organized in 1944.

The money will be distributed among thirty-one private, accredited colleges and universities located, with the exception of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, in eleven Southern states and having a total enrollment of more than 25,000 students.

Mr. Trent said that 4,430 business firms and corporations contributed $451,681.96 to the fund's 1952 appeal. Contributions from 376 philanthropic foundations totaled $261,687.50. Students of more than one hundred preparatory schools, colleges and universities gave $20,029.50 from their campus welfare funds, and campus campaigns were conducted by the students of the fund's thirty-one member colleges. Members of the armed forces at home and abroad contributed over $8,000.

More than three thousand volunteers conducted organized campaigns for the fund's 1952 appeal in seventy-six cities and towns, including Greater New York where $364,327.00 was raised by a committee headed by Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company, Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell of Riverdale, the Bronx, and Mrs. Louise Morris, chairman of the Uptown Division, representing an increase of nearly $30,000 over 1951.

Thirty-four of the seventy-six cities conducting campaigns reported increases over 1951.

Tuskegee President, Patterson Explains Negro College Fund

LOS ANGELES, Calif. Jan. 10 — In a report here at the Hotel Statler, to the 39th Annual Meeting of the Association of American Colleges on the purpose and program of the United Negro College Fund, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and founder and president of the Fund, stated that more than $20,000,000 have been contributed since 1944 by the American public through this organization.

"The Fund was organized," Dr. Patterson stated, "because the peroid of rising costs and reduced giving had hit Negro colleges especially hard." He stated that this condition became most acute during the 10 year period 1934-1944 when the nation was in great need of the highest possible training of all its citizens.

It was in this period that the idea and the impetus for a united effort on the part of 27 presidents of private colleges, representing a significant part of the enrollment of Negro students in institutions of higher learning, took form as the United Negro College Fund.

The Fund was chartered under the laws of New York State on April 12, 1944. The advantages of a program of unified solication were listed by Dr. Patterson as follows:

1. To reacquaint the American public with the work of private Negro colleges as a significant part of the limited opportunity for higher education available to these youth.

2. To raise funds from a large number of donors (individual and corporate) who would be encouraged to give annually.

3. To reduce the cost of fund raising to the member colleges.

Thirty-one colleges are now actively affilited with the fund. Headquarters are established in New York City under an executive director. Campaigns are conducted in 76 cities and communities over the nation. The presidents of member colleges are expected to encourage and assist with campaigns in their local communities.

The effort of the United Negro College Fund represents the country's first educational Community Chest. Others have followed since.

AFL Endorses College Fund

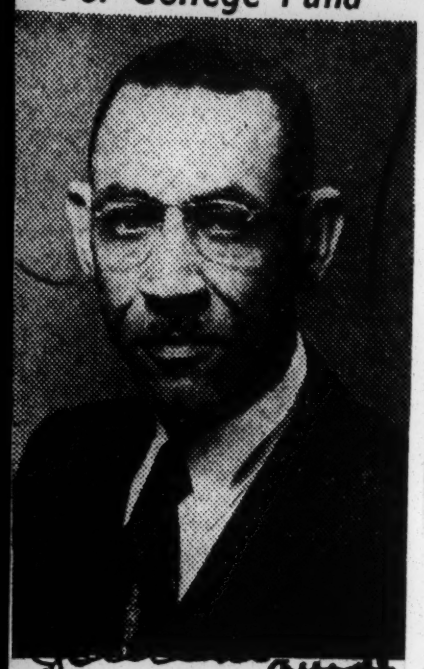
The American Federation of Labor has given its endorsement to the United Negro College Fund campaign on behalf of 31 member colleges and universities.

AFL President George Meany said the institutions are making a lasting contribution to our nation's progress by providing greater opportunities of education for America's Negro youth.

"These colleges need help if they are to continue their vital work," Meany said. "Today the student body attending the member colleges is more than 22,000. These are young Americans, eager for the chance to complete their education, so that they may be better prepared to share equally in the opportunities and responsibilities of our democratic society, and thus contribute to a better America for all.

"It is up to each and every one of us to help this extremely worthy cause."

To Conduct Study For College Fund



G. L. Washington, a graduate engineer, ras been retained by the United Negro College Fund to conduct a study into possible additional areas of cooperation between the 31 member colleges, looking toward the improvement of their operational efficiency while also saving them money.

Heading fund drive as testimonial—The 1953 United Negro College Fund has been organized here as a testimonial to Dr. F. D. Patterson, retiring president of Tukegee Institute and founder of the fund.

Attending organizational meeting last night (seated), A. G. Gaston, and standing (left to right), Mrs. Belzora Ward, Dr. P. S. Moten, Paul L. Ware, Mrs. Naomia P. Patton, Mrs. Hattie J. Calloway, Robert Durr, W. J. Moore, Mrs. Carrie Russell, Mrs. Larnie J. Russell, W. Arnett Bryant, Dr. J. King Chandler III and Mrs. Bessie S. Estell.

United Negro College Fund goal set at $25,000 as tribute to Dr. Patterson

A goal of $25,000 for the 1953 United Negro College Fund has been set as a tribute for F. D. Patterson, whose resignation as president of Tuskegee Institute soon will become effective.

The quota was set last night by the F. D. Patterson Testimonial Committee, meeting at the Smith and Gaston Funeral Home Auditorium.

The college fund is one of Dr. Patterson's dreams. He founded it and for many years has been its active head.

Mrs. A. G. Gaston is fund chairman.

Honorary chairmen are A. G. Gaston and Dr. P. S. Moten.

Other committee officers are: Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, general chairman; Mrs. Maggie Greene of Bessemer, secretary, and A. G. Gaston, treasurer.

Others elected to steer the testimonial are:

Mrs. Bessie S. Estell of Avondale School, W. J. Moore of Birmingham Negro Teachers Assn. and Dr. J. King Chandler III, president of Daniel Payne College — citations committee.

A. G. Gaston, Paul L. Ware and Mrs. Carrie Russell—finance.

Mrs. Flora Lewis, chairman of the 1953 UNCF drive in Bessemer, heads invitations.

Mrs. Naomia P. Patton, Prof. C. W. Hayes, T. J. Guice and Mrs. Lucille Douglas—program committee.

W. Arnett Bryant, Robert Durr and Miss Mattie B. Rowe — publicity.

Mrs. Hattie J. Calloway, Mrs. Alva Coar Harris and Mrs. Rosa Latham—reception.

Mrs. Larnie J. Williams and A. D. Shores—testimonial.

Others include Dr. W. A. Bell, Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Robert L. Mabry, Mrs. Ludie P. Dowell and Charles Townsend.

31 NEGRO COLLEGES START FUND DRIVE

$1,500,000 Goal Is Set Here —Publisher Calls for More Graduates in Industry

The tenth annual drive of the United Negro College Fund, with a goal of $1,500(000, opened here yesterday. Five hundred friends of the fund, at a meeting in the Plaza Hotel ballroom, heard appeals on behalf of the thirty-one colleges—all but one of them in the South—that annually join in a national "community chest" type of drive.

The drive aims to raise one-tenth of the budget requirements of the colleges, which have 25,000 students or 93 per cent of the national enrollment of private Negro colleges.

Speakers stressed the increasing number of donations from business concerns. James A. Linen, publisher of Time magazine, said this corporate giving was motivated only in part by the direct benefits business got in return—trained personnel, and direct research aid from the colleges. More important, he said, are the indirect benefits of education in a free society—"for free enterprise depends on the free exchange of ideas."

Negroes in Industry Urged

Mr. Linen urged the Negro educators to try to alter the fact that "the best Negro brains have avoided the lucrative pursuit of the business dollar." The college-trained Negro, he pointed out, has preferred professional status. Many opportunities are opening in private enterprise, he said, and "American industry is quite aware that the Negro market is a twelve-billion-dollar market, bigger than the Canadian market and the total of American exports."

Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., said that on a tour in India recently he had found it difficult to convince Asian skeptics that "we are making considerable progress in race relations."

"But I was always able to point with pride to the work of the United Negro College Fund."

Lawrence J. MacGregor, a banker of Summit, N. J., was drafted to preside at the meeting when bad weather delayed the arrival of C. D. Jackson, special assistant to President Eisenhower, who is the fund's national chairman. Mr. Jackson arrived just as the meeting ended.

A message from Governor Dewey declared that "to afford better educational opportunities for young Negro men and women * * * is in the interest not only of Negroes themselves but of the community at large. * * * I am sure the enlightened people of New York State will respond to this great need."

Clark Sophomore Lead, $2,300 Raised For UNCF

ATLANTA, Ga. — More than $2,300 for the United College Fund was raised here by the students of Clark College, as the College's annual Fund Drive ended last week. When all reports are in, the College's 1953 goal will be exceeded.

Heading the class contributors were the sophomores, sponsored by Mr. J. J. Green, who reported $871.61 or $6.14 per capita. Following were the juniors with $542.07, and $4.05 per capita.

The senior class per capita of $2.34 with $276.20 ranked next followed by the freshman class who reported $528.04 or $2.18 per capita.

Six special students contributed a total of $24.50 or $4.08 per capita. Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, The Ivy Leaf club, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho sorority, Delta Sigma Theta sorority and Omega Psi Phi fraternity contributed a total of $50.

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

The United Negro College Fund is making its tenth annual appeal for funds on behalf of thirty-one private institutions of higher learning in order to insure their youth of proper training in the arts and professions. This year the sum requested is $1,500,000, which represents only 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of the colleges and universities participating. This modest sum is not merely an appeal for funds; it is an appeal for help by the Negro in his struggle for the right to seek higher goals. The Negro has often been maligned by those who choose to believe that he is a person of inferior aptitudes and abilities, yet when given the opportunity, through chance or purpose, to train and compete on equal terms with others this myth has been exploded.

We have only to turn to the field of medicine to see how pressing is their need for educational assistance. In 1950 there were 201,000 physicians and surgeons in the United States, of whom only 4,000 were Negroes. These figures provide one Negro doctor to 3,500 Negroes, as against a national ratio of one to 750. To correct a situation such as this and to prove that ability is more than skin-deep requires time and money. Contributions sent to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22, will be a contribution to the cause of racial equality.

College Fund Drive Opens

$10 Million Raised In Past 9 Years

NEW YORK — Ten million dollars in nine years, is the accomplishment of the United College Fund, Inc. which opens its 10th annual campaign on April 10th and the campaign on April 13 at a meeting in the Hotel Plaza here.

W. J. Trent Jr., director calls the Fund an "educational community chest."

He points out that in 1943 the member colleges were able to raise only $250,000 through their individual fund-raising efforts.

$765,567 In 1944

In 1944, the first united campaign raised $765,567.

Each of the 10 years, Mr. Trent says, has brought increasing yearly support. In some instances, this has meant to the college the difference between being fully accredited or having only a second-rate standing.

Other benefits are that more qualified students can attend college through scholarship aid, more and better teachers, better libraries and classrooms.

The United College Fund aids 31 private colored schools which have an annual enrollment of 23,000 men and women. All except Lincoln University in Pennsylvania are located in southern states.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, will be the speaker at the opening meeting. C. D. Jackson, the Fund's 1953 national campaign chairman, will preside. Other speakers will be:

James A. Linen, publisher of Time Magazine; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, associate chairman of the Fund's National Council; and Willard K. Denton, president of the Manhattan Savings bank.

BOOST COLLEGE FUND DRIVE — James A. Linen (left) publisher of Time magazine, Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, associate chairman, United Negro College Fund national council, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., are speakers in New York at opening meeting of the fund's 10th anniversary funds campaign.

Rockefeller Family To Be Honored By U.N.C.F. On May 19

New York, N. Y.—The United Negro Colge Fund will honor the Rockefeller family and the General Education Board at a luncheon to be held in Washington, D. C., on May 19; it was announced today by F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund, at the organization's national headquarters, 22 East 54th Street. President Eisenhower expects to address the luncheon meeting which will be held at the National Press Club at 12 noon.

Sponsors of the luncheon are Board members of the Fund's five-year building program, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges. They include Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

The presidents of the 31 private colleges and universities affiliated with the Fund will pay tribute at the meeeting to the General Education Board, founded in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller, for its contribution towar the advancement of education in the United States, without distinction of race or creed, and for its fifty years of support of Negro colleges and universities.

Dr. Patterson's announcement stated that a grant made by the General Education Board in 1943 helped to establish the United Negro College Fund, the first cooperative agency organized in support of the annual operating budgets of private colleges. An additional General Education Board grant made in 1950 helped to underwrite the five-year Capital Funds program, which was initiated by a personal gift of $5,000,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1951.

Dr. Patterson said that guests at the Fund's May 19th luncheon in Washington, D. C., will include prominent educators, business and civic leaders, from every part of the country.

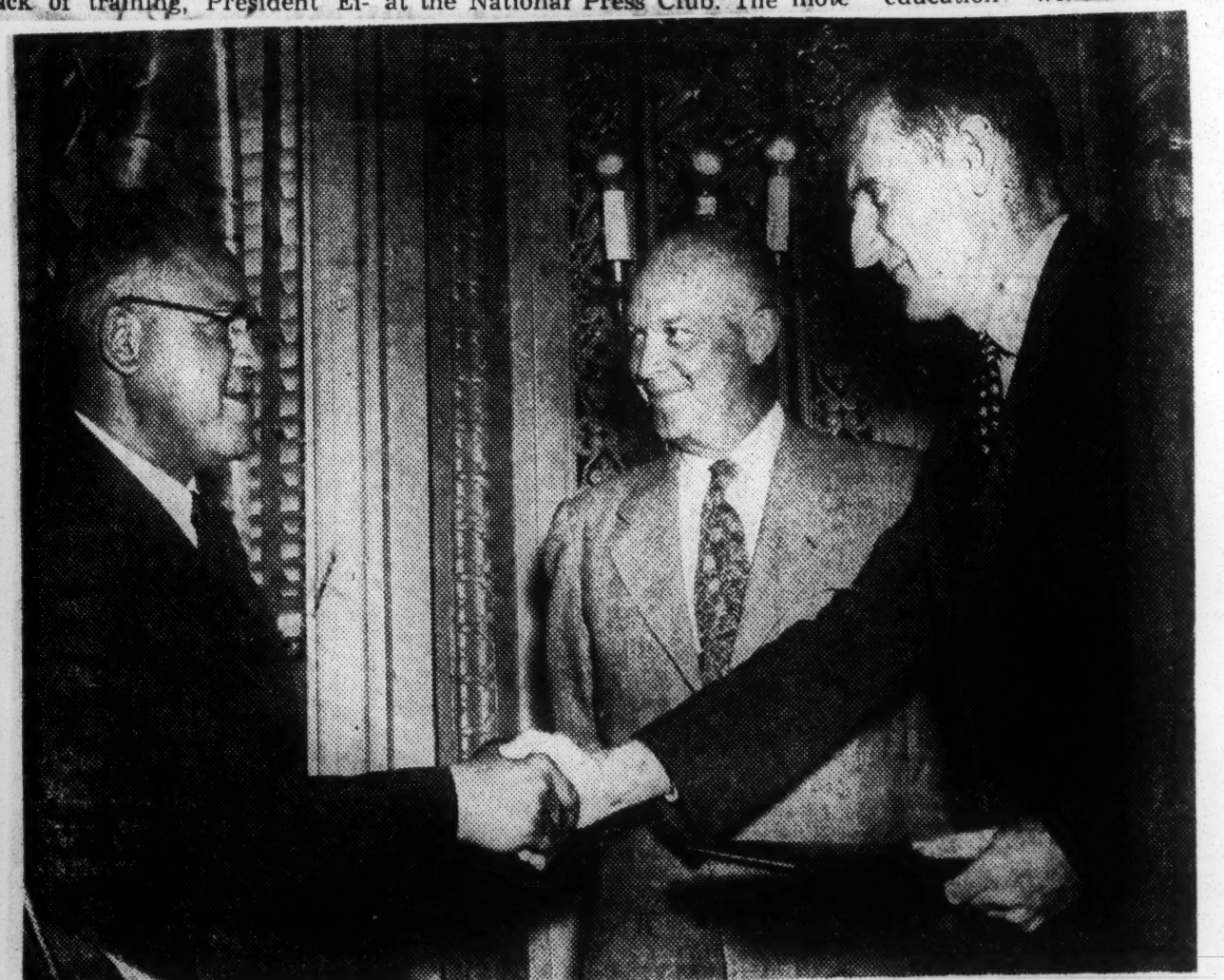
14i 1953

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

CITATION-GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
(MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III)

Eisenhower Asks More Aid For Colleges

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Support of the United Negro College Fund is removing inequalities due to lack of training, President Eisenhower declared last Tuesday. The President sopke at the tenth anniversary luncheon of the United Negro College Fund at the National Press Club. The luncheon was given to honor the GeGneral Education Board, which was established in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller to promote education within the United States without distinction of race, sex, or creed.



COLLEGE FUND CITATION—President Dwight D. Eisenhower looks on as John D. Rockefeller 3rd accepts a citation to the General Education Board from Dr. F. D. Patterson, president and founder of the United Negro College Fund at the Fund's tenth anniversary luncheon held on Tuesday, May 19, at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C. The luncheon also featured the announcement of $12,500,000 in contributions received from foundations and corporations toward the Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The General Education Board has contributed not only to the individual colleges, which are members of the United Negro College Fund, but it has responded generously to the joint program of financing colored its contribution to education in private colleges in the South.

IN ADDITION, it is a major factor in the initiation of the current National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges, a 5-year program designed to meet the building needs of the member colleges.

The General Education Board was cited at the luncheon for its contribution to educate in the United States and for its support of higher education for colored people.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the General Education Board, was unable to come to Washington for the luncheon, and his son, John D. Rockefeller, 3rd received the citation as President Eisenhower looked on.

THE CITATION was presented by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and of the United Negro College Fund.

* * *

EDWARD A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, presided at the luncheon. In starting the program about 10 minutes before the arrival of President Eisenhower, Mr. Weeks told the luncheon guests, many of whom are distinguished in various fields of endeavor, that the development of the colored colleges was "one of the finest examples of team play the country has ever seen."

* * *

AFTER DR. Patterson presented the citation to Mr. Rockefeller, President Eisenhower posed for photographers with Dr. Patterson and Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Eisenhower spoke extemporanously. The stenographic transcript of his remarks follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Patterson, Mr. Rockefeller, distinguished guests and friends:

"From time to time I find that it is one of my pleasant duties to meet with groups who are convening here in the National Capital for some public-spirited service. It has been my privilege to extend to them a welcome on the part of the administration and the national government. In none of these cases have I felt greater satisfaction than I do this afternoon.

"By his or her presence here—each person attending this meeting shows their support for several things in which I passionately believe. One of them is support for the Constitution of the United States which, written in the recoknition that all people are the children of God, made no distinction among them by reason of inconsequential factors over which they themselves had no control.

"I BELIEVE those of us who preach so loudly about Constitutional Government advance our cause as we meticulously observe that particular factor of foundation of that great document.

"Another thing I have preached, as have many others, is against the theory that there can be any second-class citizen. I believe as long as we allow conditions to exist that make for second-class citizens, we are making of ourselves less than first-class citizens.

"In other words, I believe the only way to protect my own rights is to protect the rights of others.

* * *

"EVERYTHING THAT the Constitution accords to me, I must defend for others or else finally there will be nobody left to defend me.

"And now I want to tell you a little bit of a story which just happened the day before yesterday. I was down at Annapolis, and I inspected a Marine guard. As I went around, I noticed there were several Negroes occupying different positions in this guard. One of them had on the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer.

"I talked with the commanding officer of this group. I said, now here occurs one of those things that was always advanced as an argument—when we were working for the cause of eliminating segregation in the armed services.

* * *

"IT WAS SAID that white men would not willingly serve under a Negro superior. And here I noticed that it was evidently not true.

"As I see it, you people today are supporting the egro College Fund, are not only supporting the idea that men are equal, but you are making it unneccessary for a man to appear in a competitive place in our country, or to be in governmental service or anywhere else, and have less opportunity than have his brothers for the mental training that would have given him exactly the same opportunities in that company as any other. It spoke to me very eloquently of this lad's very exceptional qualifications.

* * *

"AND SO, REALLY, I came only to say I am delighted you are here. I applaud the work you are doing, and particularly to join with you in bringing my own very deep sense of obligation to the Rockefeller family—a family that has seen this type of need, and has done something within the terms of private enterprise, private initiative, and cooperation, spontaneous coperatoion, and did not wait on some kind of law to get a thing done that they saw needed to be done.

* * *

MR. EISENHOWER left immediately after he had spoken.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., initiated the capital funds program with a gift of $5,000,000. The luncheon also marked the beginning of the public meeting of the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges announced other gifts which brought total committments to $12,000,000

14i 1953

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

CITATION *TO GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Renewed Interest In The Private College

THE private college has been the reservoir from which the best American leadership has come. As the country has grown changes have occurred in social laws and trends which have shifted interest from the private to the public supported college and university. In the course of events many educational institutions that were privately supported have had a difficult time making ends meet.

Ten years ago the United Negro College Fund was established. The idea was born in the mind of Dr. FREDERICK D. PATTERSON, president of Tuskegee Institute. Under the plan 30-odd colleges pooled their money-raising efforts and the results have been very good. Last year a million and a half dollars were raised in the campaign. This amount approximated the 10 per cent needed to balance the budgets of the participating colleges.

PRES. EISENHOWER

Two years ago an effort was launched to raise a separate capital fund of $25,000,000 for needed plant improvements. Already half of this fund has been raised. It was started with a gift of $5,000,000 from Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR. The General Education Board and the Ford Foundation have contributed a million dollars each. It is expected that this fund will be realized in full in another two years, if not sooner.

On May 19 the Board of the United Negro College Fund sponsored a meeting in Washington in observance of its 10th anniversary and in appreciation of the sustained support given education in the United States by the General Education Board, regardless of "race, creed or sex."

The meeting was attended by 300 outstanding citizens from various parts of the country, and, of itself, proved that interest in the welfare of the private college is reawakening among the class of people who were, in the beginning, and for a long time, the principal supporters of these colleges.

President EISENHOWER made the principal address. His remarks injected new life and vigor into the cause of education in general and of the private colleges in particular. It was heartening to hear the President of the United States say that all persons who are capable of higher education should have the opportunity to obtain it, and that no class of citizens should have special advantages over another, and that there should be no such thing as second-class citizenship in the United States.

Courier Editorials

Wisdom From White House

WE BELIEVE that the wise words spoken by President Eisenhower at the tenth anniversary of the United Negro College Fund in Washington last week express the convictions of most Americans today.

There is, we believe, rapidly increasing agreement that "the only way to protect my own rights is to protect the rights of others. Everything that the Constitution accords to me, I must defend for others—or else finally there will be nobody left to defend me . . . I have always preached against the theory that there can be second-class citizens."

Even though progress in race relations in this country has been most marked since the end of World War II, especially in the Southern states, we will have a long way to go before prejudice, segregation and discrimination are eliminated.

It is necessary and gratifying to have such words of wisdom come from one in such an exalted position as the President of the United States, and to be given such wide circulation.

The tens of thousands of citizens of high and low estate who have rallied during these ten years to the support of the United Negro College Fund and given so generously are indicative of the moral change of climate in this country which necessarily must precede and accompany social change.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON — PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER — JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, 3RD

LOOKS ON—President Eisenhower looks on as Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund presents a citation to John D. Rockefeller for the General Education Board, at the Fund's 10th Anniversary luncheon Tuesday at the National Press Club.

Eisenhower Pledges Fight For Equality

Says He Is Against 'Theory Of Second-Class Citizenship'

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower spoke out against the theory that there can be any second-class citizens, and reiterated his pledge to fight for equality for all last week.

The only way an individual can protect his own rights, the President said, is to protect the rights of others.

"Everything that the Constitution accords to me, I must defend for others—or else finally there will be nobody left to defend me."

At UNCF Luncheon

Addressing the 10th anniversary luncheon of the United Negro College Fund at the National Press Club, the President declared "I believe that as long as we allow conditions to exist that make for second-class citizens, we are making of ourselves less than first-class citizens."

He continued:

Cites Story of Marine

"And now I want to tell you a little bit of a story which just happened the day before yesterday. I was down at Annapolis, and I inspected a Marine guard. As I went around, I noticed there were several colored marines occupying different positions in this guard. One of them had on the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer.

"I talked with the commanding officer of this group. I said, 'now here occurs one of those things that was always advanced as an argument—when we were working for the cause of eliminating segregation in the armed services.

" 'It was said that white men would not willingly serve under a colored superior. And here I noticed that it was evidently not true.'

"The officer smiled, and he said, 'I must tell you that this man, when it came to the making of non-commissioned officers, could not pass the rigid mental examination we gave. But his personality was so fine, his qualities of leadership so evident, his character and reputation in the company so great that we had to make special arrangements so that it was unnecessary for him to pass completely the mental examination.' "

The President spoke at the tenth anniversary luncheon of

the College Fund at the National Press Club. The luncheon was given to honor the General Education board, established in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller to promote education within the United States without distinction of race, sex or

The General Education Board has contributed not only to the individual colleges which are members of the UNCF, but it has responded generously to the joint program of financing colored private colleges in the South.

Cited For Support

The Board was cited at the luncheon for its contribution to education in the United States and for its support of higher education for colored people.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the Board, was unable to come to Washington for the luncheon, and his son, John D. Rockefeller 3d, received the citation as President Eisenhower looked on.

The citation was presented by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and of the College Fund.

Edward A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly presided at the luncheon. In starting the program about 10 minutes before the arrival of President Eisenhower, Mr. Weeks told the luncheon guests that the development of the colored colleges was "one of the finest examples of team play the country has ever seen."

Before Mr. Eisenhower spoke, the Hampton Institute Choir, under the direction of Henry N. Switten, sang a spiritual and a folksong.

Dr. Patterson, who had about 1,500 word prepared statement to make in presenting the citation of the General Education Board to Mr. Rockefeller, cut out everything except the first paragraph, two sentences saying he was presenting the citation "with joy and humility," and the citation itself, which he read.

Mrs. Sampson Speaks

Others on the program, whom Mr. Eisenhower did not hear included Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, of Chicago, formerly an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, and Dorothy Maynor. the concert soprano.

After Dr. Patterson presented the citation to Mr. Rockefeller, President Eisenhower posed for photographers with Dr. Patterson and Mr. Rockefeller.

The President also said, in part:

"As I see it, you people today who are supporting the College Fund, are not only supporting the idea that men are equal, but you are making it unnecessary for a man to appear in a competitive place in our country, and have less opportunity than his brothers have for the mental training that would have given him exactly the same opportunities in that company as any other.

Praise For Rockefellers

"I applaud the work you are doing, and delight particularly to join with you in bringing my own very deep sense of obligation to the Rockefeller family—a family that has seen this type of need, and has done something within the terms of private enterprise, private initiative, and co-operative, spontaneous co-operation, and did not wait on some kind of law to get a thing done that they saw needed to be done."

Mr. Eisenhower left immediately after he had spoken.

The luncheon also marked the beginning of the public phase of a national 5-year program to raise $25,000,000 in capital funds for the United Negro Colleges.

Mr. Rockefeller initiated the capital funds program with a gift of $5,000,000. The seven-member board directing the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Colleges announced other gifts which brought total commitments to $12,000,000.

Seated at the speakers table at the luncheon were James P. P. Brawley, president, Clark College, Atlanta; Lindsley F. Kimball, New York City; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, Washington; P. B. Young Sr., publisher; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Raymond C. Firestone, Akron, Ohio;

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago; Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh; Robert W. Woodruff, Atlanta; Frederick D. Patterson, lanta; Frederick D. Patterson, President Eisenhower, Edward A. Weeks Jr., John D. Rockefeller, 3d; Alfred P. Sloan Jr., New York City; Devereaux C. Josephs, New York City; Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College;

C. D. Jackson, special assistant to President Eisenhower; Miss Dorothy Maynor, Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the UNCF; William J. Trent Jr., the Fund's executive director; George H. Burchum, treasurer, and Arthur B. Brenner.

Other luncheon guests included members of the Cabinet and of the Senate and House of Representatives, bankers, industrialists, and educators.

Hail Rockefeller For Racial Aid

The United Negro College Fund will honor the Rockefeller family for its "many concrete and spiritual contributions" to the progress of that racial group at a luncheon Tuesday in the National Press Club, in Washington, D. C.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower will be one of the speakers, according to an announcement by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, retiring president of Tuskegee Institute and head of the fund. Sponsors of the meeting include Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Richard K. Mellon, of Pittsburgh; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp.; Devereaux C. Josephs, and Robert W. Woodruff of Atlanta.

Recognition of the Rockefeller family, fund spokesmen said, will note that Negro education in the United States has been materially aided by units established under its guidance. In addition, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., honorary treasurer of the college fund and four of his sons are "active personally, in word and deed on behalf of inter-racial understanding."

The Fund will take special cognizance of the work of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has been instrumental in "providing both direct and indirect aid to the furthering of Negro education and the broadening of community life among that people for more than fifty years."

Albert BARNETT

Here's An Urgent Appeal For The United Negro College Fund

THE GREATEST IMPETUS given Negro education the past 75 years has been the 10 million dollars allocated to 31 private colleges and universities, the past decade, under auspices of the United Negro College Fund.

Founder of the Fund was Dr. F. D. Patterson, recently retired president of Tuskegee Institute, who in 1943, was the first to suggest cooperative educational financing and urged private Negro colleges to "pool their small monies to make a united appeal to the national conscience."

The Fund had tough sledding at the start, for the next year, 1944, found the Nation at war, and white America seemed more concerned about winning the war than helping Negroes learn their Three R's. In addition, the trials and tribulations of most of the schools that joined with Dr. Patterson in the first Fund appeal, were unknown to the average Northerner, because he was geographically removed from their field of operation.

During these bleak, early days of the Fund, cost of operations of the schools had risen, endowment funds were low, income from gifts, corporate and private were 'scraping the bottom' and few students could pay mounting costs of tuition.

How well it has succeeded the past ten years is revealed in this recent statement by Dr. Charles Dollard, president of the multi-million dollar Carnegie Corporation: ". . .31 of the best of the privately-supported Negro colleges have organized what is, I think the best conceived and best managed joint appeal for funds which this country has yet seen."

Labor is also an ardent supporter of the Fund. Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO speaks: "Members of the CIO, knowing well the fine, constructive work of the United Negro College Fund, have given moral and financial support in the past. I am certain this support will continue, for the need is great and the cause, most worthy."

When Dr. Patterson retired as president of Tuskegee Institute, he accepted the post as director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, succeeding Dr. Channing H. Tobias. But the noted Tuskegee educator retains his position as president of UNCF and aided in arrangements to raise $1,500,000—the goal set for 1953.

The fund is ably directed by W. J. Trent, jr., who doubtless inherits his genius in education, economics and school administration from his famed father, W. J. Trent, sr., who for years was president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Director Trent writes this Column as follows: "Some idea what support of the Fund has meant to its colleges and to Negro higher education in general may be gained from these facts:

1 — In 1943, the colleges involved, could raise only $250,000 through individual fund raising efforts.

2 — In 1944, in its first united appeal, UCNF raised $765,567 for these same institutions. Through its first nine campaigns, the Fund has raised 10 million dollars for its member institutions." Dr. Trent continues:

"Through careful use of incon from tuition, endowment and church board grants, the Fund's colleges manage to be 30 percent self-sufficent. They must ask help in securing the remaining 19 percent of their combined educational budgets — or $1,500,000 in 1953 . . .Thus America is asked to give but 10 percent of the cost of an educational program that directly benefits 10 percent of its population — our 16 million Negro citizens — and therefore benefits the Nation as a whole."

Contributions, large and small, are deductible for Income Tax purposes. Here's how to send them: United Negro College Fund, 22 East 54th st., New York, 22, N. Y., or to United Negro College Fund., Inc., 69 West Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

In retrospect, for Tuskegee, it's a far cry from July, 4, 1953, to July 4, 1881. Because this year, as a participating school, Tuskegee will get its proportionate share of the $1,500,000 being raised by UNCF.

And it was on that hot July Fourth day, in 1881, when young Booker T. Washington — then 26 years old —founded Tuskegee Institute, in 'a dilapidated shanty,' loaned him 'rent-free' by the AME Zion church. The deal was consummated through efforts of young Washington's friends, George Campbell and Lewis Adams.

The shack was a lean-to, full of cracks and crevices and when it rained, one of the older pupils had to hold an umbrella over the teacher while he listened to the lessons of those first Tuskegeeites.

More Effort Urged For College Funds

Alumni of the 31 colleges benefiting from the United Negro College Fund were called upon yesterday by Dr. Leonard G. Carr, co-chairman, to exceed their efforts of last year.

In appealing for a greater effort for the drive, which has a Philadelphia goal of $100,000, Dr. Carr urged [illegible] make their best showing in the 1953 campaign." Campaign headquarters are at Room 331 in the Witherspoon Building.

College Fund Broadcast For June Listed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The June - July schedule for the weekly series of choral programs by outstanding college choirs, presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund was announced today at Fund headquarters, 22 E. 54th Street. During the month of June the programs will feature the choirs of Johnson C. Smith University, Benedict College, St. Augustine's College and Morris Brown College, for the first two weeks in July Xavier University and Morehouse College will be presented.

The programs which the American Broadcasting Company features as a public service originate each Sunday in New York over station WJZ, 10:30 to 11 a. m., and are heard over 170 stations throughout the United States and Canada. These programs have served to acquaint a large American public with the work of the United Negro College Fund in helping the 31 private Negro colleges affiliated in the Fund to meet current operating cots.

The schedule for June is as follows: Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., June 7; Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., June 14; St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., June 21; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, June 28. For July: Xavier University, New Orleans, La., July 5 and Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., July 12.

With the exception of Johnson C. Smith, the programs will feature brief addresses by the college presidents in behalf of the United Negro College Fund's Tenth Annual Campaign, now in progress.

College Fund Leaders Hear Prexy Speak

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—President Eisenhower, last week, spoke out against the theory that there can be any second-class citizens.

Addressing the tenth anniversary luncheon of the United Negro College Fund held at the National Press Club, the President declared that "as long as we allow conditions to exist that make for second-class citizens, we are making of ourselves less than first-class citizens."

The only way an individual can protect his own rights, he said, is to protect the rights of others.

"Everything that the Constitution accords to me, I must defend for others—or else, finally, there will be nobody left to defend me."

THE PRESIDENT was introduced by Edward A. Welks, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, who presided at the meeting.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the UNCF, presented a citation to the Rockefeller-sponsored General Education Board for its contribution to education in the United States without distinction of race or creed. John D. Rockefeller III, chairman of the General Education Board, accepted for the board.

The luncheon was sponsored by the board of the National Mobilization of Resources for the UNCF, now conducting a $25,000,000 capital funds program. John D. Rockefeller Sr. is chairman of the board.

* * *

MUSIC WAS furnished by Miss Dorothy Maynor singing "America the Beautiful" and rendering a spiritual number as an encore, and by the Hampton Institute Choir, directed by Henry N. Switten.

Approximately 375 persons attended the luncheon, which officially opened a $25,000,000 fund campaign to raise additional funds to meet the need for adequate buildings and equipment and for the renovation of older buildings on campuses of the colleges.

It was announced at the close of the luncheon that $12,500,000 in commitment have already been made to the fund, including the $5,000,000 initiation gift presented by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The presidents of each of the member schools attended the luncheon. They included:

Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, Harry V. Richardson of Gammon Theological Seminary, Benjamin M. Mays of Morehouse, Florence M. Read of Spelman, and John H. Lewis of Morris Brown, all located at Atlanta, and E. C. Peters of Paine College at Augusta.

From North Carolina were Presidents David D. Johnson of Bennett, at Greensboro; Hardy Liston of Johnson C. Smith, at Charlotte; W. J. Trent of Livingstone, at Salisbury, and Harold L. Trigg of St. Augustine and W. R. Strassner of Shaw, both located at Raleigh.

From Tennessee, Fisk by Charles S Johnson, Nashville; Knoxville by James A. Colston, Koxville; Lane at Jackson by President C. A. Kirkendoll and LeMoyne of Memphis by Hollis F. Price.

Milton K. Curry Jr. of Bishop and J. S. Scott of Wiley, both of Marshall; M. S. Davage of Huston-Tillotson of Austin, and D. R. Glass of Texas College at Tyler.

From Alabama, A. D. Gray of Talladega and F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee. From Louisiana, A. W. Dent of Dillard and Mother Agatha of Xavier, both of New Orleans. And from Virginia came President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton and President J. M. Ellison of Virginia Union at Richmond.

Other presidents representing their schools included J. A. Bacoats of Benedict at Columbia, S. C.; Richard V. Moore of Bethune-Cookman at Daytona Beach, Fla.; Horace M. Bond of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania; M. LaFayette Harris of Philander Smith in Little Rock, Ark., and Harold C. Warren of Tougaloo in Miss.

Dorothy Barker Directs Radio And TV For UNCF

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The appointment of Mrs. Dorothy L. Barker as director of Radio and Television for the United Negro College Fund was announced today by W. J. Trent, jr., UNCF executive director.

Mrs. Barker, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been a member of the Fund's national publicity staff since October, 1952.

As head of the Fund's radio department, Mrs. Barker will supervise the production of the current UNCF College Choir weekly broadcasts over the American Broadcasting company network, which were initiated in April, 1950.

The weekly choral music programs, originating with WABC in New York at 10:30-11:00 A. M., on Sundays, are presented as a public service by ABC in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund.

The choirs of the Fund's 31 member colleges and universities participate in the weekly broadcasts, which are heard on more than 170 stations of the ABC network from coast to coast.

NEW RADIO AND television director of the United Negro College Fund is Mrs. Dorothy L. Barker of Brooklyn, N. Y. Announcement of Mrs. Barker's appointment was made this week by W. J. Trent, jr., UNCF executive director. The new appointee has been with the Fund's national publicity staff since last October.

Support The United Negro College Fund Drive

Atlanta once again has been called upon to dig deep into its pockets for money for the United Negro College Fund. This educational community chest aids 33 small colleges including Atlanta University, Clark, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman.

Morehouse President Benjamin E. Mays has taken the leadership in the local campaign. He accepted this task because of his close contacts with problems of a good small private college, its pressing need for additional resources, and the dire necessity of keeping them aggressive, independent, and forthright community agencies.

To be all these things, the good private college must have money for salaries, expansion, plant maintenance and for research. The United Negro College Fund through its nationwide solicitation of funds provides our small colleges with additional monies to exist and survive the changing and challenging times.

Atlanta therefore is obligated to support the UNCF. It is one of America's great college centers. The city's progress in education, business, politics, etc., is tied in with its centers of learning. Let us never neglect them.

Workers are needed to join in the fund-raising drive here. The cooperation of church, business, professions, and community is needed to assure Atlanta raising its quota. Let us do our part in providing a formula for voluntary support of independent colleges as an alternate to state and federal subsidy with their attendant potenetial controls.

Now that the Fund is ten years old, let's look at the record for this period.

In 1943, before the Fund was organized, the member colleges received a toltal of $250,000 in gifts and grants.

In 1944, the UNCF raised $765,567.63 for these same institutions, in its first campaign.

In 1952, the amount raised had grown to $1,374,403.06, bringing the total raised in the first 9 UNCF campaigns to nearly $10,000,000.

Your increasing support has helped to make all these gains possible. It is urgent, in these changing times, that it continue to increase for two major reasons; first, the UNCF colleges must be helped to provide the best possible educational opportunity today, and second, these strategic institutions must be strengthened for tomorrow when they will be recognized as excellent colleges for all qualified students, without reference to race or creed.

UNCF Is Paving Way For 23,000

The United Negro College fund is helping a number of colleges provide the best possible educational opportunity today for more than 23,000 young men and women.

W. J. Trent jr., executive director of the UNCF pointed that out to the Tri-State Defender recently.

He explained that the UNCF is strengthening these strategic institutions for tomorrow when they will be recognized as excellent colleges and universities for all qualified students, without reference to race or creed.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

Mr. Trent cited the following highlights of the fund campaign:

In 1943, before the UNCF was organized, the member colleges were able to raise only $250,000 through their individual fund raising efforts.

Back in 1944, through the first united campaign, the UNCF raised $765,567 for these same institutions.

In its first nine annual, nationwide campaigns, the UNCF raised $10,000,000 for its member colleges.

WHAT AID HAS MEANT

"This consistent and increasing yearly support," Mr. Trent said, "in many instances has meant the difference between being fully accredited or having only a second-rate standing."

His statement concluded with: "It has meant that many hundreds more qualified students could attend college through scholarship aid. It has resulted in more and better teachers, better equipped science laboratories, libraries and classrooms."

graduated over a thousand students who are serving today in every part of the United States, as teachers, nurses, social workers, doctors, lawyers, ministers, civil service workers and missionaries, he pointed out.

President Scott said that the Fund's National Mobilization Program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man board, including such well-known businessmen and industrialists as Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. Devereux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. Robert Wilson, and Robert Woodruff.

Wiley Given Award From College Fund

MARSHALL, Texas — On July 1, Wiley College received $61,510 from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The announcement was made by J. S. Scott, President of Wiley, who stated, "Today's grant brought the total received by Wiley College to $225,398 since the inception of the Fund's National Mobilization progdam two years ago."

President Scott explained that the money this college had received was being spent to make major repairs and revovations and was also being applied to the purchase of equipment for the institution's educational program He also stated that plans are in the making for the erection of at least three additional buildings.

Stressing the work that Wiley College has done over the years, Dr. Scott said that the college is located in an area serving approximately one million Negroes. In the past ten years the college has

UNCF Grants Morris Brown $94,410.00

Morris Brown College recently received $94,410 from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 Five Year Capital Fund. The total amount that Morris Brown has received to this date from this fund is $295,818.

President Lewis states that this fund will enable Morris Brown to acquire a modern dormitory for girls, an all-service academic building costing approximately $500,000 and to renovate the present girls' dormitory for men. Plans are now being drawn for this new academic building to house classrooms, administrative offices and an auditorium.

Along with these physical improvements made possible by this fund, the faculty is being strengthened and academic standards raised.

14j 1953

Son Of Former Slave Receives Doctorate

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—When Lt. Col. Elmer P. Gibson, of the United States Army was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by his alma mater, Lincoln University, on November 8th, the honor was given to the son of a former slave.

Chaplain Gibson's father, the late Rev. Lewis B. Gibson, was born into slavery in North Carolina. He was a member of the North Carolina Conference of The Methodist Church for fifty-two years, being a charter member of the conference and also a charter member of the Board of Trustees of Bennett College, Greensboro, Chaplain Gibson's birthplace.

Lt. Col. Gibson went into the chaplaincy in 1941. He has just returned from Korea, where he served eighteen months as Assistant Tenth Army Corps Chaplain and Division Chaplain of the Second Infantry Division.

He is a member of the Delaware Methodist Conference, and had served pastorates in Chester and Philadelphia, Pa., and at Salisbury, Md. before going into the service of his country. He reports that his last Sunday in Korea $3,058 was raised by his church for a new building. He said that the church of this amount built in Korea would cost $30,000 in the United States.

Gets Degree In Restaurant Training

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — ANP) — One of the west coast's most successful restauranteurs is Melvin Threadgill, who received his associate arts degree in Hotel and Restaurant Training from City college, San Francisco last spring.

He is now working at Rickey's Red Chimney, located in Stonetown, an aristocratic area of San Francisco.

Threadgill, the first Negro to complete the course in restaurant and hotel training, says he hopes more Negroes will take advantage of the training opportunities offered in this field. Hotel business is an exceedingly complex one. He said City college is famous for its hotel and restaurant training.

Threadgill said that he has found there are plenty of openings for graduates in all sections of the country.

The training consist not only of hotel and restaurant management but in administration, accounting, public speaking as well as the actual purchasing, preparation and serving of foods.

Threadgill declared it is not only academic but practical as well. The chairman of the course is Mrs. Hilda Watson, a graduate of Cornell university and known to hotel owners throughout the country.

According to statistics, said the young graduate, of 100 people who enter restaurant business, only three are operating at the end of five years. The reason is that many factors involving human relations are overlooked.

During the time he was a student at City college, Threadgill was treasurer of the Hotel and Management society of the school.

Each year, one of the large hotels allow the students of this group to take over the hotel management for one day. This year St. Francis hotel was the project and Threadgill was selected to serve as desk clerk.

Born in Michigan and reared in Chicago, he attended DuSable high school. Threadgill served in the armed forces for two years and spent a great part of that time in the South Pacific where he was mess sergeant. He also has had experience as a cook for the Rock Island Railroad company.

RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.—Shown from left to right are P. G. Porter, Grand Master of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, who is presenting a contractual scholarship to Miss Betty Hardy of Topeka, and Robert Dan Cotton, Topeka who is receiving the same from Professor C. B. Walker, director of the department of education. The awards were presented in Topeka. In order to receive the $400 scholarship ($100 a year for four years) the student must maintain a B average and attend college four years. This same type scholarship was doubled at the past Grand Lodge and beginning next year it will be awarded to four students. The only stipulation made is the student must be the son or daughter of a Master Mason, Heroines of Jericho or Order of Eastern Star. Scholarship committee members are C. H. Brown of Atchison and Thomas Bragg Jr., Leavenworth.

Flays State Controlled Schools

Honorary Degree To Courier Editor

WACO, Tex.—William G. Nunn, managing editor of the Courier, warned members of a Paul Quinn College convocation of the dangers of state-controlled schools and praised the work of Bishop Joseph Gomez and President Frank Veal of Paul Quinn.

Nunn was one of seven outstanding dignitaries who had honorary degrees conferred upon them by Bishop Veal.

In praising Paul Quinn College, Nunn called it the Wilberforce University of the South. He said Texas was becoming the keystone state of the South.

"STATE CONTROLLED education can become dangerous because it can mean state-controlled thought . . . It means the state can control what shall be taught and at times it does not permit ideas to be taught which do not conform to the thinking of the politicians who control the purse strings," he said.

Quoting English philosopher John [illegible], Nunn said, "A state which dwarfs its men, in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands even for beneficial purposes, will find that with small men, no great thing can really be accomplished."

He added that as long as schools like Paul Quinn exist, America will never perish.

ELKS PRESENT CHECK—Dr. Garrett Hardy, grand state director of education for I. B. P. O. E. of W. (Elks Lodge) presented to president L. H. Foster a $1,000 check from his organization representing a part of a four-year college scholarship awarded to Miss Helen Hermyne Saunders. Miss Saunders is a 1953 honor graduate of the Tuskegee Institute High School and is now enrolled at Tuskegee Institute. Shown left to right are Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, grand state director of education I. B. P. O. E. of W.; Dr. Hardy; Dr. Foster; Miss Saunders and K. B. Young, principal of the Tuskegee Institute High School.

First Negro To Get Journalism Award

AUSTIN, Tex.—(NC) — The School of Journalism of the University of Texas has awarded a Jesse H. Jones journalism scholarship to Robert Clyde Giles of Silsbee, Tex., the first Negro ever to receive the award.

Giles is a graduate student at the university, exchange editor of The Daily Texan, student newspaper, and a member of the Newman Foundation, the association of Catholic students at the university.

Giles received his undergraduate journalism training at the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn., and received his degree in 1952.

Miss Simmons To Get Scholarship

Miss Gwendolyn Geneva Simmons, daughter of Mrs. Geneva Simmons, 1953 graduate of Institute High School, will be awarded the State PTA Scholarship of $250 at the district PTA meeting on Nov. 7 at Alexander City.

Miss Simmons tied for first place at the 20th annual academic meet held in March and sponsored by the Alabama State Teachers College. Now a freshman student nurse at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Miss Simmons was an honor student throughout her high school career and an active member of the chorus, Y-Teens, Library Club, and Honor Society.

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ALBANY GRAD TO NORWAY—Miss Brownie M. Lattimore (above) presently Jeanes Supervisor of Worth County Schools has been awarded a full summer school scholarship by the selection committee of the University of Oslo. Fifty other teachers and administrators from all sections of the United States and several foreign countries will study this summer in Norway. Miss Lattimore, is a 1949 graduate of Albany State College (Ga.) and New York University. The group will sail from Norway in June.

Howard Senior

Florence M. Cawthorne, a senior at Howard University has been named the recipient of a General Education Board scholarship for graduate study in the field of psychology.

The award, one of several given each year to promising graduating seniors in accredited southern institutions, will be financed by a fund set up in the estate of the late John D. Rockefeller.

Honor Student Each Year

Miss Cawthorne, who lives at 1036 Quebec pl., nw, is a graduate of Dunbar high school. She has been an honor student since entering Howard.

According to Robert W. July, assistant director of the General Education Board, Miss Cawthorne was selected for the scholarship on the basis of her "exceptional intellect imagination, personality, and scholarship."

RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP—Miss Arthrell P. Dupree of Farmville, N. C., senior English major at N. C. College, Durham, has received a $1,200 Reed Brown Scholarship to study English at the Claremont (California) College Graduate School.

Two Win Awards

GRAMBLING, La. — (ANP) — William A. Scales, jr., a teacher of voice and piano at Grambling college, and Mrs. Mary Alyce Hoody, secretary to the dean, have received awards for summer study in ther fields of music and journalism.

Father, son given grants to Mich. U.

NEW YORK (ANP)—One of the most interesting father-son combinations recorded, has been granted scholarships to study at the University of Michigan's School of Education this summer.

The duo, which will be enrolled in the "Human Relations in School and Community" course is the Rev. John M. Coleman, Brooklyn member of the Board of Education, and his son Byron, 21, a student at the N.Y. State Institute of Applied Arts.

Father and son were chosen for the award by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The Rev. Mr. Coleman and his son, were chosen because of their interest in promoting better intergroup relations. The Rev. Mr. Coleman is rector of St. Philip's Church in Brooklyn.

Friend Of Negro Actors Sets Up Scholarship Fund

New York.—Helen Hayes, who has starred with numerous Negro actors including John Marriott, Vinie Burrows and Maurice Ellis, continues the humanitarian and first lady of the theatre. Miss Hayes is donating the Mary MacArthur Scholarship Fund to the American Theatre Wing for a year's study in professional training program. The Fund was named in memory of the star's daughter.

Negro Youth Is Maryland Boy's State 'Senator'

BALTIMORE — (ANP) — For the first time, a 16-year-old Negro youth, Cadman Owens will serve as a Boys State senator from Maryland at the National Boys State Convention in Washington.

He was elected to attend the national conference last April while at the Boys State meeting. The second senator is Leo Charles of White Hall Manor, Md.

During his seven-day stay in the nation's capital, Owens will be introduced to high government officials and will study the organization and procedures of the federal government.

Owens is active in both school governmental affairs and the Y. M. C. A. We has been serving as counselor at a YMCA camp in Baltimore.

The national conference is sponsored annually by the American Legion. Owens recently addressed the closing session of a Legion meeting in Baltimore.

Scholarships

Want a scholarship? Going to college next fall?

The AFRO continues a list of colleges and universities in many parts of the country which have scholarships available to graduates of high schools.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE, Talladega, Ala. Address inquiries to the college.

Fifty-five scholarships totaling $9,845 are available.

TEACHERS COLLEGE OF CONNECTICUT, New Britain, Conn. Address inquiries to the college. Sixty - eight scholarships totaling $12,600 available.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia 22, Pa. Address inquiries to the Registrar. There are ten open competitive scholarships available for full tuition. There are twenty open competive half-tuition scholarships available. Fifteen full-tuition scholarships are awarded to the Philadelphia Public high schools. Apply not later than Feb. 15.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Burlington, Vt. Address inquiries to the university. Sixty scholarships totaling $7,760 are available.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, Conn. Address inquiries to the college. One hundred and eighteen scholarships totaling $37,800 are available.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Washington, D.C. Address inquiries to the college. One hundred and ninety-eight scholarships totaling $40,595 are available.

TUFTS COLLEGE, Medford 55, Massachusetts. Address inquiries to the Prize Scholarship Committee. Forty - two prize scholarships for full or part tuition are available. Three full scholarships available in a limited field (Insurance.) Apply not later than April 1.

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Houston, Tex. Address inquiries to the dean of students. Work scholarships at $49.40 per month are available. Apply not later than Sept. 1.

THORNTON JUNIOR COLLEGE, Harvey, Ill. Address inquiries to the college. Nine scholarships totaling $825 are available.

TOUGALOO COLLEGE, Tougaloo, Miss. Address inquiries to the college. One hundred and one scholarships totaling $7,600 are available.

U. OF NEVADA, Reno, Nev. Address inquiries to the university. Eighty-one scholarships totaling $17,015 are available.

U. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Durham, N.H. Address inquiries to the Director of Admissions. A number of scholarships in varying amounts are available. Apply not later than July 15.

U. OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, Ind. Address inquiries to the Chairman, Committee on Scholarships. A number of freshman scholarships, renewable. Apply not later than February 20.

U. OF NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks, N.D. Address inquiries to the university. Three hundred and twenty - three scholarships totaling $59,207 are available.

U. OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Okla. Address inquiries to Dean of Students. A few general scholarships, value from $50 to full tuition. A number of scholarships for varying amounts in limited fields: science, pharmacy, math, music, etc.

Kankakee, Ill. School Board Hires A 'First'

MISS JULIA ANNE SMITH

Miss Julia Anne Smith, a January, 1953, graduate of Stowe Teachers College, is the first Negro ever to be appointed to teach in the public schools of Kankakee, Illinois. Although schools in Kankakee have always been integrated, their faculties have remained all-white until the appointment of Miss Smith in July of this year.

Miss Smith received her A.B. degree from Stowe College in January, 1953. She also graduated from Commons Elementary and Sumner High School. She attended Music and Arts College where she completed a minor in Music Education.

Formerly a piano pupil of Alleda Ward Wells, she now studies piano with Milton Bennett of the Music and Arts Faculty. She also studies organ with Samuel Nicholas who is rapidly gaining recognition in this country.

Miss Smith is organist for Transfiguration Lutheran Church but is a member of Union Memorial Methodist Church. She is a member of Walton Choraliers, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and active in various other Community Chest projects and civic groups.

Since her graduation, she has served as substitute teacher in the St. Louis Public Schools and as secretary to Dr. John A. Williams.

She will begin work with the September, 1953-54 semester.

MRS. JOY EARL is visiting the United States after a period of 14 months in Japan, where she has been teaching English literature at Keio University in Tokyo. During her stay in the far east Mrs. Earl traveled throughout Japan speaking to audiences on the principles of the Baha'i faith.

Arkansans Win One-Year Kroger Scholarships

Miss Artemeze Redwood of Sherrill, and Spency Duffy of Patterson, have been selected as winners of one-year Kroger scholarships to AM&N college, it has been announced by Lawrence A. Davis, president of the college.

Duffy, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Duffy, plans to study agriculture. Miss Redwood will prepare for a career in home economics. The $200 award is based on scholastic achievement and leadership in school, church, youth, or agricultural activities.

A 1953 graduate of Corbin high school, Pine Bluff, Miss Redwood was an honor student. Corbin is a laboratory high school for AM&N college.

Duffy attended Carver hi school at Augusta, ranking at the top of his graduating class. President of his home chapter of New Farmers of America, he was also active in 4-H club, track team, glee club, and was junior superintendent of his Sunday school.

Their awards are part of the retail food firm's $18,600 scholarship program which this year offered 93 scholarships at 19 state colleges and universities.

Californian Wins Oratory Award

Huey Shepard, Negro, 17-year-old Long Beach, Calif., high school graduate, was named winner of the national oratorical contest sponsored by the Negro Elks' Tuesday night at the 54th Grand Lodge convention at the City Auditorium.

Huey Shepard

Shepard won over six other region champions to take the prize of $150, in addition to one of the $1,000 scholarship prizes.

The Elks have been sponsoring the oratorical contest since 1925, and have awarded $800,000 to winners.

Hires First Negro Teacher

SCRANTON, Pa. (ANP) — Miss Louise Matchell, 22, year old, last week became the first Negro to be appointed a teacher in the public schools of this city. She was among 13 new grade school teachers named by the Scranton School Board. Miss Mitchell was graduated from Marywood college here last June.

Wins first prize in auto design contest

CHICAGO — For the third time, McKinley W. Thompson, 30, of Asbury Park, N.J., has come out top in an auto body designing contest.

His latest victory is worth a $2,160 scholarship in industrial design at the Art Center school of Los Angeles. It came from a drawing Mr. Thompson submitted in a contest sponsored by Trend, Inc., a publishing firm, through its magazine "Motor Trend."

The prize winning drawing of the draftsman appeared in the September issue of the magazine. Mr. Thompson sketched a gas turbine powered economy passenger automobile for urban transportation.

His other first prize wins came in a contest sponsored by "Road and Track" magazine in 1951, and in 1952 from "Auto Speed and Sport" for a sports car of the future.

In addition he has received glowing praise from a number of leading auto racers, designers and manufacturers for the unique style and originality of his drawings.

Miss Saunders Is Given Scholarship By Elks Lodge

Helen Hermyne Saunders

A four-year college scholarship has been awarded by the Board of Education of Elks, I. B. P. O. E. W., to Helen Hermyne Saunders, 1953 nonor graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School and now a student at Tuskegee Institute.

In announcing the $1,000 grant, Grand Commissioner George W. Lee of the Elks Department of Education, commented that Miss Saunders has been elected an Elks scholar in recognition of ambition and unusual promise exhibited in her high school record of superiority in scholarship, ability and student activity, and also in recognition of her father for outstanding contribution to the department and meritorious performance for the order for more than 25 years.

This student becomes one among 50 Elks scholars presently enrolled in colleges and universities throughout the nation, and hers is the first Elks scholarship grant to Tuskegee Institute. The Elks have credit for nearly 700 graduates and students under their scholarship projects since institution of this educational program in 1925.

Helen, who was the recipient also of Lambda Chapter's 1953 Iota Phi Lambda Scholarship Award, in her own right is a "daughter of Elks." Her father, Harold C. Saunders, formerly exalted ruler of Booker T. Washington Lodge, is district director of Elks education and president of the Northern Council of Past Exalted Rulers. He serves also as chairman of trustees for Alabama Elks Association and grand assistant director of public relations. Her mother is Mrs. Hermyne Jones Saunders, a past daughter ruler of Tuskegee's Cosmopolitan Temple of Daughter Elks.

Miss Saunders is a member of the School of Home Economics and plans a career in fashions designing.

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FIVE AWARDED HONORS—Pictured above are five Tuskegee young people who won either awards or honors during the past academic year at Palmer Memorial Institute. Left to right: Frances Katherine Bulls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs A. C. Bulls, Sr., who graduated with the highest honors in academic and cultural achievement. She was valedictorian of her class and won the Alice Freeman Palmer award. Olive Yvonne Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds, was awarded a medal for her achievement in piano and violin. Horatio Frank Leftwich, son of Mrs. Effie Leftwich, was awarded a medal for athletic prowess and judged the most useful young man on the campus for four consecutive years. Lillian Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Julia Hamilton, was graduated third highest academic student. Janice Harris Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Green, was also graduated with academic honors and award for the most useful young woman on the campus for two consecutive years.

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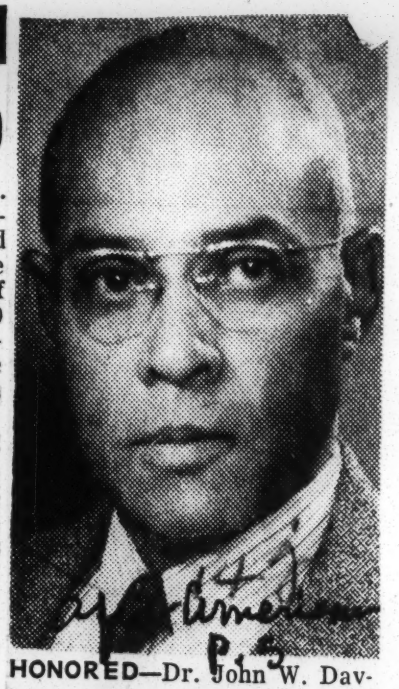
Springfield Grad Wins Scholarship

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Mr. Theodore C. Hunt, of Washington, D. C., who was graduated recently from Springfield college with a degree of Bachelor of Science, was awarded a $700 scholarship to Tufts Medical college, Medford, Mass. from the Jessie Smith-Noyes Foundation of New York City.

Mr. Hunt, was an outstanding student, both academically, and in extra-curricular activities, at Springfield college. He was elected to the Kappa Delta Pi honorary society and was awarded the senior service medal.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hunt of 1310 Franklin St., ne, Washington, D. C.

RETURNS TO SOUTHERN — Dr J. W. Lee, professor of biology and head of the biology department at Southern university, has returned from the University of California at Los Angeles where he has completed a year of special scientific research. A native of New Orleans, Dr. Lee has been at Southern 12 years. He will report on his study at a meeting of the Society of Protozoology in Madison, Wis., in September.



HONORED—Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college for 33 years and now director of the Point 4 Program in Monrovia, Liberia, who on June 11th received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Davis returns to his post in Liberia on June 14.

M'house Grad Wins Top Prize At Howard U.

WASHINGTON — James T. Montgomery of Birmingham, Ala., won two first prizes and two other honarable mention awards to take top honors at the annual College of Medicine Honors and Oath Day ceremonies at Howard University.

The ceremonies were held on the eve of the University's 85th annual commencement exercises. The following day, the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon Mr. Montgomery and 66 other Howard students.

The 27-year old Dr. Montgomery who is a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., will intern at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis. He received the following awards: first place in surgery, first place in obstetrics and gynecology, honorable mention in pediatrics, and honorable mention with Irving J. Faber of New York City in medicine.

George F. Thomas of Macon, Ga., won three aawrds last Thursday's ceremonies. They were second prize in clinical research with William E. Matory of East St. Louis, Ill. honorable mention in pediatrics, and a special scholarship award given by the women's auxiliary of the Georgia State Medical Association. A graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) University, Dr. Thomas will intern at the General Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.

Other first place awards went to Everett L. Dargan of Columbia, S. C. in medicine, Mavis S. Thompson of Newark, N. J., in clinical research, and Sylvester S. Davis of Cleveland Ohio, in pediatrics. Dr. Thompson, who is a graduate of Hunter College, also received the second prize in surgery.

A special award for achievement, proficiency and promise in dental medicine went to Leon M. Dixon Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Dixon who is a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard, teamed with Richard D. Hill of Jamaica, B. W. I. to win the third prize in medicine.

Two Virginians won second and third prizes in obstetrics and gynecology. Second place went to Charles T. Sutton of Richmond and third place to James E. Newby of Norfolk.

Morehouse Study Given New Grant

ATLANTA, Ga. — The National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Council of the United States Public Health Service has approved a research grant of $4,644 to the Morehouse College department of biology.

The funds will enable Dr. James H. Birnie, chairman of the department of biology at Morehouse, and Dr. S. M. Nabrit of Atlanta University, to continue their research on water and electrolyte metabolism.

White College Elects Negro Co-ed May 'Queen'

By ELAIE BERRY

VANCOUVER, Wash. — (ANP) — Miss Thelma Graham, a 21-year-old aspirant to a concert-singing career, last week was crowned "May Queen" at Clark college here, in recognition of her popularity on the campus.

When Miss Graham was announced as the choice of some 500 students to reign as "Queen," the entire student body gave her a standing ovation. The enthusiasm was repeated when Dr. Paul Gaiser president of the college, placed a crown of white roses on her black hair.

The stately Miss Graham is the first Negro coed to wear the crown in the 18-year history of the institution. As "Queen", she will reign over the three-day May fete which culminates in a prom. Her all-white court will attend to her during all events.

A contralto, she has been featured in numerous school musical affairs and hopes to attend Willamete university for her last two years of college in preparation for a career as a concert singer.

Miss Graham is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Graham of Vancouver.

Negro Youth Is Maryland Boy's State 'Senator'

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—For the first time, a 16-year-old Negro youth, Cadman Owens, will serve as a senior senator from Maryland at the National Boys State Convention in Washington.

He was elected to attend the national conference last April while at the Boys State meeting. The second senator is Leo Charles of White Hall Manor, Md.

During his seven-day stay in the nation's capital, Owens will be introduced to high government officials and will study the organization and procedures of the federal government.

Owens is active in both school governmental affairs and the Y. M. C. A. He has been serving as counselor at a YMCA camp in Baltimore.

The national conference is sponsored annually by the American Legion. Owens recently addressed the closing session of a Legion meeting in Baltimore.

MISS GEORGENE CLARK

ASC GRADUATE RECEIVED

A. T. Clark of Albany, Georgia, recently was awarded a scholarship of $300 by Atlanta University for attendance this fall. The award was made by the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society at Albany State College of which she is a charter member. Miss Clark, a recent graduate of the 1953 class at Albany State reigned as "Miss Home Coming" for the '52 Rams. She also served as corresponding secretary for her class. She has studied for one year in New York City and is presently pianist for the Young People's Choir and leader of the Girl Scout Troop of the Hines Memorial AME Church. She is president of the South Georgia C. M. E. Youth Conference, and has lived in Albany the greater portion of her life, salutatorian of her Monroe High School Class and attended Albany State College three years on scholarships maintaining high scholastic averages. She is a charter member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

34 Southern Students Win Awards Of $100-$400 To Attend College

NEW YORK — Thirty-four outstanding boys and girls from 12 Southern states and the District of Columbia were awarded supplementary college scholarships ranging from $100 to $400 each by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Inc.

The announcement was made last week by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the agency's Supplementary Scholarship fund board of trustees.

These students will attend 24 colleges and universities in 11 northern and western states. Twenty-seven of the group are high school seniors entering college next September.

Awards for these students were made available for the first time from a grant by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. The grant was given the National Scholarship service for its newly launched south-wide Negro student talent search.

Seven of the students are college upperclassmen, previously aided by the National Scholarship service, and granted awards this year in order to continue their studies. Their awards were drawn from the Agency's Edwin R. Embree memorial scholarships, and the Jean Tennyson awards.

"These supplementary awards, the only ones of their kind, provide annual financial aid to gifted Negro students," Dr. Weaver explained.

This year's 34 award winners were granted a total of $12,000 by the agency as a supplement to the $20,000 in scholarships they had won from the colleges to which they were referred.

Award winners, their home states, and the colleges at which they will study are listed below:

Alabama: Clarice Dibble, Tuskegee, Ala. (Sarah Lawrence college, N. Y.).

Delaware: Allen Richard Williams, Wilmington (Harvard university.)

District of Columbia: LaBonnie Bianchi (Oberlin college, Ohio); John Harold Carted (Drake university, Iowa); Senora Drewery, (Boston university); Nathaniel Geary (Harvard university); Nan Denise Miller (Wilson college, Pa.); Eleanor Norris (Rockford college, Ill.); Sylvia Peppers, (Baldwin-Wallace college, Ohio); David W. Ray (Bates colege, Me.); Arthur Lee Satterfield (New York university); Sarita Smith (Swarthmore college, Pa.) Barbara A. Stewart (University of Pennsylvania); Carole Waters (Rockford college, Ill.); Shirley Williams (Temple university, Pa.)

Florida: Ethel Murray, Tampa (Otterbein college, Ohio).

Georgia. Nathaniel LaMar, Atlanta (Harvard university).

Kentucky: Robert Hood, Louisville (Ohio Wesleyan university)

Louisiana: Ozzie Marie Davis, Farmerville (Blackburn college, Ill.); Clarence Irving, New Orleans (College of the Pacific, Calif.).

Maryland: Baltimore — Marva kecol le;.ge,R)I(. PmD ateserbo Dates (Pembroke college, R. I.); Electra Kearny (Keuka college, N. Y.); Antony Mason (Swarthmore college, Pa.); William W. Morris (Ohio Wesleyan university); Warner Traynham (Dartmouth college).

North Carolina: Reba Aram, Charlotte (Baldwin-Wallace college, Ohio); Eunice Kirton, Wilmington (Ohio Wesleyan university); Milton E. Pharr, Gastonia (DePauw university, Ind.).

South Carolina: Columbia — Frank Fitzpatrick (Ohio Wesleyan university); Joretha Langley (Wilson college, Pa.).

Tennessee: Datie Caruthers Nashville (James Milliken university, Ill.); Augustus A. White, Memphis (Brown university, R. I.).

Texas: George Benton, Fort Worth (Iowa State college).

Virginia: Dorothy Anderson, South Norfolk (Blackburn college, Ill.).

VETERAN EDUCATOR HONORED AT FORT VALLEY — Fort Valley State College honored Sanford H. Lee of Macon, Georgia, for distinguished service to the education of Negro children of Georgia. The principal address for this occasion was delivered by the Rev. George Sewell, pastor of Stewart Chapel AME Church of Macon who spoke in glowing terms of the unselfish service rendered by the honoree over a period of forty-six years. In the photo above, President C. V. Troup of the Fort Valley State College is shown presenting the scroll of honor to Mr. Lee.

EDUCATION

Girl Gets $4,000 Medical Scholarship

Miss Elizabeth Backus, 758 Millwee avenue, Greenwood, S. C., has been chosen as the recipient of a $4,000 scholarship to be used to defray her expenses during four years of study as a medical student at Meharry.

This fund was established by an outstanding industrialist and business man of the State of South Carolina and his wife because of their interest in the development of South Carolina and their desire to encourage the medical training of promising Negro students who may render service to the people of the State as practicing physicians.

The fund, which is to be used for her expenses at the rate of approximately $1,000 a year, is given with the hope and the desire that the recipient after finishing medical training will serve as a medical practitioner in a South Carolina community.

4 Negro Colleges Here Will Join Scholarship Plan

Four Atlanta colleges will participate in the United Negro College Fund program of 1953-54 which provides for more than $100,000 in scholarship awards on the basis of competitive examinations.

The Atlanta colleges are Spelman, Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown.

Examinations will be given between March 1 and March 15 in 100 high schools in 27 states. They will be scored by the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N.J., and the results forwarded to colleges of the student's preference.

Wins Fe.

HAMPTON, Va.—Joseph Tazewell, a senior at Hampton Institute, has been awarded a $1,500 Fellowship in rubber chemistry by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. The fellowship will enable Mr. Tazewell to complete the requirements for a M.S. degree at the University of Akron.

Because of his interest in physical chemistry, Mr. Tazewell will study in the field of high polymers. He is to begin his studies in September and will serve as laboratory assistant in the Department of Chemistry.

A native of Portsmouth, Va., he won a science talent search conducted by the Virginia Academy of Science while attending I. P. Norcum high school. At Hampton, he has been active in the Student Christian Association, the Men's Tutorial Staff and the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Elect Negro Class Officer At U Of Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark. (ANP).—W. Hugh Mott last week was elected secretary of next year's junior class at the University of Arkansas School of Medicine. Mott reportedly is the first Negro to hold a class office at the institution.

Princeton Student Gets $10,200 Grant

BY SAMUEL A. HAYNES

PRINCETON, N.J. — An international scholar from whom the world will hear much in the the years ahead has been awarded a $10,200 grant for a two-year study of student political movements in Egypt, Syria and Lebanon.

He is James T. Harris, a graduate student at Princeton University, a native of Philadelphia, and a former battalion sergeant major in the U.S. Air Force.

He was one of two colored students to enroll in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University in 1951.

The other is William E. Gordon, a native of Jamaica, B.W.I., who came to Princeton from Montreal, Canada, where he received a bachelor of commerce degree at McGill University. He had earlier received the D. P.A. degree in London, England.

Philadelphia Product

Mr. Harris, who will be 30 on July 11, was graduated from Northeast Catholic High School for Boys, Philadelphia, in 1941 and won a scholarship to La Salle College.

At LaSalle, he won the McShain Prize at commencement for excellent academic record and was elected to Alpha Epsilon Honor Society.

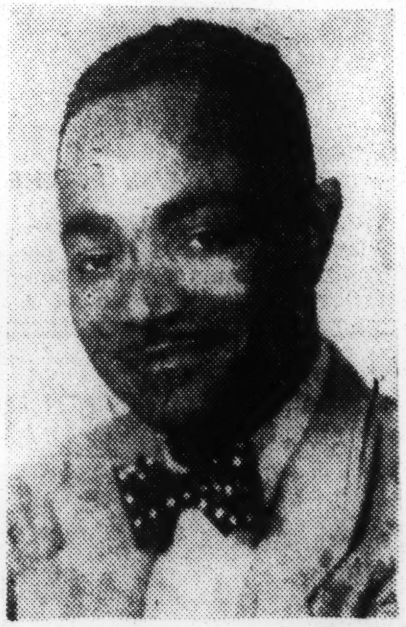
He served in the Army from August, 1943, to April, 1946, as battalion sergeant-major and information and education noncommissioned officer.

World Student Leader

Harris received the B.A. degree in economics at LaSalle in June, 1948. He was elected as the second president of the U.S. National Student Association serving 1948-1949.

He joined the staff of the World University Service at Geneva, Switzerland, as associate secretary in October, 1949, in December, 1950, he was appointed associate general secretary.

The General Secretariat of the International Student Service and of World Student Relief



JAMES T. HARRIS

merged in 1951 into the World University Service.

Aids Foreign Youths

He as acted as advisor in several national student seminars including one in Montigny, France, and another in Haslov, Denmark.

He has also initiated relief projects for the World University Service in the countries of the Middle East, and assisted with relief projects for former DP students in Germany, and the distribution of food and clothes to needy students in Italy.

Mr. Harris, since 1950, has visited 18 foreign countries including nine in Europe, England, Israel, India, Lebanon, Canada, Egypt and Syria.

Honored At Home

He was active in many civic, religious and social agencies in Philadelphia and Germantown, including the NAACP, YMCA, The American Veterans Committee and the Philadelphia Catholic Inter-racial Council.

He has been awarded the Good Citizenship Medal by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the citation for outstanding community achievement from the Germantown housewives.

Georgian Awarded Third Study Grant

NEW YORK — William E. H. Howard of Athens, Georgia and New York City has just been notified by The Institute of Social Studies at The Hague that he has been awarded a final two-year scholarship to that institution for the study of public administration with particular emphasis on under-developed areas.

This International Institute is a recent outgrowth of the five leading Dutch Universities: Leyden, Utrecht, Delft, Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and it is under the sponsorship of the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation. Students and professional people from all over the world are in attendance at this post graduate Institute in the Social Sciences.

THIRD FELLOWSHIP

WILLIAM E. H. HOWARD

This is the third International Scholarship Mr. Howard has received within the past four years. In 1949-50, he was the first resident of Ethiopia to receive a Fulbright Award to study for one year at the University of Glascow in Scotland. For his Master's thesis, he offered a study of "The Effects of International Trade on the Economy of Ethiopia." Last summer, he received the coveted Ralph J. Bunche Scholarship to the University of Oslo in Norway. This period of study was followed by research in pedagogy and economics at the International People's College in Elsinore, Denmark and at the Swedish Institute in Stockholm, Sweden.

Now comes to the crowning achievement, a scholarship to the Netherlands leading to a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Public Administration. In the letter of the announcement of the scholarship, Mr. Howard was informed that he was selected from among applicants representing thirty-five countries on the basis of his high scholarship record in his own country and abroad, leadership, outstanding services to the Government of Ethiopia and significant contributions to human understanding and interational relations.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE

Since 1947, Mr. Howard has served as the Senior English Master and Administrative Assistant to the Director of Medhane-Alem Secondary School in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He is a Magna Cum Laude graduate of West Virginia State College, a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity ,and the recipient of the National Urban League's Certificate of Recognition in 1947.

NATIVE GEORGIA

Mr. Howard is the son of the late Professor James P. Howard of Athens, Georgia, who for more than fifty years served as an educator in the State of Georgia prior to his death in 1952. His sister Miss Camilla L. Howard, who has held scholarships to Middlebury, the University of Grenoble in France and the National University of Mexico, is a professor of modern languages at Spelman College. His mother, Mrs. Annie W. Howard resides at the home place at 1 West Hancock Ave., Athens Ga.

Auto Designer Wins $2,160 Scholarship

McKinley W. Thomspon jr., 30-year-old draftsman from Asbury Park, N. J., headed West through Chicago last week to accept a $2,160 scholarship in industrial design at the Art Center school of Los Angeles, Calif.

Thompson won the award for submitting a winning drawing in an automobile body designing contest sponsored by Trend, Inc., a publishing firm through its magazine, "Motor Trend." Five equal awards were made in the contest.

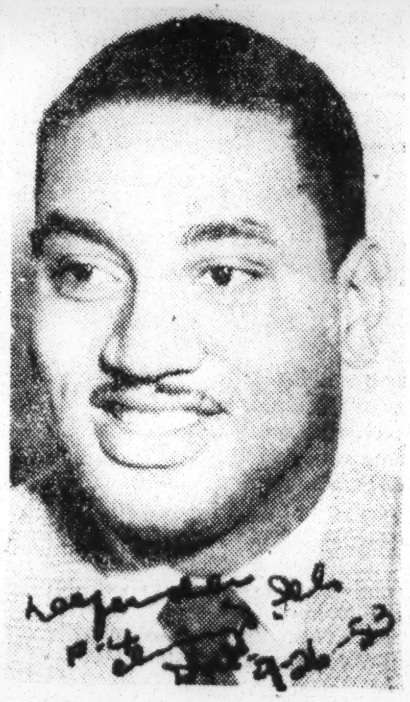
In his prize-winning drawing, which appeared in the September, 1953 issue of "Motor Trend," Thompson sketched a gas turbine powered economy passenger automobile for ubran transportation.

The young draftsman has won two other national awards in auto body designing contests. In 1951 he received first prize in a contest sponsored by "Road and Track" magazine; and in 1952, "Auto Speed and Sport" magazine awarded him first prize for "sports car of the future."

Thompson has been lauded by many leading auto racers, designers and manufacturers for the unique style and originality of his drawings.

So far he has made only one professional auto design-transforming a convertible bodied auto into a flower car for a funeral director. The new type funeral car, invented by Daniel A. Revly and constructed by J. F. Craig, went on display last week at the Funeral Directors convention in Atlantic City.

While in Chicago, Thompson and his wife, Lelia, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Elliot, 6546 Evans ave. Thompson and Elliot served in the Army Air Force together.



McKINLEY THOMPSON

Boston chemist to pay for law education with $1,500 first prize won in contest

BOSTON, Mass. — A 31-year-old chemist credits his "hobby" of reading advertisements with having opened the door to a law degree.

Winner of first prize of $1,500 in a nation - wide contest for the best written comment on the merits of Olin portable radio batteries, Lamar Smith of 12 Derne st. was presented his check at a luncheon at Hotel Somerset.

Mr. Smith is a Howard university honor graduate and for the past two has been studying law through an extension course from the University of Massachusetts, while working as an analytical chemist at the National Lead company, here.

Filed Entry

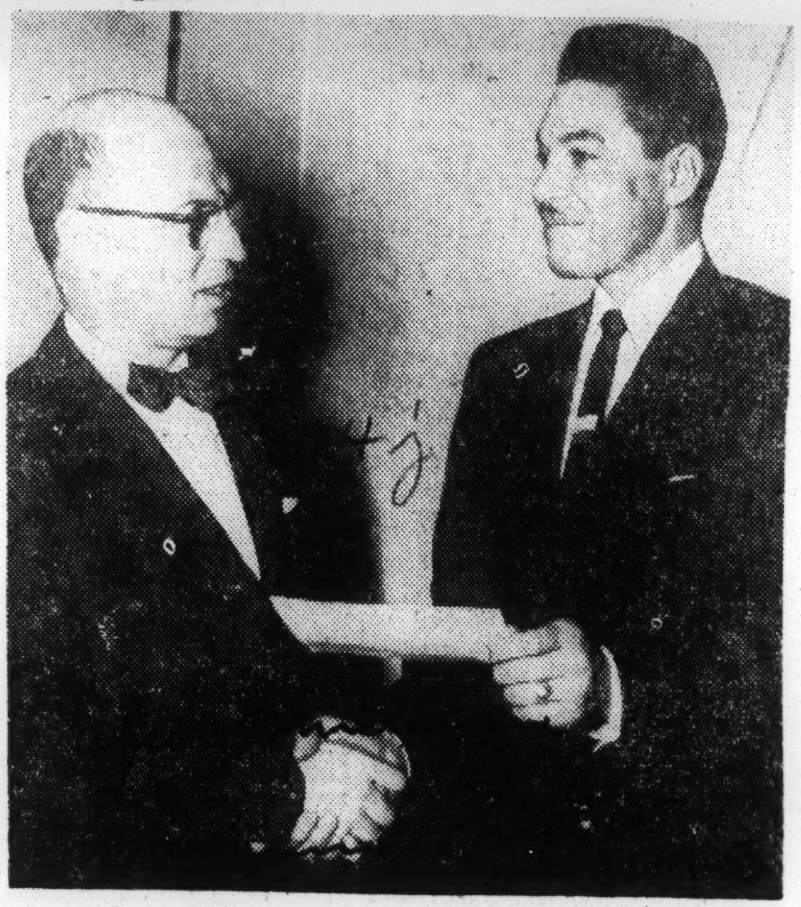
Last summer, Mr. Smith noticed a series of newspaper advertisements announcing the Olin contest. Accordingly, he found out as much as he could about the Olin portable batteries, then filed his entry.

At the luncheon, Ronald V. Bennett, sales manager for Olin's electrical division, presented Mr. Smith with a check for first prize, won over thousands of entries submitted from all over the country.

Preferred Cash

If Mr. Smith had so chosen, he could have had a trip to the Hawaiian Islands for two. Instead, he asked for cash and said the money will help pay his law school expenses, either at Harvard or at Boston university law school.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Smith was orphaned at 10, and worked his way through grammar school, high school and, with the aid of scholarships, through Howard university. He was a master sergeant in World War II, serving with the Army in the South Pacific, Burma and India.



R. V. BENNETT LAMAR SMITH

Wins $1,500 First Prize

First Negro To Get Journalism Award

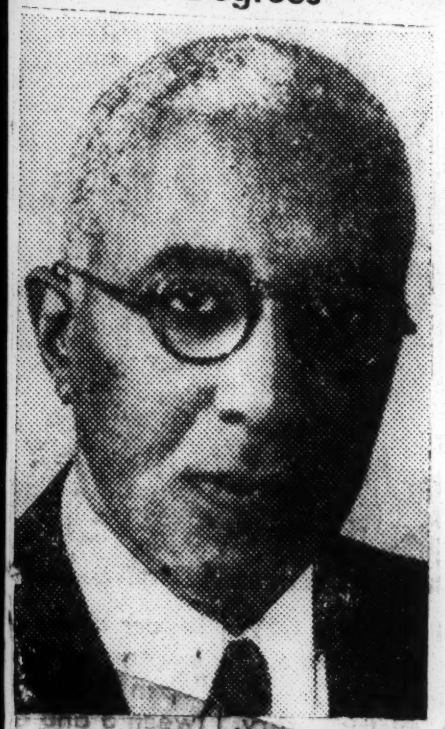
AUSTIN, Tex.—(NC) — The School of Journalism of the University of Texas has awarded a Jesse H. Jones journalism scholarship to Robert Clyde Giles of Silsbee, Tex., the first Negro ever to receive the award.

Giles is a graduate student at the university, exchange editor of The Daily Texan, student newspaper, and a member of the Newman Foundation, the association of Catholic students at the university.

Giles received his undergraduate journalism training at the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn., and received his degree in 1952.

14j 1953

Bishop Bowen, Mrs. Roosevelt And Others Receives Degrees



BISHOP J. W. E. BOWEN

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Resident Bishop of the Atlantic Coast Area of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Bishop John Branscomb, Resident Bishop of Florida and Cuba, and Herbert M. Davidson, editor of the Daytona Beach News-Journal were awarded Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws from Bethune-Cookman College at the 49th Convocation and the Annual Trustee Meeting in Daytona Beach, Florida last week. The honor services were held in the Peabody Auditorium.

The degrees were awarded by Dr. Mary Bethune, president-emeritus and founder of the College and Dr. R. V. Moore, president of the College.

Name Young Ohio Girl Nation's Best Student

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio — A 17-year-old high school senior, Lois Bush, was named the "most outstanding high school student of the year" last week by Ralph Edwards on his "Truth or Consequences" radio TV program. Last year Lois wrote a prize winning essay for the Drew Pearson contest which was broadcast behind the Iron Curtain.

Professor Attains Unique Membership

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Professor Charles E. Dickinson of the Lincoln University Department of Agriculture has received notification of election to membership in the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Dickinson was sponsored for membership by fellow landscape architects of St. Louis, Kansas City and Professor Charles Sutton of Ohio State University from which he was awarded the Ph.D., degree June, 1950.

The sponsored membership approved, status gives the recipient relationship with the outstanding persons with practical experience and professional standing in landscape architectural field.

First Negro Head of Simpson College Student Congress

Indianola, Ia.—Perry Wilkins, junior from Ferguson, Mo., was elected president of the Simpson college Student Congress. He is the first Negro to head the student governing body.

Don Kilsares of Des Moines was named vice president and Robert Calhoun, Oskaloosa sophomore, was chosen social life chairman.

Two hundred ninety students voted in the election. This is about 80 per cent of the student body.

The new officers will take over their duties next September and will serve for a year.

A letterman in football and track Wilkins is a physical education major. He is a member of the S club and the Future Teachers of America organization.

Ford Scholarships Won By Boy, Girl

DETROIT — Two colored high school seniors were among the students from 17 states who were awarded four-year college scholarships in nation-wide competition among children of Ford Motor co., employees.

The winners are Tilum Theodore Eason, jr., of River Rouge, Mich., and Miss Gloria Jean Fowler, of Ecorse, Mich.

Honor Dr. Willa Player At Wesleyan Celebration

DELAWARE, Ohio — Dr. Willa B. Player, vice-president of Bennett college, was given an honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, by Ohio Wesleyan university, last week.

Dr. Arthur Flemming, president of the University, conferred the degree on the occasion of the celebration of the University Centennial.

Dr. Player graduated from the University in 1929, received an M. A. degree from Oberlin College and a Doctor of Education degree from Columbia university.

She studied at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Grenoble in France.

She was promoted to vice-president of Bennett College last October after having been teacher, registrar, director of admissions, and coordinator of instruction.

Last fall she turned down an offer to become president of Spelman college, Atlanta. Previously she had declined offers to take an administrative post at another large Negro institution.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Last month the Bennett trustees granted her a leave of absence to accept a fellowship from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. She will study and observe nine colleges next year.

In July she will direct a workshop on education in missions for the Methodist Pennsylvania Conference School of Missions in the Pocono Mountains.

Later in the month she will head a workshop on "The Improvement and Evaluation of Instruction," for the Department of Higher Education of the Methodist church at Nashville, Tenn.

TO MAKE SPEECHES

She will make commencement addresses this year at Allen High School, Ashville, N. C.; Nashville, N. C.; Graham, N. C.; and Mather Academy, Camden, S. C.

Dr. Player was appointed recently to the State Advisory Committee on Education by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. She is a member of the Visiting Committee evaluating Negro colleges for the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

She is a native of Akron, Ohio, and is the daughter of Mrs. B. D. Player and the late C. C. Player.

Court Slaps Housing Ban

WASHINGTON

By a vote of 6 to 1, the United States Supreme Court Monday threw out a damage suit designed to enforce restrictive covenants in three states.

In 1948, the high court held that contracts restricting ownership or occupancy of property to white persons alone could not be enforced in the courts.

In an attempt to evade this decision, real estate interests sought to keep property lilywhite by asking damages in court from sellers who ignored race restrictions in their deeds.

Covenant Signed in 1944

The case grew out of a restrictive covenant signed on property in Los Angeles on October 21, 1944 by Leola Jackson, Ollie C. Barrows, M. M. O'Harra and an ancestor of Richard Pickaar.

The agreement was that none of the property covered by the covenant should ever at any time be used or occupied by any persons not wholly of the Caucasion race.

The agreement was to be incorporated in all papers and transferrals of the property.

On February 2, 1950, Mrs. Jackson sold her home, but did not include the racial restrictive covenant in her deed. Colored persons moved into the property on September 4, 1950.

Sued In Los Angeles

The other signers of the covenant brought suit for damages in the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

That court dismissed the complaint and the District Court of Appeals affirmed the decision.

The California Supreme Court refused to hear the case. It was on March 9, 1953 that the U.S. Supreme Court granted the review.

In the meantime, similar damage suits had been filed in Missouri, Oklahoma and Illinois. The Illinois Supreme Court, just as did the California court, held that such damage suits could not be pressed.

The high courts of Oklahoma and Missouri ruled that damages could be collected.

Monday's opinion was read by Justice Sherman Minton. Chief Justice Fred Vinson, who wrote the 1948 decision outlawing the covenants, dissented.

In its opinion Monday, the court held that actions of a state court to entertain a suit for damages "would constitute state action as surely as it was state action to enforce such covenants by injunction."

It also held that state action in allowing damages would deprive non-Caucasions of equal protection of the law in violation of the 14th Amendment although no non-Caucasion was claiming in this case that he had been denied his constitutional rights.

In the California case, the court was faced with an unique situation in which state action might result in a denial of constitutional rights, and in which it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the person whose rights are asserted to present their grievance before any court.

The court relaxed its rule that a person cannot challenge the constitutionality of a statute unless he shows himself to be injured by its operation.

Justices Reed and Jackson took no part in the consideration of the case.

Chief Justice Vinson, in dissenting, expressed the opinion that the California case was different from the restrictive case of 1948.

Said Mr. Justice Vinson: "Because I cannot see how respondent (Mrs. Jackson) can avail herself of the 14th Amendment rights of strangers — the only rights which she has chosen to assert—and since I cannot see rights would be impaired in this how the court can find that those

In another opinion, the court in a split decision affirmed the convictions and death sentences meted two sailors, Robert W. Byrnes and Herman T. Dennis.

The two had been convicted in the rape-murder of Ruth Farnsworth, a civilian Navy department worker, on the island of Guam.

Chief Justice Vinson read the opinion. Concurring were Justices Stanley Reed, Harold Burton and Tom Clark. Justice Sherman Minton concurred in a separate opinion.

Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo Black dissented. Justice Felix Frankfurter in another separate opinion pleaded for the court to hear re-argument of the case.

Court Ban Due, Dixie Solon Says

(Special to the Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga.—When the United States Supreme Court last week ordered further hearings on the public school segregation cases, Georgia's veteran Senator George expressed the view that the high tribunal's action has ominous implications for the South.

The Senator said the Supreme Court's actions clearly indicated to him that a majority of the justices were prepared to hand down a decision outlawing segregation as it is practiced in the public school systems of the Southern states.

Senator George, long recognized as one of the constitutional authorities in Congress, read this meaning not from the questions asked by the court in ordering rehearing on the case, but from other questions which it failed to ask.

* * *

THE GEORGIA Senator regarded it as significant that the tribunal did not seek further arguments on the dual form of Federal and state governments permitted under the present constitutional system.

"This, to my mind, is the basic issue in the case," he said. "Yet, the court in propounding a series of questions on which it wanted to hear further arguments before rendering its decision, did not request any additional discussion on the subject of our dual system of government. It would indicate to me that a majority of the court thinks the states have no right under the Fourteenth Amendment to order segregation in their public schools. Consequently, I anticipate that the system long practiced in the South of separating the two races in different schools will be held to be discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional, as a majority of the present court sees it."

Although the court's decision on the segregated school cases is not due to come until after rehearings on Oct. 12, Senator George said the South might as well anticipate its ultimate impact and prepare to meet it.

* * *

SENATOR GEORGE argued the point of the court asking how it should handle a decision against segregation.

"The court," he said, "seemed to be concerned about how it should put into effect a segregation order, if one is issued. The emphasis thus raised on this phase of the matter may be indicative.

"Evidently there is some division in the court on the basic issues involved or else the further hearings would not have been ordered. But the tenor of the court's action, and especially its failure to propound any question on our dual form of government, warrants the assumption that a majority of the tribunal has made up its mind as to this phase. That, in turn, points to an anti-segregation decision."

MRS. EVANGELINE HOWLETTE

Mrs. Howlette Elected To National Honor Group

PORTSMOUTH— Mrs. Evangeline Jones Howlette, of this city, member of the faculty of Hampton Institute since 1946, who is presently pursuing study toward the Ph. D. degree at Columbia University, N. Y., has been elected to Pi Lambda Theta, national honor and professional association of women in education. The Teachers College, Columbia University Chapter is Alpha Epsilon.

An impressive initiation service was held Wednesday, Aug. 5, in the Grace Dodge Room at Teachers College.

* * *

ONE OF THE PURPOSES of Pi Lambda Theta is to foster professional spirit and to seek and maintain the highest standards of scholarship and professional preparation especially among women.

Requirements for invitation to membership include scholarship in upper ranks of the university and recommendation by members of the chapter and the faculty with respect to their potentialities for leadership in education and their ability to work well with others.

* * *

MRS. HOWLETTE IS studying for the degree of doctor of education in early childhood education during the current summer session, and is serving as assistant to Dr. Kenneth D. Wann, assistant professor of education at Teachers College.

Mrs. Howlette is the daughter of Mrs. Lillian S. Jones, of Carver Homes, and is a granddaughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Somerville of Portsmouth. She was graduated from Norcom High School and Hampton Institute and holds the master's degree from Atlanta University.

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Harry Moore Awards to Southern Young People

NEW YORK — Three scholarships, from a fund in memory of the N.A.A.C.P. leader, Harry T. Moore, have been awarded to young people from the South to defray the cost of their attendance at the United States Assembly of Youth, a young adult conference which will take place at Ann Arbor, Michigan from September 3 to 8.

The United States Assembly of youth is planned to challenge young students, workers and professionals to assume their responsibilities in the community, the nation and the world. Participants will discuss the American Heritage, Human Rights and the United States in the World Today, in consonance with the theme of the assembly, "The World We Want". Featured speakers will include Mr. Walter Reuther, National President of the C. I. O.; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University; and Professor Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University.

The Harry T. Moore Fund is administered by 13 organizations affiliated with the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly. It was established to honor the Florida leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who was killed by a bomb on Christmas night, 1951. The fund's purpose is stated to be the furthering of Moore's life work of improving human relations.

Recipients of the awards are the Rev. Willie Cato, Joelton, Tenn. a senior sociology student at the David Lipscomb college of Nashville and a minister of the Church of Christ; Pat Boone, Nashville, a student and youth worker who conducts the weekly radio program, "Youth On Parade"; and James Scott, president of the Savannah, Georgia N. A. A. C. P. Youth Council.

Further scholarships are available from the fund for qualified young people from the South.

Organizations administering the Moore Fund include the American Unitarian Youth; Collegiate Council for the United Nations; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Youth division; National Catholic Welfare Conference, Youth Department; National Jewish Youth Conference; North American Student Cooperative League; Students for Democratic Action; United Christian Youth Movement; United States National Students Association; United World Federalists, Student Division; Universalist Youth Fellowship; National Young Adult Council, Young Men's Christian Association; and the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Study Fund Gets Name From Hero

NEW YORK — Three scholarships, from a fund in memory of the Negro leader, Harry T. Moore, have been awarded to young people from the South to defray the cost of their attendance at the United States Assembly of Youth, a young adult conference which will take place at Ann Arbor, Mich. from September 3rd to 8th.

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Elects Negro Coed As "May Queen"

VANCOUVER, Wash. — (ANP) — Miss Thelma Graham, a 21-year-old aspirant to a concert-singing career, last week was crowned "May Queen" at Clark college here, in recognition of her popularity on the campus.

When Miss Graham was announced as the choice of some 500 students to reign as "Queen," the entire student-body gave her a standing ovation. The enthusiasm was repeated when Dr. Paul Gaiser, president of the college, placed a crown of white roses on her black hair.

The stately Miss Graham is the first Negro coed to wear the crown in the 18-year history of the institution. As "Queen," she will reign over the three-day May fete which culminates in a prom. Her all-white court will attend to her during all events.

A contralto, she has been featured in numerous school musical affairs and hopes to attend Willamette universiy for her last two years of college in preparation for a career as a concert singer.

FIRST IN HIGH SCHOOL

TOLEDO, O. (ANP)—The city's first colored high school teacher recently began work in the Toledo school system. He is James Hill, assigned to the faculty of Scott high school.

Oklahoma wins $1,600 med. grant

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Miss Jeanne A. Ackiss of this city, has been awarded a 1,600 scholarship by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to be used for specialization in medical social work toward a master's degree.

Miss Ackiss, a graduate of Northwestern University, who has completed her first year of study for her M.A. at Oklahoma University school of social work, has begun her studies under the award at St. Louis University, St. Louis.

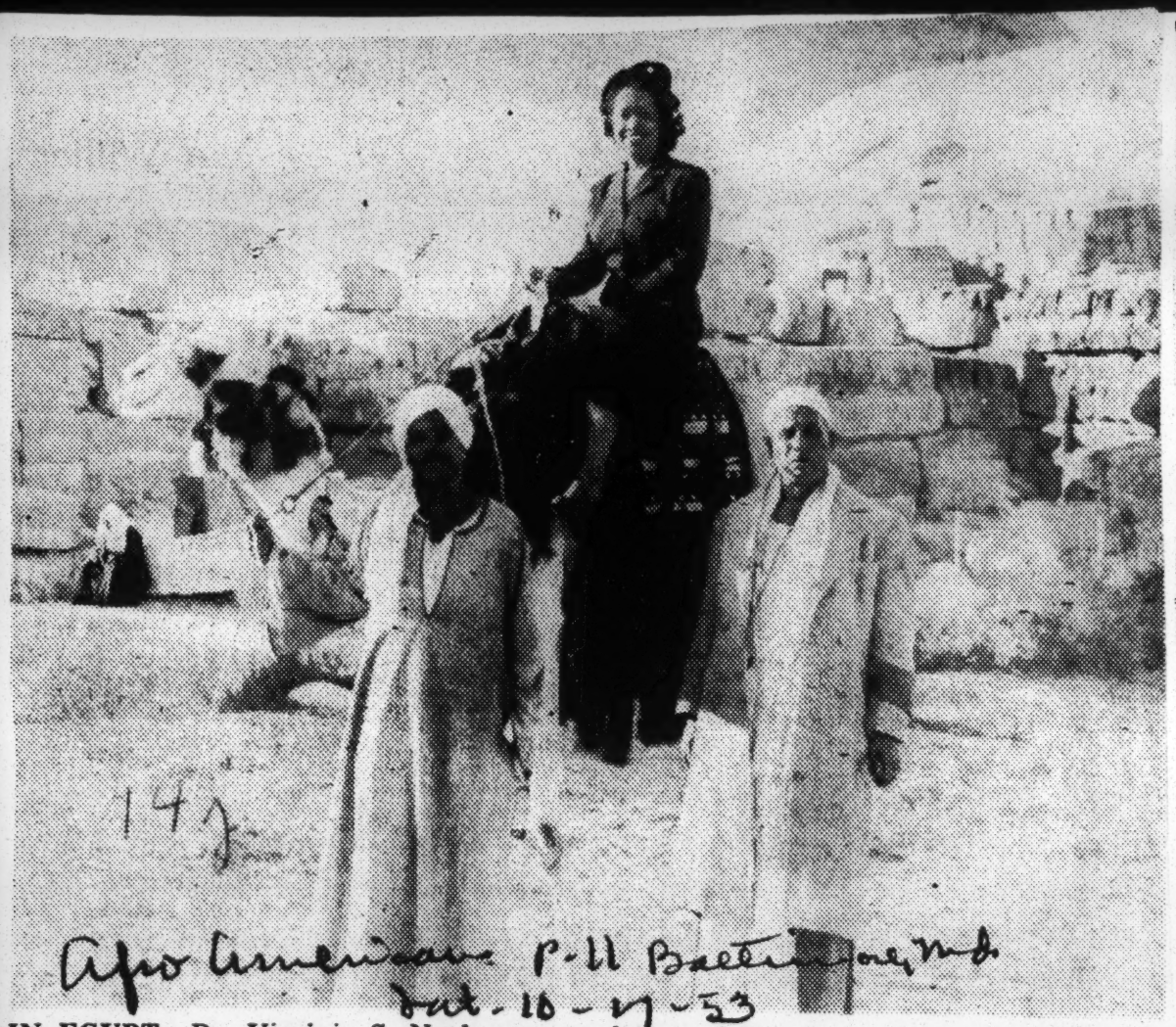
Dad Washington Medic

She is the daughter of Dr. Smallwood Ackiss of Washington and Mrs. Thelma D. Perry, chairman of the social science department at Langston University who has completed all requirements for the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago except that of residence.

Her stepfather, Dr. R. P. Perry, is administrative dean at Langston and her grandfather, Dr. A. I. Davis, is one of this city's pioneer physicians.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP AWARD TO BOULWARE

DURHAM, N. C. — Courier columnist Dr. Marcus H. Boulware, speech pathologist and audiologist, has been awarded a research scholarship by the Audiology Foundation to study the hearing problems of the brain-injured child at the North Carolina Cerebral Palsy Hospital. Dr. Boulware writes the widely read column "Yes, We All Talk."



IN EGYPT—Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, professor of French at Tennessee State University, Nashville, shown in Cairo, Egypt, one of the centers of interest she visited while abroad, this summer.

Dr. Virginia Nyabongo home after study, travel abroad

By MABEL B. CROOKS

NEW YORK CITY — American-born Virginia Simmons Nyabongo walked briskly down the gangplank of the Caronia, Cunard White Star Line, as it docked in New York harbor, the other day.

She was home again after eleven months abroad as a Fulbright research grantee working on an historical study of education in France. As a background, the study included the history of Saint-Cyr — the first school for girls in France — and the biography of Madame de Maintenon, its founder.

Dr. Nyabongo, who was on leave from her position as director of student personnel and professor of French at Tennessee State University in Nashville, has been captivated by French literature since her undergraduate days at Bennett College. Earning two advanced degrees at Wisconsin increased the desire to continue her studies in France.

Franco - American Fellow

She became interested in certain educational aspects of the life of the French when she was a Franco-American Fellow at Grenoble during 1948-39. It was October of last year when Dr. Nyabongo, a rather serious French scholar, embarked on the Queen Mary bound for Paris.

In addition to being a scholar of unlimited enthusiasm in her work and studies, Dr. Nyabongo is an avid reader of French poetry She has traveled extensively in North America and nearby island. Among her works is a book of French poems on Haiti, "Les Parmiers," published in Havana, and "Meditations", a collection of eighteen meditations in two volumes.

Visited India

The Fulbright research grant sent her to libraries and archives in many parts of France. With Fulbright permission she spent two months in India where she was YWCA representative to the World Student Christian Federation at Spiritual Life Centre, Nesrapur Poona, near Bombay. She also saw the coronation. During the year she also visited Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan, and Luxemburg.

"What is your reaction to the Dior change in madam's hemline?" was one of the less serious questions asked Dr. Nyabongo, as she landed. With a certain twinkle in her large brown eyes as she looked at the jauntily cut French suit she was wearing, she smilingly replied:

"It's possible that I'm too 'dull' to have given too much attention to the latest in Paris fashions. Frankly, I didn't go to any of the showings ... But, on second thought, I like what I'm wearing."

Her hemline was quite becoming — and that is sufficient, n'est-ce pas?

FIRST IN 69 YEARS—Deonne Beasley, 18-year-old fine arts sophomore at Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., became the first Negro in the school's 69-year history to vie for the annual homecoming queen honors. Certain of becoming a member of the Queen's Court, if not Queen, Miss Beasley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Beasley, of Chicago, and is a member of the Zeta Phi Eta professional drama fraternity.

143 1953

Panama Editor Named To Scientific Group

ANCON, CANAL ZONE—George W. Westerman, associate editor of the Panama Tribune, was recently made an associate member of the American Sociological Society. He is the first Panamaian to be so honored since the society's founding in 1906.

Westerman has done extensive research and writings on Panama, particularly on sociological problems affecting hemispheric relations. The honor came as a result of a speech which he delivered in Chicago, Oct. 16 at International House while he was a delegate to the Inter-American Press association meeting here.

Westerman appeared under the auspices of the Labor-Education department of the Roosevelt college. As a result of his speech, the National Assembly of Panama voted through strong resolutions denouncing discriminatory practices in the Canal Zone area and made the speech a permanent part of the assembly records.

Meanwhile, the Isthmian Civic Action society announced that it will publish and distribute 5,000 copies of the speech. Westerman was feted at a surprise buffet at the Balboa Garden by a group of newsmen and diplomats.

Courier p.5
Alma Mater—
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Proud possessor of the second highest honor that her school can bestow upon a woman student, Pittsburgh's Mary Fugot was chosen last week as "Alma Mater" of the University of Pittsburgh.

Youth Awarded $1G Scholarship

NEW YORK — A senior premedical student at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., who was recommended by the NAACP's youth division, has become the recipient of a $1,000 scholarship awarded by Dr. and Mrs. Robert Loehr. The student is Robert Murray, of Newburgh.

Mr. Murray, who has been accepted for study at the University of Rochester Medical School, was recommended by the NAACP because of his outstanding scholarship and extra-curricular record. He was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

The scholarship carries with it a stipend of $15 per month to be paid to Mr. Murray during his first year in medical school to aid with incidental expenses.

Ohio U. Honors Bennett's Veep

DELAWARE, Ohio—Dr. Willa B. Player, vice president of Bennett College, was given an honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, by Ohio Wesleyan University, Saturday, May 9. Dr. Arthur Flemming, president of the university, conferred the degree on the occasion of the celebration of the university centennial.

Gets Accounting Degree

MISS ROMONA McCLUSKEY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McCluskey of 4918 Highland Pl., was awarded the bachelor of science degree in accountancy by St. Louis University last Sunday. Miss McCluskey, an honor graduate of Sumner high school, is the first Negro woman to receive the degree from St. Louis U.

Argus p.1 St. Louis, Mo—
Dec. 26-53

Harland Randolph

Ohio State Seniors Pick Negro

HARLAND RANDOLPH
... by narrow margin

Courier p.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-16-53

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP)—For the first time in the history of Ohio State University, and perhaps the first time in the history of any Big Ten University, a Negro has been elected president of the senior class.

Harland Randolph of Columbus accomplished this outstanding feat in the campus election last week when he won the senior class presidency by the very narrow margin of twenty-three votes. A total of 3,744 students cast ballots.

Randolph's election is due to two main factors: his overall campus popularity and the fact that the Negro students took advantage of their political power. This has happened at least once before. In 1934, as a result of astute political activity, a Negro student was chairman of the Cap and Gown Committee, and two others held similar high offices.

Randolph is one of the most popular students on the OSU campus and is one of the most outstanding debaters in collegiate circles of the nation. He is a member of several honorary societies and Kappa Alpha Psi social fraternity.

Columbus Youth Named Prexy Of Ohio State Class

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of Ohio State university and perhaps the first time in the history of any Big Ten university, a Negro has been elected president of the senior class.

Harian Randolph of Columbus accomplished this outstanding feat in the campus election last week when he won the senior class presidency by the narrow margin of 23 votes, when a total of 3,744 students cast their ballots.

Rondalph's election is due to two main factors: his over-all campus popularity and the fact that the Negro students took advantage of their political power. This has happened at least once before. In 1934, as a result of astute political activity a Negro student was chairman of the Cap and Gown Committee, and two others held similar high offices.

Randolph is one of the most popular students on the OSU campus and is one of the most outstanding debaters in collegiate circles of the nation. He is a member of several honorary societies and Kappa Alpha Psi social fraternity.

In commenting upon Randolph's victory, Al Berg, the losing candidate, had these words of high praise:

"The students accomplished more than just electing another senior class president. They judged the calibre of two men and on these criteria, and these criteria alone, selected their senior class president.

"Their selection is a wonderful person who has gained the admiration and respect of not only those who voted for him, but also from the party he opposed."

In thanking those who supported and voted for him, Randolph said, "I shall not let them down. I shall appoint a cabinet of responsible people who will attempt to carry out the wishes of the senior class."

Student At St. Paul's Awarded Scholarship

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—Miss Grace Farmer, a Junior at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, was selected as the ninth young woman to receive the scholarship awarded annually by graduate members of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority in Lawrenceville.

The scholarship is awarded to a

GRACE FARMER

St. Paul's student who has a "B" average or above, and who has made an outstanding contribution to campus life.

MISS FARMER, a native of Louisa, Va., is president of the junior class, a church school teacher, a member of the college choir, assistant conductor in St. Paul's Choral Society, basileus of the undergraduate chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. She was recently elected president of the Student-Faculty Association.

Past awards were made by groups of graduate members who lived or worked in the Lawrenceville community prior to the establishment of the local Gamma Lambda Omega Chapter in 1951. The recipient of last year's scholarship was June Backus of Baltimore, Md.

NU Students Elect McGee To Council

Henry W. McGee, jr., 4734 Ellis, has been elected to the student governing board of Northwestern university. He was an easy victor over his opponent as he rolled up a 368 to 249 count in the balloting.

McGee

A scholarship student at the Medill school of journalism, he transferred to NU from Wilson junior college where he was editor of the Wilson Press and a member of the student council. This is his first year at the Evanston school.

McGee was recently elected president of Foster house, a dormitory in which he lives. He also won membership in Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalism fraternity.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. McGee of the Ellis ave. address.

DR. HOOKER AWARDED FELLOWSHIP

Dr.E.N.Hooker, professor agricultural economics at Hampton Institute, was one of 50 economists to be awarded an economics-in-action fellowship this summer from Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio.

The fellowships were awarded on a competitive basis to college teachers of economics in the eastern half of the United States, and were designed to enable the teachers to obtain a first-hand on-the -spot view of how the American economic system actually operates.

The six-week program was divided into plant visitations, lectures and seminars by distinguished economists on current economic problems, and the presentation of new methods and devices used in economic communication. Twenty plants, engaged in manufacturing, marketing, and finance were visited by the fellows.

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Harvard Awards Honorary Degree To John W. Davis

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANP) —John Warren Davis, former president of West Virginia State college and now a Point Four director in Liberia, last week was one of 15 noted persons who received honorary degrees from famed Harvard university here.

Recipients of the honors degrees represented leaders in international and civic affairs, education, science, scholarship and the arts.

James B. Conant, president of Harvard, conferred the honorary doctor of laws degree on Davis, now serving as director of the Technical Cooperation Administration in Liberia.

Philosophy Body Names Dr. Knox

WASHINGTON

Dr. Ellis O. Knox, professor of English at Howard University, has been named a Fellow in the Philosophy of Education Society, Otto McClarrin, director of public relations at Howard, announced this week.

The society is a national organization made up of teachers, lecturers, and writers in the field of educational philosphy and educational theory. To be eligible for Fellow status, a member must have gained National prominence in these fields.

Dr. Knox received his early education in the public schools of San. Francisco, Calif. He holds the A. B. degree from the University of California and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Southern California. He has been a member of the College of Liberal Arts faculty at Howard since 1931.

Univ. of Calif. Senior Class Elects Negro President

Los Angeles, Calif., June 30.—(Special)—Robert D. Gibson, 292-A Marsten Ave., a graduate student in the School of Pharmacy at University of California, was recently elected president of the senior class on the campus.

Gibson, a former student at University of Oregon, is married. His wife, Helen, is employed by the Department of Welfare, Division of Aid to Needy Children.

Dr. Canady To Head Psychology Group

Dr. Herman G. Canady, professor of psychology, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., was unanimously selected president-elect of the West Virginia Psychological Association at its spring meeting April 25, Morris Harvey College. Dr. Canady is a charter member of the Association and has contributed extensively to his field of specialization.

GETS SCHOLARSHIP — William E. H. Howard of Athens, Ga., has been awarded a two-year scholarship to study for the doctorate degree in public administration at the Hague Institute in the Netherlands. This will be the third international scholarship that Mr. Howard has received. His other scholarships included one to the University of Glasgow in Scotland, and another to the University of Oslo in Norway.

A magna cum laude graduate of West Virginia State College, and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Howard is the brother of Larry M. Howard of Greenleaf drive, Norfolk, Va.

Louisville Woman Has Read Works Of Shakespeare About 12 Times

Her Father Was Once A Slave

By MARION PORTER

Mrs. Frances DeBerry, 65, daughter of a slave, makes no particular claim to learning, but her knowledge of Shakespeare would probably astonish a Shakespearean scholar.

One day when she was 13 a visitor came to see her father in Nashville. The little girl was reading about Hamlet in her reader. She asked the visitor if he knew how the story "came out."

"I'll send you a set of Shakespeare and you can see," he replied. He kept his promise.

Reads Works 12 Times

Since then she has been reading Shakespeare for relaxation, edification, and information. She estimates she has read through his complete works about 12 times.

Many of his plays she has read more than 12 times. For instance, "Midsummer Night's Dream," her favorite, she has gone through numerous times. "Love's Labor Lost," the most difficult in her opinion, she considers somewhat of an intellectual exercise.

"The easiest to read, of course, is "Merchant of Venice," she said.

Shakespeare evidently was a student of the Bible, Mrs. DeBerry continued. She quotes excerpts from the Bard and comparable excerpts from the Bible, giving chapter and verse.

Studies Costumes

"In 'Othello' we have 'Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,' Mrs. DeBerry quoted several lines, "and from Solomon we have, 'Good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. . . .'"

This was one of several samples Mrs. DeBerry gave comparing Shakespeare and the Bible.

She observes that none of the poet's comedies were without a note of tragedy and that almost every woman was a "heroine, but few men were heroes."

Her reading of Shakespeare prompted Mrs. DeBerry to make a research in costumes.

'I've Enjoyed Him'

"I really have enough material for a book on costumes," she said. "I believe the morals of a nation or an era are reflected in women's dress."

The shirt-waisted, nine-gored, long-skirted "Gibson Girl" is her favorite costume for this country. Mrs. DeBerry and her daughter, Mrs. Myra Sims live at 719 Magazine. She also has a son, Alfred Tennyson DeBerry, 1022 W. Chestnut. "I once became interested in the works of Alfred Lord Tennyson," she said.

Mrs. DeBerry attended Fisk University, Nashville. She has worked at various jobs, her most recent in a dry-cleaning establishment. She wishes her knowledge of Shakespeare could be applied in some way, perhaps in tutoring.

"I don't know that Shakespeare has done me any practical good—but I've certainly enjoyed him." she said.

Courier-Journal Photo

MRS. FRANCES DeBERRY
A student of Shakespeare

Professor Gets Research Grant

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Dr. Edward Ferguson, Jr., professor of biology and head of the department at the South Carolina State College at Orangeburg has been awarded a research grant by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia to aid in his investigation of the freshwater ostracods of South Carolina.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Also, Dr. Ferguson will present a paper before the Society of Systematic Zoology during the annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be held December 26-31 in Boston. The title of the paper which describes a new species of freshwater ostracod from Orangeburg County, South Carolina, is "A New Ostracod of the Genus Cypricercus from South Carolina."

INVESTIGATIONS

Dr. Ferguson who has done extensive research on freshwater ostracods has made investigations on members of this Order of Crustacea from Missouri, Maryland, Georgia, and South Carolina. He holds A. B., M. S., and Ph. D. from the University of Illinois. He is a member of the Society of the Sigma Xi, Phi Sigma Biological Society, American Microscopical Society, American Society of Zoologists, Society of Systematic Zoology, Society for the Study of Evolution, and the Association of Southeastern Biologists.

Notre Dame Falls For 'Dega Co-ed

SOUTH BEND—A Talladega College co-ed reigned as queen of the 1953 Cotillion which was the social highlight of Notre Dame's homecoming week-end, and featured the opening of a new social center at the local university.

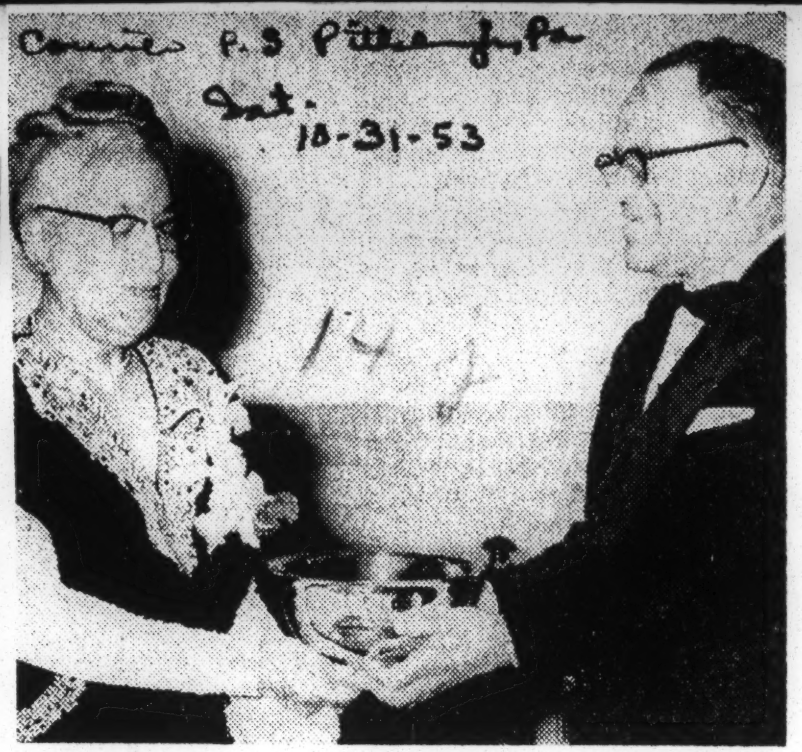
Muriel Blanks of Chicago, the guest of Notre Dame student Elrie Chrite, sophomore and chairman of the 1953 Cotillion dance, gave a talk between the halves of the Notre Dame-Georgia Tech clash, reigned over the dance, attended a Saturday night theatre party, Sunday mass, and a communion breakfast. She reigned as queen over all activities for the entire week-end.

Both Miss Blanks and Chrite hail from Chicago.

* * *

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—For the first time in history, Georgia Tech's football team faced Negro players . . . and saw their thirty-two-game winning streak snapped here Saturday. Notre Dame mauled the Bulldogs in a thrilling game. Being aces for the Irish were Dick Washington, halfback, and Wayne Edmonds, tackle, the first two Negroes to play against Georgia Tech.

MISS MURIEL BLANKS
. . . queen of Notre Dame's Homecoming Cotillion

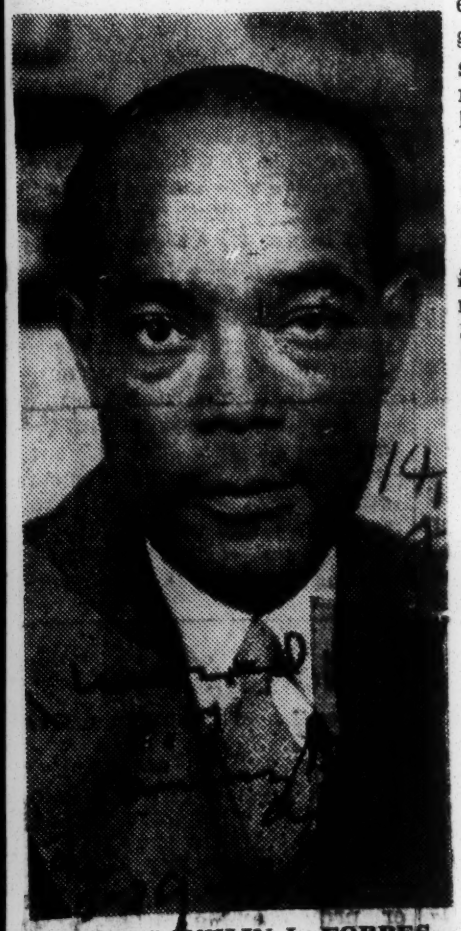


Retires—Dr. Edna Meade Colson, retiring director of the School of Education at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., is seen above receiving an engraved silver utility bowl at the hands of President R. P. Daniel at a testimonal dinner given by the college last week in her honor. Dr. Colson had served for forty-four years on the Virginia State faculty. She served under four presidents of the institution including Dr. Johnston, Dr. Gandy, Dr. Foster and Dr. Daniel.—Burke Photo.

14j 1953

Coach F. L. Forbes Earns Ed. D. Degree

Professor Franklin L. Forbes, veteran coach and director of physical education at Morehouse College, has satisfied all requirements for the Ed. D. degree in physical education at New York University, and the degree will be formally awarded at the university's commencement on June 10, 1953.



PROF. FRANKLIN L. FORBES

The well known figure in athletic circles is a graduate of Morehouse with the B. A. degree, 1928; and he holds the M. A. degree in physical education from the University of Michigan. He has also done graduate work in his field at the Springfield YMCA College, Springfield Massachusetts.

Dr. Forbes' thesis subject for his N. Y. U. doctorate is, "A Four-year Undergraduate Professional Education Curriculum for Men Which Combines Physical Education with (1) General Science; (2) Social Science; or (3) Mathematics."

Dr. Forbes brings the number of Morehouse graduates who have earned the coveted doctorate in the great American and foreign universities up to 43, and he brings the number of persons on the Morehouse faculty holding doctorates up to 15 (out of a total faculty of 41).

This June Dr. Forbes will have completed twenty-five years of teaching at Morehouse, and he is one of two teachers who will be honored at the post-commencement banquet on Tuesday evening, June 9, for a quarter of a century of service at the College. The other professor to be so honored is Dr. B. R. Brazeal, dean of the College.

Offer Grant To Negro Student

The Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago this week announced the establishment of the John A. Sullivan scholarship, to give some deserving Negro student four years of school at St. Ignatius high school, 107 W. Roosevelt rd.

Funds for the scholarship are being provided by Chicago attorney John A. Sullivan. The scholarship will be awarded only to the student who received the recommendation of his parish pastor and who lacks the means to attend high school without financial assistance.

Names of candidates for the scholarship and letters of recommendation must be submitted to the Catholic Interracial Council, 21 W. Superior st., not later than Dec. 31.

Awards for Honor Graduates

Ronald Haskell and Loretta Crudup, class leaders among graduates of Medill elementary school, receiving awards from Theodore Kiesz, commander of Medill-Tribune post of American Legion, yesterday as Principal Gerald J. Haley looked on. [TRIBUNE Photo]

59 Get Diplomas

Ronald Haskell, 12, of 1382 W. 13th st., and Loretta Crudup, 12, of 1326 W. 13th st., yesterday were presented the annual awards to outstanding graduating pupils of Joseph Medill elementary school by Theodore Kiesz, commander of the Joseph Medill post of the American Legion. The presentation was held at commencement exercises for a class of 59 pupils. The awards are for scholarship, citizenship, and leadership in school and community activities. The school was named for Joseph Medill, founding editor of THE TRIBUNE. Other awards went to Patricia Gater, 13, of 1331 S. Loomis st.; Charles Hightower, 14, of 1444 14th st.; Delores Thomas, 14, of 1318 S. Throop st.; Vernseal Gibson, 15, of 1448 13th st., and Marie Netter, 14, of 1376 14th st.

Negro Named Outstanding D. C. Pupil

WASHINGTON — (ANP)- Edward David Crockett Jr., last week had the distinct honor of being selected the most outstanding junior pupil in Washington's public and private High schools.

Crockett, a 15-year-old Dunbar high school pupil, was selected by the Washington Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The VFW certificate of merit and an engraved gold wrist watch was given to Crockett at the annual encampment of the district department of the VFW in the commerce department auditorium.

Crockett is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward David Crockett.

Among the three judges for the competition was Col. Campbell Johnson of the Selective Service.

To Study At Sorbonne

IVORY WALLACE JR.
. . . to study in Paris

ADDIS ABABA — Ivory Wallace Jr., instructor of French and English at the Medhane Alem School for the past three years leaves soon for France where he will continue his studies in French Literature, culture, and civilization at the Sorbonne, the University of Paris. This will be Mr. Wallace's second period of study in France as he spent last summer as a student at the University of Grenoble.

Of Kansas City, Mo., and Washington, D. C., Mr. Wallace is a former student of Howard University and a graduate of Miner Teachers College, both in the Nation's capital. He came to Ethiopia in 1950 and was a recruit of Dr. T. T. F. Fletcher who at that time headed the Medhane Alem School for Boys, one of Ethiopia's oldest and most aristocratic schools.

IN PARIS

Mr. Wallace's study in Paris is under the direct supervision of the Middlebury College Graduate School of French in France. Under the plan he is eligible for academic degrees from both Middlebury and the Sorbonne.

He is the brother of Bert Wallace, a former Courier employe now living in New York and working on the New York Daily News. Mr. Wallace is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Winner Of Elks Scholarship Attends Tuskegee Institute

Helen Hermyne Saunders, 1953 honor graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School, now enrolled at Tuskegee Institute, joins that group of 50 students presently at study in the various colleges and universities under sponsorship of the Elks, IBPOEW, resulting from the recent grant to her of a four-year college scholarship. This is the first Elks scholarship awarded to Tuskegee Institute, all other major colleges in Alabama having shared in the education of one or more of the 700 graduates and students supported under the Elks scholarship system.

The $1,000 grant is announced by Grand Commissioner George W. Lee of the Elks Education Department. He said that the Grand Board of Education has elected Helen an Elks scholar in recognition of merit and exceptional promise exhibited in a superior record of high school activity; and further, in recognition of outstanding contribution to the department and meritorious service to the Order performed by her father over an extended period of time.

In a real sense, Miss Saunders herself is a "daughter of Elks." Her father, Harold C. Saunders, an original member and past exalted officer of both Southern Pride Lodge, Montgomery, and Booker T. Washington Lodge, Tuskegee, has been identified with the grand and subordinate organizations of Elks in various

HELEN HERMYNE

official posts, and now heads the James E. Kelley Council of Past Exalted Rulers, and is assistant grand director of public relations. Her mother is Mrs. Hermyne J. Saunders, past daughter ruler of Cosmopolitan Temple of Daughter Elks at Tuskegee.

Miss Saunders, who was also the winner of Iota Phi Lambda's 1953 freshman scholarship, awarded by Lambda Chapter at Tuskegee, is a student in Tuskegee Institute's School of Home Economics, and expects to pursue major courses in fashion designing.

Jesse Jones Award Goes To Silsbee Student

AUSTIN—Another "First in the mile stones of "firsts" in Texas, occurred when Robert C. Giles of Silsbee, the first Negro to ever enter the University of Texas School of Journalism was notified that he is one of the winners of the Jesse H. Jones Scholarship Award in the Field of Journalism for 1953-1954.

Mr. Giles' Award amounts to $250—one half of which will be paid on Oct. 26, 1953 and the other half to be paid September of the next semester. Payments will be made through the Bursars office at the University of Texas.

The highest award was won by Joyce Jackson, a white student.

Paul H. Jones, director of Jesse H. Jones Foundation notified the winners.

Bond, First Chicago Metropolitan Scholar, Makes Headway At Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Elroy Boyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Boyd of 13343 S. Langley ave., Chicago, is the first student to Mutual Assurance company scholarship.

The four-year scholarship covering all college expenses, including tuition, room and board, is offered to a student who plans to enter Fisk for study in liberal arts and a major in Business Administration and Economics.

This award, which is the largest single scholarship ever offered at Fisk, is valued at $800 a year, or a total of $3,200 and is made possible by a gift from the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance company.

WON MARATHON

Bond was declared victor of the field after a marathon which included examinations the writing of an essay on his interest in the field of business and his ideas on the opportunities in the field, and going before a scholarship committee, which was to make the final choice on the basis of character, mental ability, personal recommendations, school record, and the special essay.

During his year at George Washington Carver high school in Chicago, Bond was editor of the school paper, treasurer of the student council and president of the Honor Society.

His scholarship record and reputation for cooperativeness, his genuine friendliness and well-rounded personality at Carver were important factors in his final victory in the contest.

IN ACTIVITIES

Since arriving at Fisk, Bond has displayed the same qualities that he had at Carver. He has begun to enter the campus activities with strong leadership.

His interests are as varied as ever. He is a member of the 100 voice choir, and the basketball squad. The warm personality that has come to be recognized as a Bond characteristic has won him many friends among the students.

FRESHMAN WEEK

Bond, like all other freshmen at Fisk, was required to don the clothes of a "crab" for freshmen week.

One of his great concerns was that his mother know that everyone had to do it. "I wouldn't want her to see me in a picture and think that this is the way I dress away from home."

After his first few days on the Fisk campus, Bond expressed his gratitude to the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual for making it possible for him to come to Fisk.

"Without the scholarship, I may not have been able to attend Fisk, and I will always be grateful for this wonderful opportunity."

14j 1953

Blind Student Leaves Record Which Will Shine Long Time

Special to The Commercial Appeal

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 10.—The student records of a university start gathering dust pretty fast after commencement.

But the dust hasn't had much chance yet on blind Searcy Ewell's record at Lincoln University for Negroes here. People keep looking at it.

Ewell, 25, was graduated magna cum laude this week at the university, top student in a class of 84 graduates.

Dr. E. D. Dawson, dean of the college, read the Ewell record and added some of his own recollections on the young fellow whose cheerful outlook and his driving ambition will help other blind youngsters make their own chances in this hurrying world of light and shadow.

Assured Of Start

He's already assured of a start. Ewell has a job at the Arkansas school for the blind in Little Rock.

Dean Dawson said there wasn't the slightest doubt in the minds of the university's faculty recently when they got together to decide on the winner of a special award —the graduate who had shown "the greatest promise for future success." Ewell won it hands down.

The educator chuckled when he recalled that one of the students who read for Ewell was Lillian Gines of Kansas City. She achieved a scholastic record just a little lower than Ewell's.

Dean Dawson traced Searcy Ewell's story from the records and from personal history, starting back when Ewell was a grade school youngster in Kansas City. Here's the way it goes!

The boy already suffering from poor vision, was blinded in a schoolground accident. His parents had to take him from school. Then they moved to St. Louis and put the boy in Missouri's School for the Blind there.

Finished Early

In 11 years he finished grammar and high school.

He went to Stowe Teachers College, a St. Louis school for Negroes who want to enter the teaching profession. Along with two years at Stowe he took two summers of instruction at St. Louis University. Then he came to Lincoln for two and a half years and his degree in education.

For much of the long road to winning his degree he depended on readers and his retentive memory.

He was a part-time student teacher at the Missouri School for the Blind, the institution where he got his basic training. Dean Dawson said "I don't know how he did it" but he taught boxing and swimming among other courses at the School for the Blind.

Wasn't All Books

Ewell needed a little guidance around the Lincoln campus "for about three weeks" after he came here, the dean said. Then he was so sure of his step that he got around with almost no help. In a short while, Dean Dawson said, Ewell knew most of the 600 resident students "just by the sound of their voices" on the campus, in the dormitory or in the cafeteria.

And it wasn't all books for him. The dean said Ewell was a member of the university choir that sang in a number of states this year. He plays both the violin and the saxophone and prefers the classics to the popular tunes.

He got some financial help from the Missouri Association for the Blind. But now he has a wonderful chance to pay that back with interest—using the education he has fought for despite his affliction.

Fellowships Awarded To 3 At Lincoln

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Three members of the Lincoln university senior class were awarded fellowships for graduate study last week.

Martin L. Kilson of Smoler, Pa., valedictorian of the 1953 class, received a resident fellowship at Harvard university. He will study international and regional affairs.

A Danforth foundation fellowship was received by Kalu Ezera, salutatorian. The Nigerian was one of 50 Danforth recipients.

These scholarships are awarded on the basis of outstanding academic ability, personality, and devotion to his religion.

The Rohm-Haas fellowship of $2,200 went to Theodore R. Whitney, Jr., of Philadelphia. He was selected by the faculty for his high scholarship and character.

Benefit Show

TRIBUNE photo
DOROTHEA TOWLES

Fashions valued at $50,000 will be modeled by Miss Dorothea Towles, Paris model, in a one woman style show at the Sherman hotel this evening. The show is sponsored by the women's committee of the United Negro college fund.

Negro Girl Heads Student Council

NEW YORK.—A Negro student has been elected president of the Student Executive Council of Brooklyn college. She is Miss Claire Thomas of Brooklyn, a junior at the college. For the last year and a half, she has served as secretary of the group.

Miss Thomas plans to enter the field of public administration when she completes her political science course.

Norfolk Girl Wins Music Scholarship At Roanoke

NORFOLK — Talent and hard work paid off this week for a 16-year-old soprano in the form of the coveted annual James A. Bland music scholarship, given by the Virginia Lions Club. The recipient, Miss

MARION KNOX

Marion Knox, won the $250 scholarship for first place in the finals of the state-wide competition among young musicians at Roanoke, Va., Friday, June 12.

Among the June graduates of Booker T. Washington High School, Marion has been "singing all of her life," as one of her teachers put it. A member of the choir at Bank Street Baptist Church, she also sings for special occasions at churches, social affairs and programs.

* * *

WHILE AT Booker T., Marion was a member of the choir, and upon graduating received a vocal music scholarship to Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

hTe daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Knox, of 1217 Armstrong street, and the granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Walker of the same address, Marion has been studying voice for about two years with Mrs. Bertha Nelson.

* * *

A MEMBER OF Norfolk's popular younger set, Marion was among the debutantes presented recently. An appearance on a TV program in Roanoke after the contest prevented her from being at the presentation ball held the same night.

Marion entered the finals at Roanoke after winning the semi-finals at the College of William and Mary last month. She hopes to continue studying at Westminister Choir College, Princeton, N. J., this fall, and a local citizens committee is planning a concert to help make her dreams come true.

Blind Student Wins Top Honors

ST. LOUIS — Searcy Ewell, blinded in a school playground accident as a child, was graduated magna cum laude in a class of 84 students at Lincoln University in Jefferson City last Monday.

Earle D. Dawson, dean of the college, said Ewell already has a job at the Arkansas School for the Blind.

Howard Gives Grad $4,000 Scholarship

EAST ORANGE — A 17-year-old graduate of the local high school has been awarded a $1,000 a year scholarship for four years by the College of Liberal Arts of Howard University.

She is Irma Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude J. Wright, 20 Irving st., She had an "A" minus average throughout her high school career.

Miss Wright, who will major in education, is the 2,300 in scholarships to 20 members who are 1953 graduates at their annual Cotillion last Friday.

Other Scholarships

She is a member of the Newark Junior Leaguers founded and guided by Mrs. Reynold E. Butch, a member of the Newark Board of Education.

The Junior Leaguers awarded

PREXY TO EX-PREXY—Dr. F. D. Patterson, retiring president of Tuskegee Institute and president-elect of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, has the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters conferred on him by Morehouse President B. E. Mays (right) as Dean B. R. Brazeal adjusts his hood during Morehouse's commencement exercises.

Ala. State Professor Wins 2 Science Research Grants

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS)— Dr. H. Lewis Van Dyke, Chairman of the Science Department of Alabama State College, Montgomery, has been given two Research Grants to continue his research of the formation of Alkylbenzenes through the Friedel-Crafts, Fittig, and Grignard reactions, using secondary and tertiary carbinols of nine carbons each, benzene and toluee; and the re-investigation of two octylbenzenes through the Grignard Reaction.

One grant is from the Frederick Gardner Cottrell Funds of the Research Corporation of New York, for $2,150. The other is from the American Philosophical Society, Penrose Fund of Philadelphia, for $2,152.

Preliminary work in this field was reported by Dr. Van Dyke at the 114th Meeting of the American Chemical Society, held at St. Louis, Missouri, September, 1948.

Since 1948 work on new phases of the research has been continued and the results thus far of the investigation by Dr. Van Dyke have been made to the American Chemical Society and have been published in the JOURNAL OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

The professor is being ably assisted whenever and wherever possible by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, where the research is being conducted.

SCIENCE BUILDING

The college has a three floor science building for the fields of Biology, Chemistry and Physics, with six research laboratories. Equipment and materials necessary for experiments are being supplied.

The grants to Dr. Van Dyke have served to inspire many students, who are studying at the college for careers in the applied fields of science as well as for the teaching profession.

Dr. Van Dyke, a native of Vandalia, Michigan, received his early training in that city and Three Rivers, Michigan. He received the A. B. degree from Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo; the M. S. degree from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and the Ph. D. from Michigan State College, East Lansing.

LEADING AUTHOR

He is the author of many articles and publications. Among them are co-author of a Syllabus for an Orientation Course in the Physical Sciences; "Let Us Be Health Conscious," (1939) and "Survey Course" (1940), of the ORACLE; "The Place of Survey Courses in the Curriculum," (1941) and "The Demethylation of Alkylbenzenes," (1945), MOREHOUSE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE; "The Need of Science Education," NEGRO COLLEGE QUARTERLY, (1947), and others.

Dr. Van Dyke has held many responsible positions in various organizations. At present he is a member of such honor societies as Alpha Kappa Mu; Beta Kappa Chi; Sigma Xi, and the National Institute of Science.

His professional connections include national association, such as the American Chemical Society; Beta Kappa Chi, and N. I. S. in his specific fields of science.

The awarding of these grants for special research to Dr. Van Dyke is a national recognition of ability and service and the college is very proud to share such recognition.

Scholarships Awarded 99 New Students

Freshmen From Wide Geographical Area To Receive Awards

HAMPTON, Va.—During the academic year 1953-54, Hampton Institute will disburse $78,000 in scholarships and financial aid to worthy students.

This amount is double that distributed ten years ago, reported Collis H. Davis, dean of freshmen at Hampton and chairman of the scholarship committee.

"The demand for financial aid has increased greatly in the last three or four years," he said. "In spite of a considerable increase in the total fund, there is still not enough."

SCHOLARSHIPS for new students are awarded on the basis of competitive examinations given in testing centers set up by the college. The examination, about three and a half hours long, tests the student's general knowledge as well as his ability in language, mathematics, and reading.

In the spring of this year 499 students competed for the Hampton Institute scholarship in 44 testing centers scattered over 28 states. The testing center locations ranged from New York to Mobile, Ala., and from Salisbury, Md., to St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

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THE INCREASED number of applications "makes the competition for Hampton Institute scholarship much keener," Dean Davis pointed out.

"The wider geographical spread is roughly the same as that for the student body," Dean Davis continued. "Hampton is not a regional college."

From the 499 competitors in the '53 tests, 99 new students were awarded scholarships at Hampton.

In addition to these scholarships for new students, the committee grants financial aid to continuing students "on the basis of need, satisfactory scholarship, and college citizenship," Mr. Davis explained.

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OF THE 99 to receive scholarships, the first three students to rank in the examinations are, in the order of their grades, students from Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire; E. E. Smith High School, Fayetteville, N. C., and Bates High School, Annapolis, Md.

Other schools whose representatives ranked in the top 25 are: Lincoln High School, East St. Louis, Mo.; Newtown High School, Elmhurst, N. Y.; Central High School, Louisville, Ky.; Phenix High School, Hampton, Va.; Armstrong High School, Richmond, Va.; Dunbar High School, Baltimore, Md.; Westinghouse High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dudley High School, Greensboro, N. C.;

Burley High School, Charlottesville, Va.; Langston High School, Danville, Va.; Howard High School, Wilmington, Del.; Brown High School, Winton, N. C., and Randolph High School, Glen Allen, Va.

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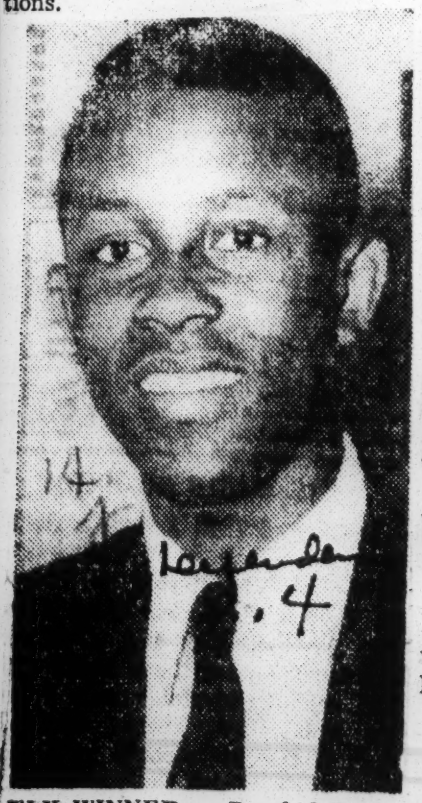
2nd BTW Student Is Science Winner

NORFOLK—Winston Douglas, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, has announced that James Alvin Hayes is the winner of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company honorary science award medal.

Winners of this award are eligible to compete for the three scholarships sponsored by the company at the University of Rochester in New York.

Hayes, a senior, was also one of th honorable mentions in the 12th annual Science Talent Search. He has an all "A" record in the mathematics courses he has taken during his three and one half years as student.

He has also placed first in several of the Virginia Science Mathematic Congress competitions.



ELK WINNER — Paschal Banks, second year high school student at Corbin high, AM and N college, Pine Bluff, Ark., wins annual state oratorical contest sponsored by the Elks at Little Rock. Banks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paschal Banks, sr., of Pine Bluff. He received a loving cup and a trip to New Orleans where he will represent Arkansas in regional contest in July.

Meharry Sophomore Tops In Medical Competition

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—First prize in the 1952 Schering Award contest, national competition for medical students, was awarded last week to Edward Allen Jones, 25, sophomore at Meharry Medical College.

Another Meharry student, Andrew Henry Jackson, was also named for an award in the contest, which was open to undergraduate students in eighty-three medical colleges in the United States and Canada.

Writing on "Steroid Hormones in Geriatrics," young Jones topped all entrants in the annual contest. Jones is a native of Atlanta, Ga.

Presentation of the $500 award to Jones and the $100 prize to Jackson was made by Emanuel de Gomar Jr., executive of Schering Corporation.

Professor To Lecture In Europe

Dr. Robert Rie, professor of modern languages and history at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., will lecture at leading European universities this summer while abroad on a Carnegie Foundation research grant.

The grant is for continuation in Munich and Vienna of his research to the Congress of Vienna as a course of interational law. His 1950 lecture on that subject in London before the Grotius Society, distinguished international law organization, appeared last year in a book issued by the Grotius group. It deals with lasting effects of the 1815 Congress of Vienna in its reshuffling of Europe after the Napolenic wars.

A University of Vienna graduate and former lawyer, Dr. Rie has been asked to lecture at Bonn, Speyer, Dusseldorf and Munich

$1,125 Art Scholarship Won By Hampton Student

HAMPTON, Va. — Benjamin Wigfall, senior art student at Hampton Institute, has received a $1,125 scholarship from the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Wigfall, a native of Richmond, Va., who has studied for four years under Dr. Leo Katz, has chosen Iowa State college.

Mr. Wigfall

He plans to go to one of the art centers, eventually perhaps New York, Chicago, or San Francisco. "If I go to New York now, I am afraid I will get indigestion from seeing too many things," he said.

Works On Exhibit

"The Chimneys," perhaps his most famous painting, was published this year in the American Art and Artist I, the yearbook of painting, sculpture and prints.

On May 4, this picture was presented in an exhibit by the Virginia Art Museum in the windows of a department store in Richmond. The Art Museum purchased "The Chimneys" as a part of its permanest collection in 1951.

At present, Mr. Wigfall is working on a mural design as a part of his training.

During his years at Hampton, his talent in art earned him a place in Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges for 1952-53, and his scholastic record placed him on the honor roll of the college.

First Senior Prexy At OSU

Columbus Youth Wins By 23 Votes

COLUMBUS, Ohio (NNPA) — For the first time in the history of Ohio State University, a colored student has been elected president of the senior class.

Harian Randolph of Columbus accomplished this outstanding feat in the campus election last week when he won the senior class presidency by the very narrow margin of 23 votes, when a total of 3,744 students cast their ballots.

Randolph's election is due to two main factors: his over-all campus popularity and the fact that the colored students took advantage of their political power.

This has happened at least once before. In 1934, as a result of astute political activity, a colored student was chairman of the Cap and Gown Committee, and two others held similarly high offices.

Randolph is one of the most popular students on the OSU campus and is one of the most outstanding debaters in collegiate circles of the nation. He is a member of several honorary societies and Kappa Alpha Psi social fraternity.

NCCJ Awards $2,000 For Workshop Study

CHICAGO — The National Council of Christians and Jews will award about $2,000 in scholarships to participants in human relations workshops to be held at Northwestern and the National College of Education at Evanston.

Central State To Award Degrees To White And Segy

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Central State college will confer honorary degrees on Walter White, NAACP secretary, who will deliver the commencement address, and Ladislas Segy, director, Segy Gallery, New York, an expert on African art.

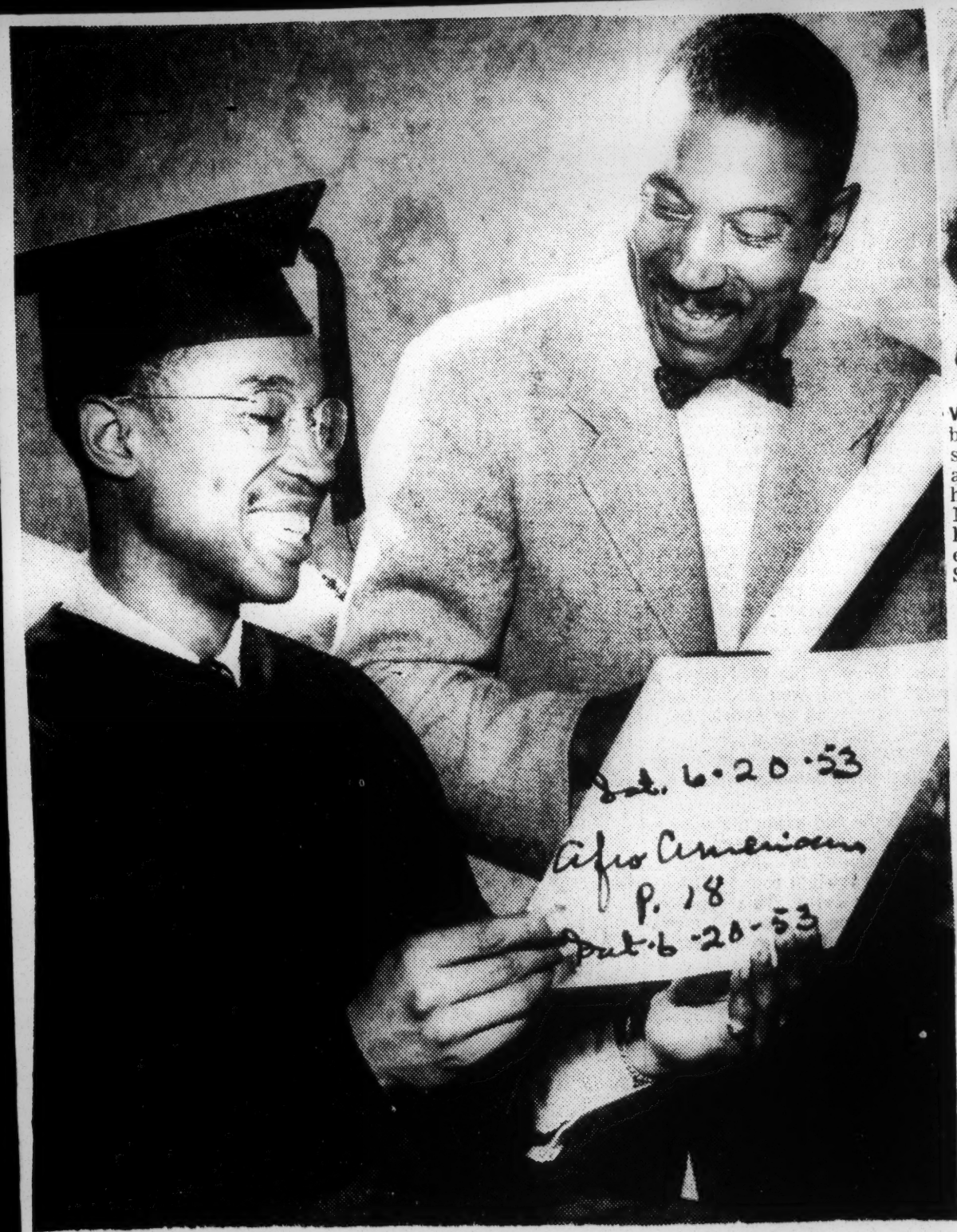
This state institution, with an all-colored board, colored president, and mixed faculty, has no color line. Three white students were enrolled this year and one is a graduate.

White students live on the campus and have colored students as roommates. Dr. Charles H. Wesley is president.

$4,500 Awards Given Students

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Scholarship awards and prizes totaling nearly $4,500 were made to graduates and students at Dillard university this year, according to an announcement last week by Albert W. Dent, president.

One scholarship came from a former student who wrote that a similar award had made it possible for her to remain in school and complete her studies. She sent a check for $300 to aid some worthy student at Dillard.



LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON— Believed to be New Haven's first colored father-son Yale-grad combination are William H. Harris, right, 45, Yale '42, and John E. Harris, 23, Yale '23. The elder Mr. Harris, a principal bio-chemist at the Connecticut State Hospital in Middletown, admires his son's diploma following graduating exercises. Young Harris, who majored in chemistry, will begin work in the fall on his Ph.D. at Brown University where he will serve as an assistant in chemistry.

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P. 22

WINS FELLOWSHIP — Barbara R. Edmonds, an honor student at Howard University and a native of Mobile, Ala., has been awarded the Lucy E. Moton travel fellowship. She left the States June 10 for an eight-week tour of England, Scotland and France.

Spelman Seniors Receive Awards

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ATLANTA — Two fellowships for graduate study were among the awards and prizes received by seniors of Spelman College at commencement services here last week.

Miss LaJune M'Donald, of M'Rae, was given a $1,500 fellowship to study English at Mount Holyoke college. Miss Minnie Rose James of Atlanta received a $1,125 Fellowship to study musicology at Radcliffe and Harvard Colleges, Cambridge, Mass.

Tuition Scholarships

Tuition scholarships were received by Juel Pate Borders of Atlanta, and Lola Jean Scott of Atlanta. Scholarships were also received by Evelyn Cooper of Miami and Thelma Bain, also of Fla.

Other award winners included: Mary L. McKinney and Virginia R. McKinney, both of Cleveland; Alice Gaston, Minnie Rose James, Johnnie Mae Kennebrew, Mary Ann Sanford, Samella E. Waton.

Jarcelyn Fields, Phyllis Jean Dansby of Texas; Edna Ruth Scott of Miss.; Laura M. Williams, Alberta Mitchell, Dorothy Whited, of Ala.; Ann Ingram, Edwina Fields, of St. Louis, Mo.; Wylma White of Texas; Jean Lawton of Detroit; and Gwendolyn Walker.

Sigma Letters For Dr. Locke

Afro-American
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Dr. Alain Locke, a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, who retired from Howard University received a bound volume of congratulatory letters from Sigma men throughout the country, who were his pupils during his tenure at the University. The presentation was made at a meeting of Sigma Shadows, Saturday, where Dr. Locke spoke.

Mrs. Edna Forrest Browne, president of the Sigma Shadows presented to the chapter a check toward the annual scholarship fund sponsored by Alpha Sigma to a worthy student at Howard University.

Those present at the meeting were:

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Pollard, Messrs. and Mesdames M. Hall, J. L. Battle, W. H. Smith;

Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Boger, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bryant, Mr and Mrs. C. H. Tobbs, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, J. L. S. Hall, J. Browne, James A. Square, John O. Harris, B. H. Early, Robert G. Brooks, H. E. Jones, James Chambers, A. T. Jones, Fred Minis, Charles H. Davis and A. U. Breacey.

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Smith Students Select Leaders

New student officers at Smith include Miss Winona Nicholas, left, of Orange, N. J., chairman of the Honor Board, and Miss Elizabeth Saunders of New York, president of Student Council.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 24 — Undergraduates of Smith College have elected Miss Elizabeth Lunt Saunders, New York City, junior president of the Student Council and Miss Kathleen Ann Compton of Rosemont, Pa., also a junior, president of the House of Representatives. They will take office following spring vacation, and will serve for one year.

Two other junior class members were elected to head the judicial branches of student government. They are Miss Anne Campbell Drummey of Melrose, Mass., who was elected chairman of the Judicial Board, and Miss Winona Nicholas of Orange, N. J., chairman of the Honor Board.

Miss Saunders, who was business manager of The Sophian, student newspaper, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hyde Saunders, 1185 Park Avenue, New York City. Miss Compton, a history major, active in many campus activities, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stark Compton of Rosemont.

An honors student in history, Miss Drummey is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Drummey of Melrose. Miss Nicholas, an honors student in sociology, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prelate B. Nicholas of Orange. Both girls are active in campus affairs.

Two Earn $600 Grants At Lincoln

LINCOLN UNIV., Pa. — Dr. Sayre B. Schatz, assistant professor of economics at Lincoln, and Witold Cohn, a junior, have been given grants totaling $1,200 from the Social Science Research Council.

Cohn, a native of Poland, is to do a research study of the actual pricing and merchandising of the Barnsley "Tattersall," one of America's oldest and most famous farmers' markets.

The study, which will make analysis of the methods and process of merchandising by farmers who retail their products at Barnesley, will be supervised by Professor Schatz.

Top Teacher—

Mrs. Leslie A. Bradby, Schofield High School teacher of Aiken, S. C., has been selected as Classroom Teacher of the Year for 1953 by the Negro Educational Review.

Hampton Senior Gets Fellowship

HAMPTON, Va. — Joseph Tazewell, senior at Hampton Institute, has been awarded a $1,500 fellowship in rubber chemistry by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. The fellowship will enable Mr. Tazewell to complete the requirements for a M. S. degree at the University of Akron.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER—Miss Meryle Elaine Perkins, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Perkins, 812 Laurell St., was awarded a college scholarship by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. Miss Perkins is a senior at Booker T. Washington high school and will graduate at the close of school this semester.

Negro Girl Named Queen Of White Clark College

VANCOUVER, Wash. — (ANP) —Miss Tehlma Graham, a 21-year-old aspirant to a concert-singing career, last week was crowned "May Queen" at Clark college here, in recognition of her popularity on the campus.

When Miss Graham was announced as the choice of some 500 students to reign as "Queen," the entire student-body gave her a standing ovation. The enthusiasm was repeated when Dr. Paul Gaiser, president of the college, placed a crown of white roses on her black hair.

The stately Miss Graham is the first Negro coed to wear the crown in the 18-year history of the institution. As "Queen," she will reign over the three-day May fete which culminates in a prom. Her all-white court will attend to her during all events.

A contralto, she has been featured in numerous school musical affairs and hopes to attend Willamette university following her last two years of college in preparation for a career as a concert singer.

Miss Graham is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Graham of Vancouver.

PRESENTS $400 SCHOLARSHIP.—Hy Baraban, of Hy's Market, 2013 N. 7th St., is shown as he presents Joahn Weaver, top ranking Sumner high school honor student, with a $400 scholarship, at Sumner high school Tuesday morning. Hy stated that he was more than happy to present the award and felt that the public he serves deserves the credit for the scholarships. His market has always been a contributing part of the community with most of his employes living in the immediate vicinity. Baraban contributes annually to the N.A.A.C.P., the Negro College Fund and is a regular depositor at the Douglass State bank. Last year's scholarship went to Edward Foggs.

Brooklyn College Junior Heading Student Council

Miss Claire Thomas

The Student Executive Council at Brooklyn College has elected Claire Thomas, a junior of 758 Macon Street, Brooklyn, as its president. She has served as secretary of the group for the last year and a half.

A political science major, Miss Thomas plans to enter the field of public administration. She is a member of the Social Affairs Board, Junior-Freshman Committee and Booster.

Others elected were Harvey Roth, treasurer; Miss Frances Schwartz, secretary; Miss Helene Wetzler and Maurice Hershenson, representatives to the Faculty-Student Committee on Student Organizations, and Herbert Gelman and Miss Phyllis Mintz, representatives to the Faculty-Student Committee on Publications.

Howard Prof To Conduct Naval Study

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Madison S. Briscoe, assistant professor of bacteriology, preventive medicine, and public health at Howard University's college of Medicine, will leave for Africa on June 15 to engage in a bacteriological study for the United States Navy.

Dr. Briscoe, who will spend 3 months abroad, will collaborate with U. S. Naval Research Unit No. 3 in studies being conducted in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The trip was made possible when the Office of Naval Research recently awarded the Howard teacher a subsistence grant for the period of study.

In Africa Dr. Briscoe will be assigned to the divisions of medical entomology and parasitology where he will be engaged in studies pertaining to the role of arthropods in the transmission of diseases in the Middle East.

This will be Dr. Briscoe's second trip to Africa in recent years. During World War II, he served with the U. S. Army as commanding officer of the 16th Malaria Survey Detachment in Liberia.

A native of Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Dr. Briscoe received his AB degree from Lincoln (Pa.) University, his MA degre from Columbia University, and his PhD degree from the Catholic University. He has been a member of the faculty at Howard since 1941.

Mary Lane Legender New Student Body Prexy

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Miss Mary Ethel Lane, a junior medical student at the Woman's Medical college of Pennsylvania here, has been elected president of the Student council, the highest student office in the college.

She was graduated in 1950 from Indiana university, where she was a member of Mortar Board, senior honorary society, and Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Her parents are Lt. Col. and Mrs. David A. Lane, jr., Louisville, Ky.

Howard Professor Gets Grant To Study Abroad

Dr. Madison S. Briscoe, assistant professor of bacteriology, preventive medicine, and public health at Howard University's College of Medicine, will leave for Africa on June 15 to engage in a bacteriological study for the United States Navy.

Dr. Briscoe, who will spend three months abroad, will collaborate with U. S. Naval Research Unit No. 3 in studies being conducted in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The trip was made possible when the Office of Naval Research recently awarded the Howard teacher a subsistence grant for the period of study.

of Alabama, Texas.

He has very recently been brought into international focus because of his high quality of work in the field of sculpture.

Tuskegee Girl '54 "Miss Fisk"

NASHVILLE Tenn. — Jewette Reynolds, junior from Tuskegee, Alabama, has been elected "Miss Fisk 1954."

Her election was the climax of one of the most intensive campaigns in the history of the school with Jewette receiving 231 votes out of a total of 520.

For Jewette, this is not the first time she has won a similar contest. When she was an elementary student in Charles Chiss Children's House at Tuskegee she was elected "Miss Children's House." Her high school career was spent at Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C.

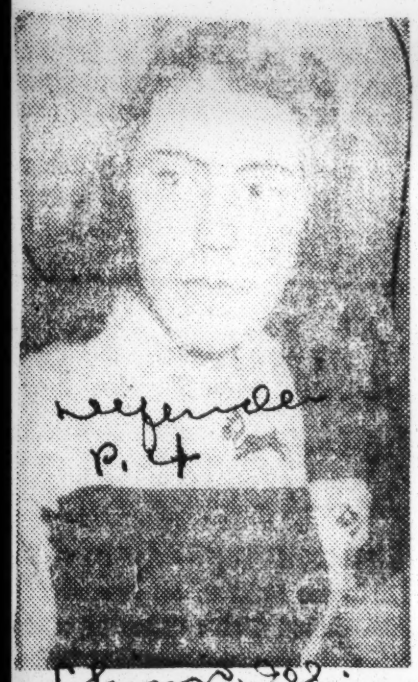
Hathaway Gives Graduation Talk

According to the Courier Journal of May 27, Isaac Scott Hathaway of the Ceramic Department of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., delivered the commencement address for the college of the Scriptures— Louisville, taking as his subject: "How Does Nature Talk To One?"

At the close of the address, Dr. Tibbs Maxey, president of the college conferred upon Prof. Hathaway the degree of Doctor of Letters.

In 1946 the Louisville Defender cited Prof. Hathaway as being one of ten most outstanding Kentuckians of that year.

In 1952 the Alpha Eta Sigma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Inc., of which he is a member, cited him for his influence in good race relations, and his outstanding work in the development



AKA SCHOLAR — Joyce Brown Edwards, Louisville, Ky., a junior at Kentucky State college, wins second prize of $500 in Alpha Kappa Alpha National Scholarship contest. The prize was presented last week at the National Boule, in Cleveland. Mrs. Edwards is the wife of Robert Edwards, a recent graduate of Kentucky State and now a member of the U. S. Air Force.

GETS REGIONAL AWARD — Charlotte Outland, senior chemistry major at Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn., was recently announced winner of the recent Southeastern Region Scholarship competition sponsored by Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Outland of Boligee, Ala. — Reyes photo.

Test Tubes Pay Off

One of 40 high school seniors throughout the nation to win in the preliminaries of the Westinghouse Science contest, Merle Mitchell, 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. Susie Mitchell, will go to Washington in February to compete for some $11,000 in prize money.

A senior at Booker T. Washington High School, Merle's project in the Analysis of Crude Oil won for her a chance to compete in the finals. Some 33,000 students participated in the contest. She has also won two awards at the Virginia Science Congress, conducted in April each year.

Virginia Girl In Finals Of $11,000 Science Tests

NORFOLK — Almost four years of plugging, and a lot of help from her science instructor combined this week to give a young Booker T. Washington High School senior a chance at a winning portion of the $11,700 in prize money offered yearly in the Westinghouse Science Contest.

The student, 15-year-old Merle Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. Susie Mitchell, of 7849 Ogden street, in Titustown, was notified by telegram on Wednesday that she was one of 40 students in the nation to be eligible for participation in the annual contest.

along the line of chemical analysis and distillation. Her project for the Westinghouse contest was "Mass Analysis of Crude Oil," and it took her two months to get crude oil samples to work with.

* * *

HER INSTRUCTOR, John L Perry, said that Esso Oil sent Merle samples from its New Jersey laboratory, and that the summer was spent boning up on

SOME 33,000 students throughout the nation vied for the right to go to Washington

on Feb. 26 and take examinations in an effort to win some of the prize money. Merle will go on Feb. 26 and remain in the nation's capital until March 2 while the exams are being conducted.

"It's just wonderful," she said.

procedure and assembling materials for the project.

In her freshman and sophomore years at Booker T. Merle attended sessions at the Virginia Science Congress of the Virginia Teachers Association, and each year placed in the contests there.

* * *

SHE WON A second place award as a freshman, and as a sophomore she walked off with first place in the "B" division.

This year, because of her selection to participate in the Westinghouse contest, she will automatically take part in the Virginia Academy of Science, at Blackstone.

* * *

OFFICIALS AT the school said that only one other student has come close to winning in the Westinghouse preliminaries. Winston Douglas, principal of the school, said that Mr. Perry had worked closely with the youngster since she started high school.

About the contest next month, Mr. Perry said, "we're just in the water now, we'll have to see how far we can swim."

Merle isn't certain about her choice of a college, but gave Vassar and Radcliffe as her first selections.

To Appear On Program At Atlantic City

Asheville Chamber Of Commerce To Defray Travel Cost

Special to Journal and Guide

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Miss Mary Lee Bristol, 17-year-old senior at Stephens-Lee High School, is one of six students in the United States that have been asked to participate in a panel discussion to be held in Atlantic City this month. This student panel on Citizen Education is a feature of the American Association of School Administrator's Convention, scheduled Feb. 16-18.

As a member of the panel on "Citizenship Education Project", J. W. Byers, superintendent of Asheville City School, announced that, "Miss Bristol was chosen with five other students from among the 40,000 high school pupils working on citizenship education projects. She is particularly well qualified to tell the story of modern citizenship as the student views it."

* * *

THE PROGRAM, in which Miss Bristol is to participate, is scheduled for Tuesday, Feb. 17, at the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City. Special activities, entertainment and programs are being planned for this student group throughout the three days, Feb. 16, 17 and 18, that the School Administrators' Convention will be held.

Miss Bristol, who lives at 214 Fayetteville street will be accompanied to New Jersey by Miss M. J. Rumley, CEP director at Stephens-Lee High School. They are to stay at the Hotel Brighton in Atlantic City. Transportation expenses incurred by Miss Bristol will be paid by the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, whose executive secretary is Arthur Myles Jones. CEP at Columbia University, New York City, sponsor of the event, is taking care of all other necessary arrangements.

* * *

THE EXPLAINING activities of the CEP, Miss Bristol said that during the past year her group had stablished a "Non-partisan Information Bureau" in connection with last year's national political campaigns. This project in improving citizenship included conducting straw votes, political rallies, campaign speeches and other techniques used in the national campaign. Hand bills and door markers were also distributed.

The Citizenship Education Project is sponsored by the Teachers College, Columbia University, and supported primarily with funds of the Carnegie Foundation.

In addition to Miss Bristol, the other five panel members include Thelma Tunnell, Tacoma, Wash., H. Collyer Church, Midland, Mich., William Churchill, Pearl River, New York, General Grimes, Arvada, Colo. and Anne Towne, Stratford, Conn.

One of Six Chosen from 40,000

Miss Mary Lee Bristol, 17-year-old student at Stephens-Lee High School, Asheville, N. C., is one of six students in the United States that have been asked to participate in a panel discussion at Atlantic City, N. J., February 16-18. She was chosen with five others from among the 40,000 high school students working on citizens education projects. Transportation expenses incurred by Miss Bristol on her trip will be borne by the Asheville Chamber of Commerce.

Cornell Scholarship Is National Grant

Rochester Student Wins $5,200 Award

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Charles F. James, a top honor student at Benjamin Franklin High School, is the winner of a $5,200 Cornell University National Scholarship.

Announcement was made by Frederick E. Darling, chairman of the Committee on Secondary Schools of the Cornell Club of Rochester, at a club luncheon in the Powers Hotel.

Darling added that James won his award in competition with 2,200 high school seniors throughout the country on the basis of his "capacity for scholastic achievement and promise of effective participation in other university activities."

THE SCHOLARSHIP covers full tuition and $600 a year for a four-year course in Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences.

CHARLES F. JAMES

. . . for his capacity, $5,200

James is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest James, 122 Winterroth Street.

He ranks second in a graduating class of 329 at Benjamin Franklin High School, is president of the senior class, vice president of the student association, vice president of Inter-High Choir, secretary of Sigma Beta Hi-Y, and a member of the Spanish Honor and National Honor societies.

He also served as president of his junior class and helped write and stage a musical production for Franklin's Junior Day.

James co-captained the varsity football team last season and is a member of the swimming, track and wrestling squads.

Active in Boy Scout work, he is junior assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 75.

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AFRICAN EXCHANGE STUDENT

African Student In More Trouble

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—Plainly aggravated and out of patience with an African defendant who claimed ignorance of a serious phase of U.S. criminal law, Deputy District Atty. Mervyn Aggeeler last week proudly denounced Ajamood Ajala, African exchange student who also has played in motion pictures.

Ajala, 24, a psychology student of Santa Monica City college, was appearing in court of this suburb of Los Angeles on charges of having written $1,000 worth of checks on a Santa Monica bank, signing the names of depositors in that bank.

At his preliminary hearing, he had attempted to shift the blame from himself, by turning tables on a white friend, Arnold Welner, an employe of the bank. He said Welner told him that by writing in the names, it would serve as a means of "borrowing money."

Ajala recently completed an important contract role in Twentieth Century-Fox's "White Witch Doctor," but according to reports, his pay was attached through a paternity suit filed against him by a young French nurse he met and becmae intimate with in Hollywood.

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ALABAMA SCHOLARSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL FUND

$1,880 Received By Scholarship, Educational Fund

Two contributions amounting to a total of $1,880.12 have been received during the past ten days by the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund, announced Emory O. Jackson, chairman.

Jackson said that the Birmingham Branch NAACP sent to the fund $1,080.12 while the Tuskegee Branch reported $800.

A statewide campaign for $15,000 was launched several months ago. The money is to be used to finance action designed to open the doors of the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to Negro students.

Two Negro young women have filed applications to the graduate school of the University of Alabama but have not yet been permitted to take up classroom work there. University officials indicated that when they favorably acted upon the applications they did so "by mistake", not knowing the racial identity of the two applying students.

The Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund is affiliated with the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches. Serving as treasurer of the fund is Dr. E. W. Taggart with Mrs. G. R. Lee serving as secretary.

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BETA TAU UPSILON HONOR SOCIETY
Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Honors 135 On Scholarship Night

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—Some 10 students were inducted into Beta Tau Upsilon honor society and 125 others received honor certificates during scholarship night held in the chapel at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, retiring president of Tuskegee; Atty Hobart Taylor Jr., Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Carlton L. Lee, chaplain, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee, participated in the event.

Students Inducted

Students accepted in the honor society by virtue of having earned an "A" average are: Eunicetine Clark, Walter Evans, Helen Moore, Carol T. Patterson, all of Tuskegee Institute; Alfred Collins, Birmingham; Mrs. Alma R. Hunter, Little Rock, Ark.; Rosa Lara, Tampa, Fla.; MaryV. Myhand, Opelika; Leroy Washington, El Paso, Texas, and Edgar L. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receiving James Fund

Also receiving the James Fund awards on scholarship night were several members of the graduating class. Those honored included:

Miss Willie B. Dillard, $700 to do graduate study at Tuskegee.

Miss Millie Player, $1,700, Western Reserve university.

Cedric Thompson, $600, Cornell University.

Miss Naomi Turner, $1800, at Western Reserve university.

Miss Patrick To Cornell

Miss Barbara Williams, $1,800, New York University.

Miss Eula Patrick, general education board scholarship includes tuition and fees, living expenses, railroad fare, and incidentals, to study at Cornell University which amounts to approximately $2,000.

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CANADA LEE FOUNDATION

Canada Lee Foundation awards first 2 grants

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Canada Lee Foundation has awarded its first two grants-in-aid to theatrical students.

Recipients were M. Carl Holman, candidate for a master's degree in fine arts at Yale and Charles Harrigan, recent graduate of the New York School of Performing Arts.

Holman's grant will aid him while he prepares a thesis and play that are required before he proceeds with his academic studies this fall. Last year all of his plays were chosen as the best of the year at the school.

Harrigan's grant will help defray living expenses as an apprentice with the Asbury Park Summer Theatre. He was the only member of his graduating class to be awarded the school's certificate of merit this year.

Missourian Wins Canada Lee Award

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The Canada Lee foundation last week awarded its first two grants-in-aid to theatrical students, announced Miss Margaret Webster, chairman of the Foundation Scholarship committee.

Recipients of the awards were M. Holman, candidate for a doctor's degree in fine arts at Yale university, and Charles Harrigan, recent graduate of the New York School of Performing Arts.

Holman, a native of St. Louis, attended Lincoln university in Jefferson City.

Holman's grant will aid him while he prepares a thesis and play that are required before he proceeds with his academic studies this fall. Last year a play written by Holman was chosen as the best play of the year at the school.

Harrigan's grant will help defray living expenses as an apprentice with the Asbury Park Summer Theatre, where the scholship commmittee was able to place him. Harrigan was the only member of his graduating class to be awarded the school's Certificate of Merit this year.

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CARNEGIE FELLOWSHIP

TSU Prof Gets Grant

HOUSTON, Texas—Albert N Thompson, instructor and audio-visual aids specialist at Texas Southern university, has been granted a Carnegie fellowship for advanced study during the school year 1953-54.

14j 1953

Catholic Scholarship Fund Aids 100 Negro Students

NEW YORK — An editorial in a Catholic publication was the incentive for a scholarship fund which is providing the opportunity for higher education to one hundred Negro students, Mrs. Roger Putnam of Springfield, Mass. revealed here last week at a forum of the Catholic Interracial Council.

Mrs. Putnam said that it was an editorial in the Jesuit Weekly **America** stating that Catholics of means should aid Negro American youths to receive a Catholic education, which inspired her to found Catholic scholarships for Negroes in 1947 with the aid and assistance of Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston.

STUDENTS AIDED by C. S. N. include 11 Negro teaching nuns engaged in graduate studies. Assisting these sisters to improve their teaching skills is "one of the most valuable aids we can give to our Catholic Negro students in the South, Mrs. Putnam said. Other scholarship students are training for careers in such diverse fields as the priesthood, medicine, law, music, chemistry, architecture and accounting.

Every one of the 22 C.S.N. graduates has stepped immediately into the field of his choice, Mrs. Putnam said. Another 16 who will complete their studies in June will thus qualify for membership in the "alumni" association which aims to help provide funds and opportunities for other Negro youths through the Catholic scholarships for Negroes.

* * *

MRS. PUTNAM, a winner of the James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice in 1951 is the president and treasurer of the Catholic Scholarships for Negroes. She sends out as many as ten handwritten appeals daily from the headquarters of the C.S.N. at Springfield, Mass. Funds for the work are received from every section of the country and a number of Catholic colleges and universities have donated full scholarships for outstanding Negro students.

While the majority of the students aided are Catholic, non-Catholics have also been helped. Assistance ranges from financial grants to students with partial means, to full scholarships for talented young men and women unable to afford higher education.

Catholic scholarships for Negroes, Mrs. Putnam said is a 'very practical, simple and humble effort" to undo some of the effects of "prejudice, injustice and lack of opportunity, under which Negro Americans suffer."

Negroes, Aided By Scholarships, Find Jobs Awaiting Them

NEW YORK, (NC)—The 22 college graduates aided by the Catholic Scholarships for Negroes fund stepped immediately into position in the fields of their choice, the Catholic Interracial Council was told here.

Mrs. Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mass., foundress of the fund which is providing higher education for 100 Negro students, reported that another 16 students will complete their college work in June. Eleven Negro teaching nuns, engaged in graduate studies, weer also aided through scholarships, Mrs. Putnam said in an address at a forum of the Catholic Interracial Council.

Catholic Scholarships for Negroes, Mrs. Putnam said, is "a very practical, simple and humble effort" to undo some of the effects of "prejudice, injustice and lack of opportunity" under which Negro Americans have suffered.

Wife of the former U. S. Economic Stabilizer, Mrs. Putnam received the James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice in 1951.

GETS AWARD — Mrs. Jamye C. Williams, assistant professor of English at Wilberforce university has been awarded a Danforth Foundation for College Teaching Program. Mrs. Williams will begin the study July 27 at the Garret Biblical Institute, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.

FREDERICK D. GRAVES AWARDED STUDY GRANT - Daytona Beach, Fla. — Frederick D. Graves, Professor and Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences at Bethune-Cookman College, has just been notified by The Danforth Foundation that he has been awarded a scholarship to work on the project Christian Foundations for College Teaching to be held at Northwestern University from July 27 through August 28. He is one of thirty representatives selected and the only one from the state of Florida.

Mr. Graves has served at Bethune-Cookman College since 1948. Prior to that he served as Principal, Public Schools of West Virginia; Teacher-Business Manager Claflin College and President, Georgia Baptist College.

Mr. Graves is a native of Danville, Virginia. He received the B. S. degree from State Teacher's College, the University of Michigan and has done further study at New York for use. Add salt and pepper to University.

EUGENE WAYMAN JONES
2254 N.Park
Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Doctor of Education
Temple University
Teachers College

See-Folder-14j

Petersburger Gets U. of Va. Degree

The University of Virginia awarded its first doctor of education degree to a colored woman last week. Mrs. Louise Stokes Hunter, of Petersburg, Va., was a member of the summer graduating class of 188.

The first colored student to be admitted to the university was Gregory Swanson, Danville lawyer, who did not complete his law course. Prof. Walter M. Ridley of Virginia State College became the first of his race to get a degree at the university last June. He was awarded the doctor of education degree.

BELIEVED INDIANA'S 'FIRST':

NCC Prof. gets Ed.D. in music

DURHAM, N.C.—A professor of music at North Carolina college is believed to be the first colored recipient of a doctor of education degree in music education from the University of Indiana at Bloomington.

Robert A. John of 619 Morehead avenue, Durham, received this degree at the university on August 7.

John, who joined the NCC's staff in 1951, is a native of Milwaukee, Wis. He received a bachelor's degree at Milwaukee State Teachers college and a master's degree in music at the University of Michigan.

Prior to coming to Durham, he was supervisor of music in the Granville, Ohio, public schools and later head of the music education department at Denison University in Granville.

John also served as choir director of the First Methodist church of Newark, Ohio, and as a captain in the U. S. Army during World War II.

RECEIVES DOCTOR'S DEGREE — Receiving her diploma from Colgate W. Darden, Jr., president of University of Virginia, is Mrs. Louise Stokes Hunter of Petersburg, Va. Mrs. Hunter received the doctor of education degree and is the first colored woman to receive a degree at the doctoral level at the university.

Fort Valley Prof. Earns Doctorate

The above photo is the likeness of Dr. Malcolm A. Davis, a native of Columbus, Mississippi, who recently completed all requirements for the Doctor of Education degree at New York University. The title of his thesis which was done under the sponsorship of Dr. Lou LaBrant is, "A Study of the Personality and Social Interests of a Group of Negro College Freshmen as revealed in their College Compositions."

Dr. Davis is a member of several social and professional organizations and serves as professor of English and Head of the Division of Humanities at the Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia.

Professor Is Awarded Ph. D.

PETERSBURG — Mrs. Louise Hunter, associate professor Mathematics at Virginia State College, was awarded the Doctor of Education Degree by the University of Virginia at its Summer Session Graduation Exercises, Saturday morning August 22.

Dr. Hunter has specialized in mathematics and mathematics education at Harvard University, the University of Michigan and the University of Virginia. She received the A.B. degree from Howard University and the Master of Education degree from Harvard University. Prior to beginning her work at the University of Virginia, she pursued a year's study in mathematics at the University of Michigan.

The Doctoral dissertation offered by Mrs. Hunter was titled, "Pre-Freshman Mathematics in State Colleges and Universities." Earlier she had completed a study which was reported in a university bulletin and which concerned "Improvements Needed in the Teaching of Mathematics."

Among the professional organizations and honor societies in which Dr. Hunter holds membership are, the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, Beta Kappa Chi Honorary Scientific Society, and Kappa Delta Phi Honor Society. She was elected to membership in Kappa Delta Phi during her residence at the University of Virginia.

RECEIVES DOCTORATE—Withro McEnge, professor of industrial education at Tuskegee Institute received his Doctorate of Education degree in Vocational Education from New York University during a recent convocation. Since his graduation from Tuskegee Institute with a certificate in brick masonry and a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Arts, Dr. McEnge has received a permanent teachers certificate in industrial arts, University of the State of New York, also his Master of Arts degree in industrial arts from New York University. Dr. McEnge's experience includes six years as a journeyman brick mason and as a teacher of adult education, New York City. For the past seven years Dr. McEnge has served as chairman of the Department of Industrial Education and Interne Supervisor of the School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute. The subject of Dr. McEnge's dissertation was: "The Development of Teacher Education Curriculum in Industrial Education with a special emphasis upon industrial interneship. This thesis developed the needs and requirements of future teachers in industrial education for prospective teachers in the United States.

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ELIZABETH WILLIAMS MEMORIAL AWARD SCHOLARSHIP

OHIO GIRL TOPS IN DESIGN:

R.I. Advertising Award Goes To Leah Lancaster

By LYDIA T. BROWN -

PROVIDENCE, R.I — Miss Leah Eugenia Lancaster, a native of Akron, Ohio and a junior at the famed Rhode Island School of Design here, became last week the first colored woman ever to win the coveted Elizabeth Williams Memorial Award Scholarship, as the outstanding advertising student in Rhode Island.

She received the award in the foyer of the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel where she was also honored with a dinner by the Women's Advertising Club of Providence composed mostly of all white members.

Miss Lancaster, while a junior, is but twenty years old, a tall, slender young woman; who likes to wear navy blue and black business suits.

Three Schools Chose Her

She was considered the most deserving and promising young student in advertising by three outstanding schools, the Rhode Island University, the Bryant College, and her own Rhode Island School of Design.

Daughter of Emmer Lancaster of Akron, Ohio, Miss Lancaster, was guided by her father in choosing a career.

Her father serves as the U.S. Department of Commerce advisor on small business for colored people. He considered the advertising business a field in which colored students might be able to further the interest of small business.

Drawing A Long Time

Miss Lancaster has been drawing ever since she can remember and working at advertising designs since she was in the fifth grade when she competed in a poster contest about safety in traffic districts.

Miss Lancaster is very popular at the school and is president of Congdo Dormitory where she lives, it's council and the glee club.

She was nominated to these three offices she laughingly said, "while I was absent from all three meetings."

She is also a member of the student council. At home in Akron she was salutatorian of her graduating high school class.

High Point Lad Wins Elks $1,000 Scholarship

GOLDSBORO, N.C. — During the 33rd annual convention of the North Carolina State Association meeting of Elks, a High Point lad, Theodore Ware, pupil at Penn High School there, won the state oratorical contest.

The award entitles him to a $1,000 Elks scholarship to the college of his choice.

Ware also will compete in the regional finals against similar contestants from six southeastern states and Cuba for the opportunity to appear in the Grand Lodge finals in August.

Young Ware was the first boy to win the contest in several years. The two most recent winnad Mari Terry (1951 and 1952 winners), were from Rocky Mount's BW School and were coached by Mrs. Esmeralda R. Hawkins.

Forty-one in Colleges

George Lee Lists Elks Scholarships

Sat. 10-31-53

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The scholarship roll for 1953-54 released by George W. Lee, Grand Commissioner of Education for the Elks, shows forty-one boys and girls who are on scholarships under the benefit of the IBPOE of W.

The Elks Department of Education, organized in 1927 by Judge William D. Hueston, has provided more than six hundred and fifty college and university scholarships for its winners.

Lieutenant Lee states that scholarships have not only been given to this year's contest winners, but also to a number of other young men and women who are exceptionally endowed and are unable to finance a college education.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the scholarship program the Elks are making progress in their first step to stamp out illiteracy in America by operating a number of night schools throughout the country carrying on a program of adult education.

Students on the scholarship roll this year are as follows:

Bivins, Mattie Mae, Albany College
Freeman, Gloria, Talladega College
Cherry, T. Reynolds, Cheyney State Col.
Hayes, Joseph, Howard University
Jones, Charles, Morris Brown College
McWorter, Shirley, Fenn College
Perkins, Ardeth, University of Iowa
Pinder, Endilee, Bethune-Cookman
Pitts, William H. Jr., Howard University
Randall, Roland, Morgan State College
Reeder, Herman E., Howard University
Shaw, Ethelrine, Ohio State University
Saunders, Helen H., Tuskegee Institute
Taylor, N. Hueston, Howard University
Thomas, Beulah M., Seattle University
Wilson, Herbert K., Howard University
Smith, Bessie, West Virginia State
Walton, Eugene, University of Washington
Parker, Boutine, Xavier University
Ingraham, LaVonne, University of Colo.
King, Yvonne, Howard University
Amaker, Norman C., Amherst College
Fickling, R. Leon, Notre Dame University
Adams, Delores, Ball State Teachers Col.
Ingram, E. Leona, Bethune-Cookman Col.
Lattimer, James H., Indiana University
Crain, Doris, Southern University
Armfield, Samuel L. III, Va. State College
Thomas, Ernest M. Jr., Xavier University
Simmons, J. Marie, Xavier University
Solomon, Gabriel Wm., U. of California
Highsmith, Harriett, Fisk University
Weaver, Katie, Bethune-Cookman
Walter, Jane, Wayne University
Swanson, Janice, Augustana College
Woods, Beverly, Fisk University
Shepherd, Huey, Long Beach State Col.
Braxton, George, Lincoln University
Ellis, Eleanor, University of California
James, Jusselyn, New York University
Rodgers, Richard, Franklin and Marshall

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E.P. DUTTON- JOHN MaCRAE AWARD ....

Conference of ALA to be held June 21 to 29 at Los Angeles.

N.Y. Librarian Receives Award

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Augusta Baker, children's librarian of the Countee Cullen (135 street) branch of the New York Public library, Wednesday, June 24, will receive the first E. P. Dutton-John Macrae Award for Advanced Study in the Field of Work with Children and Young People, at the Second General Session of the 72nd annual conference of the American Library association in Los Angeles.

The selection was made by a special awards committee, headed by Frances Lander Spain, assistant director of the University of Southern California School of Library Science.

Mrs. Baker proposes to make a study of the role of the children's library in intercultural education, with special emphasis on the Negro, according to Mrs. Spain.

The award includes $1,000 to enable the recipient to undertake the study outlined. Gift of Elliott Macrae, President of the E. P. Dutton company, the E. P. Dutton-John Macrae Award was established recently to be given annually by the American Library association.

The award committee selected Mrs. Baker from 22 aspirants who completed applications. Requests for applications were received from 127 librarians.

Library Award To Mrs. Baker

NEW YORK — Mrs. Augusta Baker, Children's Librarian of the Countee Cullen (125th street) Branch of the New York Public Library, has been selected to receive the first E. P. Dutton-John Macrae Award for Advanced Study in the Field of Work with Children and Young People, it was announced at Chicago headquarters of the American Library Association.

The award committee selected Mrs. Baker from 22 aspirants who completed applications. Requests for applications were received from 127 librarians.

Presentation of the award will be made during the 72nd Annual

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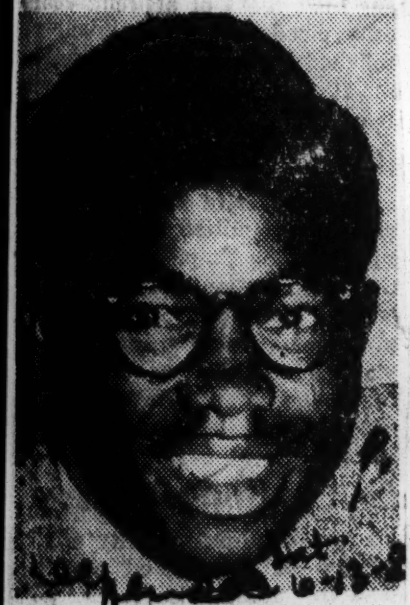
EXCHANGE STUDENT

Ajala Facing Ouster Starts Hunger Strike

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — Mashood Olabisi Ajala, publicity-loving Nigerian exchange student who crashed the movies recently is on a hunger strike in protest against his impending deportation.

Ajala, a former student at Roosevelt college in Chicago, was ordered deported after he was convicted of passing bogus checks in



MASHOOD AJALA

Hollywood after he had been engaged to play a role in a motion picture.

Last summer Ajala attracted wide attention when he bicycled his way from Chicago to California. Later it was learned he had flunked his classes at the Chicago institution.

Last Sunday he climbed a 100-foot radio tower at Terminal Island where he is being held by deportation authorities and threatened to jump unless the decision was changed.

Authorities persuaded him to come back down but he lost his balance and fell 10 feet to the ground wrenching his back. After he was treated, he decided upon a hunger strike to evoke sympathy.

Ajala told officials here that he would be beheaded if he were sent home in disgrace. He asked that he be sent to Canada instead. Authorities are sticking by their decision to send him back to Nigeria where he claims his father is head of one of the major tribes

AFRICAN CHIEF'S SON DIES

Here as Exchange Student, He Was Tuberculosis Victim

Arthur E. Caulker, 28-year-old son of a West African chief, who came to this country five years ago as an exchange student, died a week ago today in Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, where he was a tuberculosis patient, it became known yesterday.

Mr Caulker was an exchange student from Sierra Leone, West Africa, where his father, Albert E. Caulker, is head of the Bomteh chiefdom. He enrolled at Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa., in 1948, but soon thereafter contracted tuberculosis. He was admitted to Harlem Hospital in 1950 and transferred later to Sea View.

The Rev. James H. Link, pastor of Immanuel Union Church, Westerleigh, S. I., said members of the Sierra Leone delegation to the United Nations would attend funeral services at the Muslim Funeral Home, Fort Richmond, S. I., at 2:30 P. M. today for the chief's son.

Real America Is Shown to Foreign Students at Yale

Yale News Bureau

Four foreign exchange students get their first briefing on American colleges while relaxing at Yale University. Reuben A. Holden, Yale secretary and director of program, talks to group. Left to right, they are: William L. Tsitsiwu of British Togoland, M. Manuel of India, Eliodoro G. Robles of the Philippines and Charles Thamotheram of Ceylon. All are teachers at home.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9 —Thirty-four exchange students from twenty-three countries are seeking to understand the American way of life, with the aid of a six-weeks' summer course at Yale University.

In its sixth year, the course is designed to show the visitors "what America is in reality, not what we might like it to be," according to Reuben A. Holden, secretary of the university and director of the foreign students' study program.

Mr. Holden emphasized that the cultural background of the students was never put aside. Thus Japanese are reassured that they have cultural values that must be preserved and enhanced, while Europeans are told that this country is willing to fight to conserve cultural values inherited from their civilization.

"We only wish we also had some students from behind the Iron Curtain," Mr. Holden said.

Ecumenical Scholarship Program

Delegation From Foreign Countries Will Attend

New York, N. Y., Sept. 1—Forty young Christians from 14 different countries arrived in the U. S. this fall under the auspices of the Ecumenical Scholarship Exchange program for a year's study in 29 theological seminaries and graduate schools of religion across the country.

The group includes a young woman from Burma, two young men from Ceylon, two from India, others from the Philippines, Egypt, Greece, Holland, France and other countries of Europe. The largest single national group is 10, including two young women, from Germany.

This group brings to 322 the total number aided by the project since it was begun eight years ago by the World Council of Churches and Church World Service. Since 1950 the cooperative program has been conducted by the Department of Ecumenical Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

"This is one of the most valuable projects in inter-church aid," one dnominational executive has said. "Without exception the students are of high caliber and the seminaries are enthusiastic over their being in residence."

Dr. Robbins W. Barstow, National Council executive in charge of the scholarship exchanges, calls it a program which benefits everyone concerned.

On the one hand, Dr. Barstow said, the experience of the United States, and helping to develop a sense broadens the horizons and con- of world-wide community in Christ tacts of students who return to done as become leaders in the Christian life and thought. During the churches of their own countries. And, he added, the students from

ican churches, their own studies and friendships, and their feelings about the world Church.

Typical of how the schools re- them is a quotation from a nary president's letter: "We that our student body has fted greatly by the visits of e foreign students. They are fine young men and we are sed with the work they have as well as their influence

mments from the students

An Austrian theological student called his year of advance study "a big experience." It was, he wrote, "a help for me to understand your country better now than by means of press and propaganda and radio, and I hope I could lead the American fellows also to some understanding of our problems.

A young woman from Ceylon, studying religious education, commented on American friendliness

work.

al Council executive in charge of the scholarship exchanges, calls it a program which benefits everyone concerned.

On the one hand, Dr. Barstow said, the experience of the United States, and helping to develop a sense broadens the horizons and con- of world-wide community in Christ tacts of students who return to done as become leaders in the Christian life and thought. During the churches of their own countries. And, he added, the students from attend youth conferences or sha

here.

Comme themselves in some form of American chur

and sense of humor and the greater independence of American girls al: of which she liked.

A divinity student from Holland found that "the reality of Christian fellowship and ecumenical spirit became most real" to him in his friendship with American, German, and Japanses fellow-students.

"A German seminary student wrote that his year at a seminary with other students of half-a-dozen denominations brought home to him "the unity of the one Church of the Lord... which is true across all the differences and divisions."

Scholarship grants are awarded by the seminaries and schools the students attend, and their round-trip travel costs are paid by the Ecumenical Scholarship Exchange program. European scholarship students are nominated by their own church bodies and selected by the Scholarship Committee of the World Council of Churches. From other areas, they are chosen by the national Christian councils of their own countries.

Here follows a complete list of seminaries and schools which have given scholarships, with the number of scholarship students who will attend this year:

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Tex., two;
Banger Theological Seminary, Bangor, Mo., one;
Biblical Seminary, New York City, two;
Bonebrake Theological Seminary, Dayton, O., one;
Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., three;
Colgate - Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y., One;
Drake University College of the Bible, Des Moines, Iowa, one;
Drew University, Madison, N. J., one;
Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Grove, Mo., two;
Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., one;
General Assembly Training School Richmond, Va., one;
General Theological Seminary, New York City, one;
Hamma Divinity School, Springfield, O., one
Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn., one;
Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y., one;
Lutheran Theological Seminary Gettysburg, Pa., one;
New Bruswick Theological Seminary, New Bruswick, N. J., one;
Oberlin College, Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, O. one;
Ohio State University, Columbus, O., one;
Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Cal., one;
Phillips University College of the Bible, Enid, Okla., one;
Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., two;
San Francisco heological Seminary, San Anselmo, Cal., one;
Theological Seminary, of the Evangelical and Reformed Church Lancaster, Pa., one;
Union Theological Seminary, New York City, six;
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., one;
University of Dubuque Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa, one;
University of Southern California School of Religion, Los Angeles, Cal., one;
Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Mich., one

Spurlock Photo

Pierre Shaumba, African minister, takes a photo of two other Crusade Scholars studying at American University, Virginia Maniti of the Philippines and Ratna Sudershanam of India. Twenty-nine scholars from 12 countries are taking the course.

EXCHANGE STUDENT—Samuel D. Nayreau (left) of Monrovia, Liberia, tells Dr. Thomas E. Cotner of the U.S. Office of Education about education in Liberia. Mr. Nayreau is studying civil engineering at Howard University under the teacher and technical training program of the U.S. Office of Education.

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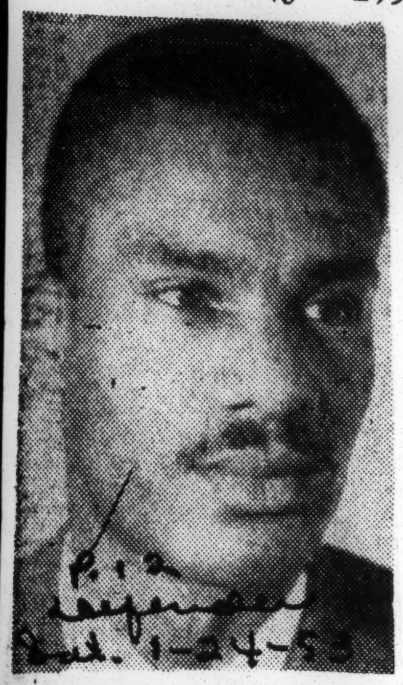
FELLOWSHIPS- National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis



FELLOWSHIP WINNERS — two physicians were awarded fellowships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for study during the 1952-53 academic year. Dr. Wendell Lipscomb (top) of Oakland, Calif., is studying public health at the University of Michigan and Dr. Wallace T. Dooley of Kansas City, Kans., is studying pediatrics at Iowa Children's hospital. Eighteen Negro students received scholarship and fellowship awards totaling $40,617.50 for study in fields related to polio care.

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Mrs. Margaret Walker Alexander, a prominent poet, lecturer and teacher has been granted a $5,800 Fellowship Award for the academic year 1953-54 to complete a Civil War Novel and do additional study at Yale University. She is an instructor of Language Arts at Jackson College.

$5,800 Fellowship Award

Mrs. Margaret Walker Alexander, instructor at Jackson (Miss.) College, has received a $5,800 Fellowship Award to complete a Civil War novel and do additional study at Yale . . . Hundreds were injured and 1,200 left homeless by a hurricane which struck East London, South Africa . . . Mound Bayou, Miss., all-Negro town, will hear Dr. Archibald Carey Jr. of Chicago when he addresses, on May 1, the second annual Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

MRS. MARGARET WALKER ALEXANDER TO COMPLETE A CIVIL WAR NOVEL ....

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FLORINA LASKER FELLOWSHIP

'53 Spellman Grads Get Fellowship

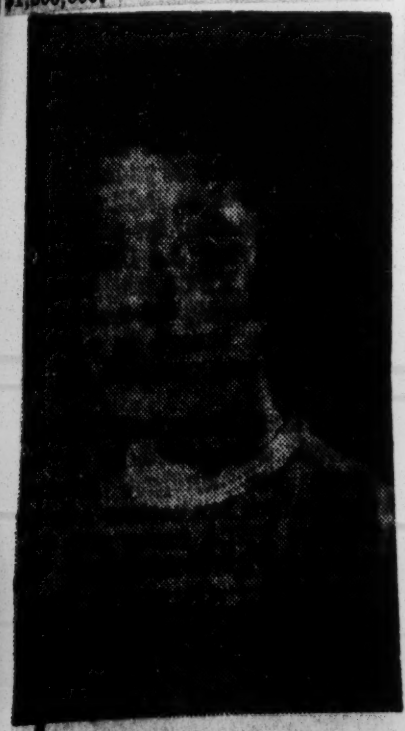
NEW YORK, N.Y.—LaJune McDonald, a 1953 honor graduate of Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga. was awarded a $1,500 Florina Lasker Fellowship for graduate study.

The $25,000 Lasker Fellowship Fund for Negro women, which is administered by the UNCF, was established in 1951 to give annual aid to two women graduates of the Fund's member colleges by financing their first year of study at the graduate school of their choice.

Miss McDonald, a native of McRae Georgia, will do advanced study in the field of English Literature.

She hopes to enter Mount Holyoke this Fall, and intends to become a teacher when she has completed her work toward a Master's degree.

Spellman is one of the 31 private accredited colleges and universities aided each year by the United Negro College Fund, now in its tenth annual campaign for $1,500,000.



A SCHOLARSHIP of $1,500 from the Florina Lasker Fellowship fund was awarded to Miss Betty Jean Washington, graduate of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C. Miss Washington, who was valedictorian of this year's graduating class at Bennett, plans to enter Syracuse university in September.

THE UNITED Negro College Fund this week announced that LaJune McDonald, 1953 honor graduate of Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga., has been awarded one of the $1,500 Florina Lasker fellowships. She will do graduate study in the field of English and literature at Mount Holyoke. Miss McDonald is a native of McRae, Ga.

Two Graduates Get Fellowships

NEW YORK — W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United College Fund has announced that the 1953 Florina Lasker fellowships have been awarded to an honor graduate of each of the two women's colleges associated in the fund.

The winners are Miss Bettye J. Washington, valedictorian of this year's graduating class of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. and Miss LaJune McDonald, who graduated with honors from Spelman College, Atlanta, this June.

The $25,000 Florina Lasker fellowship fund which was established in 1951 to give annual aid to two selected colored women by financing their first year of graduate study at schools of their choice, is administered by the United Negro College Fund.

Two fellowships ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 each are awarded each year to candidates selected among the women graduates of 31 private, accredited colleges and universities, associated in the fund.

Bennett Grad Wins Lasker Fellowship

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bettye Jean Washington, 1953 graduate of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. has been awarded a $1500 Florina Lasker Fund Fellowship for graduate study.

BETTYE JEAN WASHINGTON

The $25,000 Lasker Fellowship Fund for Negro women, which is administered by the UNCF, was established in 1951 to give annual aid to two women graduates of the Fund's member colleges by financing their first year of study at the graduate schools of their choice.

Miss Washington, who was valedictorian of this year's graduating class at Bennett, will enter Syracuse University in the Fall to do graduate study in Library Science Miss Washington, who lives at 9428 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, was honored on Senior Day at Bennett as the highest ranking student in her class.

By Florina Lasker Fund

Two Girls Awarded $1,500 Fellowships

LaJUNE McDONALD
Spelman honor grad

BETTYE WASHINGTON
. . . Bennett's No. 1

NEW YORK—LaJune McDonald, 1953 honor graduate of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., and Bettye Jean Washington, valedictorian of this years senior class at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., have been awarded $1,500 Florina Lasker Fund fellowships for graduate study, according to W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund.

The $25,000 Lasker Fellowship Fund for Negro women, which is administered by the UNCF, was established in 1951 to give annual aid to two women graduates of the fund's member colleges by financing their first year of study at the graduate schools of their choice.

Miss Washington will enter Syracuse University in the fall to do graduate study in Library Science. She lives in Chicago.

Miss McDonald, a native of McRae, Ga., will do advanced study in the field of English Literature. She hopes to enter Mount Holyoke this fall.

Evening College Head Awarded Ford Fellowship

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP — Dr G. W. C. Brown, supervisor of the Evening College of Norfolk Division of Virginia State college, has been awarded an internship by the Ford Fund at Columbia university.

The educator has been granted a leave of absence from the college next semester to take advantage of the award.

Dr. Brown attended a three-day meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich. of the 39 internees of the Ford Fund, their educational advisors and members of the Ford Development committee which administers the fund.

Dr. Brown started with the Norfolk Division of Virginia State college when it was the Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union university, Richmond. Va., of which he is a graduate. He saw the unit become Norfolk Polytechnic institute and later the Norfolk Division of Virginia State college.

During the intervening years he made sacrifices to keep the project alive. For his pioneering work he was cited by the Norfolk Journal and Guide some years ago as "Citizen of the Year" in the field of education. Dr. Brown holds the master's degree from Columbia university.

Dr. Brown Gets Ford Fellowship

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Ford Grant To Dr. Ruth Horry

DURHAM, N.C. — Professor Ruth N. Horry of the French and Spanish departments at North Carolina College, Durham, has received a Ford foundation fellowship to study in France during 1954.

Dr. Horry thus becomes the fourth NCC professor to receive a Ford grant. Three other NCC professors are currently in Europe studying under the same grant. They are Drs. Marjorie Brown, mathematics; Ernest M. Manassee, German and philosophy; and Alvin W. Rose, sociology.

Howard Graduate

Miss Horry, who received her doctor of philosophy degree at New York University in 1948, has been at NCC since 1949. She received her undergraduate training at Talladega College and she later did graudate work at Howard University.

The Ford grant to the NCC savant has been made for her to complete a project designated as "Religious Symbolism in the Theatre of Paul Claudel."

Dr. Horry is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of Teachers of French, and numerous other professional and learned organizations.

In addition to her proposed study at the Sorbonne in Paris, Dr. Horry will also study at the University of Chicago.

To Study In Paris On A Ford Grant

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DR. RUTH N. HORRY

* * *

MISS HORRY, who received her doctor of philosophy degree at New York University in 1948, has been at North Carolina College since 1949. She received her undergraduate training at Talladega College and later did graduate work at Howard University. Her doctoral thesis was entitled "The Humanitarianism of Frances Coppe."

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She is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Associations of Teachers of French, and numerous other professional organizations.

* * *

IN ADDITION to her proposed study at the Sorbonne in Paris, Dr. Horry will also study at the University of Chicago.

Morgan Teacher Gets $8,000 Grant

BALTIMORE — Dr. Clarence F. Stephens, head of the mathematics department at Morgan State college, has been awarded a Ford fellowship grant of $8,000 for advance research in mathematics.

It is believed that Dr. Stephens will conduct his research at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

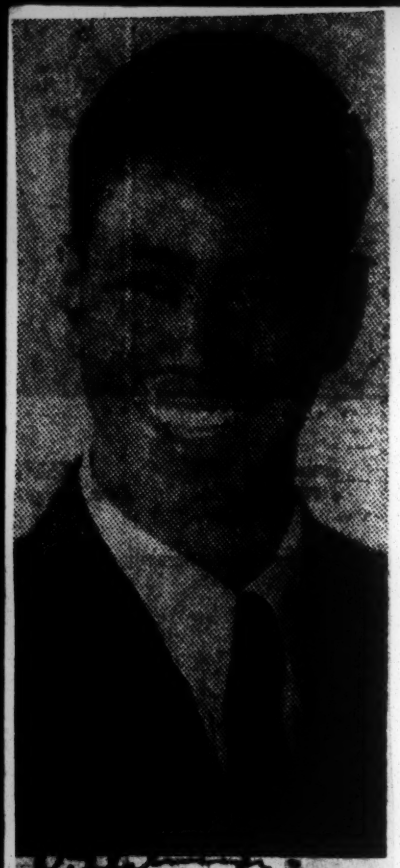
Dr. Stephens, who has been on the Morgan faculty since 1947, holds a B. S. degree from Johnson Smith university and received his M.A. and Ph.D from the University of Michigan.

A member of the Mathematics Association of America and the American Mathematical Society, he has had several articles published in national mathematical journals.

Dr. Stephens lives with his wife and two children at 1014 W. 43rd st.

FORD FELLOW — Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett, associate professor of English at Atlanta university, Ga., has received a Ford Foundation fellowship to enable him to carry on a research project abroad during the coming academic year. Special attention will be given the teaching of American literature at the Universities of London, Cambridge and Manchester.

PV SCHOLAR — Jonel L. Brown, II, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, has received a Ford scholarship to attend Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga. Brown is one of the honor graduates of Prairie View Training high school of the class of 1953.



PRECOCIOUS—Peter Ralph Chatard Jr., 16, of 2122 Caffin Avenue, New Orleans, a Ford Foundation scholarship winner, has returned home for the summer vacation from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., where he led his freshman class for the past three semesters.

14j 1953

Dr. G. W. C. Brown Ends Adult Education Study

NORFOLK — Dr. G. W. C. Brown, supervisor of the evening college at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College has just completed a study-project in the field of adult education. Dr. Brown received a scholarship from the Ford Foundation Fund for Adult Education last January to conduct a study-project at Columbia University under the supervision of Dr. Paul L. Essert, executive officer of the Adult Education Institute at Columbia.

The subject of the study-project upon which Dr. Brown worked was—"How to Find and Train volunteers to teach illiterates." In his 90-page report to the Ford Fund the following were his chief observations:

Illiteracy is being removed in this country much too slow. There were 4 1/2 million illiterates in 1940; in 1950 this figure had dropped to four million. This number is roughly broken down to two million Negroes, one million foreign born whites, and one million native whites.

MOST OF THE two million Negroes and the one million native whites are found in the South. Some of the southern states are not in position to finance an adequate educational program comparable to such states as New York, New Jersey, and California, even if they did not attempt operating two systems because of segregation. With the double school system, to incorporate a program in adult education is almost impossible.

Illiteracy not only is most costly to the United States because it curtails production and reduces the nation's potential fighting strength, but even more serious—our very security and survival are at stake.

* * *

WE ARE IN a race with Russia and its communistic ambitions for Asia and Africa—that Asians—colored people—had no faith in America's democracy because of the way Negroes are mistreated in this country. Brown's thesis was, "Rid the South of its illiteracy and whites will learn to live with and treat Negroes as other humans are treated. Negroes who have embraced literacy, culture and knowledge of their environments will then be accepted by the majority group. The two people living side by side with mutual respect and understanding would win Asiatics to our democratic way of life and peace."

America should begin a crusade against illiteracy at once, that this program must be much broader than mere literacy training. It must inculcate in all persons the desire and will to learn as long as life lasts. It must train them to live sane healthy lives, to appreciate decent homes, to spend their leisure time sensibly and to intelligently participate in community life.

In his "future steps" Dr. Brown set up a proposed organizational program so that adult leaders and teachers might be trained to carry out this program of fundamental education on a volunteer basis. He urged that some national white organization should undertake a similar program for southern whites.

DONALD HICKMAN

DAVID HICKMAN

PATRICIA McGILL

3 Central High Students Win Ford Foundation Scholarships

A 15-year-old girl and 16-year-old twin boys, all of whom last year attended Central High School, have been awarded college scholarships by the Ford Foundation.

Patricia J. McGill, 1015 Forrest, who will skip her last two years of high school, has enrolled in Fisk University, Nashville. She plans to complete her high-school work there in one year and receive a bachelor's degree after four years of college study.

Patricia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses McGill, plays the violin and piano and was a member of the Central High band and orchestra. It is unusual for the Ford Foundation to award a scholarship to a student before the junior year in high school. The foundation for a number of years has sent students to college after their junior year in high school.

Active In Scouting

The twins are Donald and David Hickman, sons of Mrs. Lucille Hickman, 1331 W. Chestnut. They have entered Morehouse College, Atlanta, skipping their senior year at Central.

The twins have been active in boy scouting here, having served as junior counselors at camp this summer. They were business managers of the Central football and basketball teams.

The Hickman boys and Patricia scored unusually high on general-aptitude tests they took in applying for the scholarships. The grants will pay all their tuition and expenses.

Mrs. Hickman supports the twins and her invalid mother by doing domestic work.

Tuskegee Institute Awarded Research Ford Fellowship

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 3—Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced today that a fellowship grant, sponsored by the Ford Foundation of New York City, has been received by the Institute to support a project of Dr. T. M. Campbell St. field agent, USDA (retired).

The project, already under way, involves the completion of a report on the progress and problems of the Negro farmer in the United States with special emphasis on the growth of extension work with Negro people.

Having served the Negro farmer more than 46 years as field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Campbell is well fitted for the assignment.

From his personal experiences in the work, combined with well kept records, Mr. Campbell will, no doubt, produce a report of outstanding importance.

For Students Under 17 Years of Age

Ford Program Grants $100,000 To Morehouse's 'Most Gifted'

ATLANTA—The Ford Foundation-sponsored program which Morehouse College instituted in September, 1952, for exceptional young men under 16½ years of age has been extended, thanks to a generous grant of $100,000 ($90,000 from the Ford Foundation and $10,000 from another source), according to an announcement by President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College.

Instead of permitting two groups (up to thirty in each group) of these "pre-induction" students to study on all-expense scholarships for two years, as originally planned, the increase in funds will permit an additional thirty-man group to get two years of college work done before reaching Army induction age, with all expenses paid, thus extending the operation of the program from four to six years.

* * *

THE FUND for the advancement of education (the Ford Foundation), under this plan, provides all-expense scholarships of $373 to $750 per student for the first two years of college work (available the second year on condition the student does well the first year).

The extended program also provides some funds for those students who, having done well the first two years under the program, will wish to complete their college training but lack sufficient money to pay for it.

The fund will give limited help to such men during their junior and senior years.

Under the original plan, Morehouse admitted twenty-nine young men in September, 1952, with up to thirty scholarships available for the fall of 1953. The new arrangement will permit thirty more to enter in September, 1954, and an additional thirty in September, 1955.

THE FORD scholarships are open to all high school students (male) who have completed the work of the tenth grade and who will be 16½ years old or under at the time of registration at Morehouse. They must pass an examination administered by a representative of the college and must be recommended by their high school principals as possessing good character and showing promise. The new arrangement extends the age limit to 17 years. Those who are awarded the Ford scholarships are admitted to Morehouse will full freshman standing.

Program Extended

President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College announced that the Ford Foundation Scholarship program at Morehouse has been extended for two years, allowing more exceptional boys under 16½ years of age to receive two years' college training before reaching Army induction age.

The all-expense scholarships financed by $90,000 grant from the foundation and $10,000 from other sources was instituted at Morehouse last September, Mays said.

Professor Gets Ford Scholarship

INSTITUTE, West Virginia — Dr. Sophia Phillips Nelson, associate professor of English at West Virginia State college, was recently awarded a Ford Foundation scholarship of $4,400 to study for one year at the University of Chicago.

This information was sent to Dr. Nelson in a letter from John K. Weiss, secretary of the committee on faculty fellowship of the foundation.

Dr. Nelson, a native of Pittsburgh, lives with her mother, Mrs. Sophia Bailey Nelson, at 1044 Blackadore ave., Pittsburgh.

She is an honor graduate of the Westinghouse high school, '34, and the University of Pittsburgh in the class of 1938, where she was assisted by a state scholarship grant. Her master's degree was earned at Atlanta University and the Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

DR. SOPHIA P. NELSON

Language Teacher Here Gets $4,900 Fellowship

Mrs. Maxine Whedbee, French and Spanish teacher at Jackson Junior High, is the winner of a $4,900 traveling fellowship given by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, a Ford Foundation subsidiary.

She will take a year's leave of absence beginning in September. She plans to take some courses at the University of California at Los Angeles, and visit schools in a number of states, including Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Florida.

Mrs. Whedbee, 1700 W. Oak, a sister of singer Billy Eckstine, is the second Louisville teacher to win such a fellowship. Miss Winifred D. Broderick, social-studies teacher at Theodore Ahrens Trade High School, was awarded one for the current school year.

To Make Tape Recordings

The purpose of the fellowship, Mrs. Whedbee said, is enrichment of a teacher's background. She wants to find more interesting ways of teaching foreign languages. She plans to take pictures and make tape recordings on her travels.

She hopes to visit Mexico and perhaps study at the University of Mexico. She also is interested Girl Scout encampment in Mexico City.

Mrs. Whedbee is eager to visit schools in New Orleans and San Diego, where foreign languages are taught in the elementary grades. She believes this is "the coming thing."

She has a bachelor's degree from the University of Pittsburgh and a master's degree from Indiana University. She has taught at Jackson Junior High seven years and formerly taught in Washington, D. C. She is a native of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Whedbee has a 19-year-old daughter, Mrs. Carole W. Adams, and an 8-week-old grandchild.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and of the Association of Modern Language Teachers.

Courier-Journal Photo

MRS. MAXINE WHEDBEE

To study and travel

Bennett Teacher Gets Fellowship

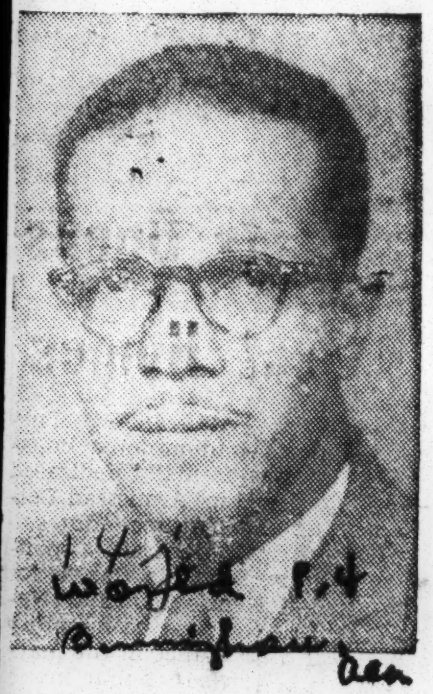
CLEVELAND — Frenise Avedis Logan, instructor in history at Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C. has been awarded a one year foreign study and research fellowship by the Ford foundation.

A native of Cleveland, she will do her study in South Asia.

Announcement of the award was made this week by Gordon Gray, chairman of the foundation board on overseas training and research.

Dr. Jarrett Receives Ford Foundation Study Fellowship

Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett, Associate Professor of English at Atlanta University, has received a Ford Foundation fellowship which will enable him to carry on a research project abroad during the coming academic year. His special attention will be given to the teaching of American literature at the Universities of London, Cambridge and Manchester.



THOMAS D. JARRETT

Dr. Jarretts field of specialization is Nineteenth and Twentieth Century English and American Literature. While abroad he plans to study the impact of American literature upon Europeans as it is revealed through instruction and discussion in British universities with the idea of utilizing the information to broaden his own interpretative frame in the teaching of American literature.

Dr. Jarett was appointed to the faculty of Atlanta University in 1947. He previously had served as a teacher in Central High School, Paris, Tennessee; and on the English faculties of Knoxville College and Louisville Municipal College.

Holder of an A. B. degree from Knoxville College, an A. M. from Fisk University, and a Ph. D degree from the University of Chicago, he is a member of such organizations as the National Council of Teachers of English, the College Language Association and the American Association of University Professors.

His writings have appeared in the English Journal, Phylon, the Georgia Review, the Journal of Negro Education, Opportunity and other publications. Since 1948, he has been the Book Review and Poetry Editor of Phylon, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture.

97 Awarded Ford Foundation Grants

Fellowships Total $488,150; Bennett Instuctor In Group

NEW YORK — Gordon Gray, chairman of the Ford Foundation board on overseas training and research, released last week the list of winners of the second series of foreign study and research fellowships awarded by the foundation for 1953-54.

These awards, totaling $488,150 are for periods of from 1 to 2½ years, will enable 97 young Americans to begin or continue studies concerning Asia, the Near and Middle East, Mr. Gay said.

The recipients, selected from approximately 650 applicants, range in age from 20 to 42, their average age being 29. Eighty-eight of them are men and nine are women.

14 Fields Represented

Special fields of interest represented are:

History, 20; anthropology and international relations, 13 each; area studies and home economics, 10 each; political science, 11; journalism, 4; government, sociology and literature, 3 each; geography, 2, and philosophy, communications and law one each.

"The distribution by geographic areas is as follows:

China and Japan, 25; India and Pakistan, 30; Southeast Asia, 17; and the Near and Middle East 25. Twenty-nine awards were made for study in the United States, 52 abroad and 16 for study both in this country and abroad.

Announcement of this program was made Nov. 30, 1952. It is expected that a similar program will be announced next fall. The first series of fellowships totaled $473,850, awarded to 83 individuals.

Recipients, by states, are:

CONNECTICUT

Harold C. Conklin, New Haven, graduate student, Yale university. One year. Southeast Asia.

William A. Edmonds, Hamden, graduate student, McGill university. One year. Near and Middle East.

Dunning Idle IV, New Haven, graduate student, Yale university. One year additional to present fellowship. Southeast Asia.

Melville T. Kennedy Jr., Norwichtown, graduate student, Harvard. One year. Far East.

Miss Allene M. Roche, Old Lyme, student, University of Connecticut. One year. South Asia.

Miss Jeanette A. Wakin, Bridgeport, graduate student, Columbia. One year additional to present fellowship. Near and Middle East.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dr. Freeland K. Abbott, Medford, assistant professor of history, Tufts college. Two years. South Asia.

Morton Abramowitz, Peabody, student, Stanford university. One year, far East.

Leonard Binder, Mattapan, graduate student, Princeton, One year, South Asia.

Paul E. Callahan, Cambridge, graduate student, Harvard, Two years. Far East.

Paul O. Elmquist, Cambridge, graduate student, Harvard. One year. Far East.

Peter R. Goethals, Brookline, graduate student, Yale. One year. Southeast Asia.

Clyde G. Hess, Worcester, editorial writer and news analyst, Telegram and Gazette. One year additional to present fellowship, Near and Middle East.

Richard P. Mitchell, Worcester, graduate student, Princeton. One year. Near and Middle East.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Edward S. Chase Jr., Exeter, research specialist. Department of Defense. One year. Near and Middle East.

NEW YORK

Don C. Bennett, Syracuse, graduate assistant, Syracuse university. One year additional to present fellowship. Southeast Asia.

Barron Biederman, Rockville Centre, graduate student in Journalism, Columbia. One year. South Asia.

Hebert L. Bodman Jr., Glen Head, graduate student at American univesity of Beirut, Lebanon. One year additional to present fellowship. Near and Middle East.

Cecil W. Boodey, Yonkers, student at University of New Hampshire. One year. Near and Middle East.

John H. Bruner, Levittown, assistant secretary of Near East Foundation. One year. Near and Middle East.

Miss Gladys Kwa-Fong Chang Tuckahoe, Columbia Broadcasting System. One year. Southeast Asia.

Richard A. Debs, Brooklyn, graduate student, American university of Cairo. One year. Near and Middle East.

Edwin J. Eames, New York, teaching assistant, Cornell university. One year additional to present fellowship. South Asia.

John Eaves Jr., New York, instructor, Columbia university. Two years. South Asia.

John C. Eddison, Ardsley-on-Hudson, graduate student, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One year. South Asia.

Robert S. Elegant, New York, INS correspondent, Tokyo. two years Southeast Asia.

David H. Fortier, Orangeburg, graduate student, Columbia. Two and one-half years. Southeast Asia.

John T. Hitchcock, Ithaca, teaching assistant Cornell. Eighteen months. South Asia.

Dr. Jacob C. Hurewitz, New York, professor, Columbia. One year Near and Middle East.

Dr. Donald L. Keene, Brooklyn, lecturer in Japanese and Korean, Cambridge (England). One year. East.

Miss Urmila V. Kokatmur, Whitestone, information and foreign affairs specialist, Department of State. One year. South Asia.

Nelson C. Ledsky, Forest Hills, student, Columbia. One year. Near and Middle East.

Arthur Micheals, New York, student, Columbia. One year. South Asia.

James I. Nakamura, Orangeburg, graduate student, Columbia. One year additional to present fellowship. Far East.

John C. Perry, Brooklyn, graduate student, Yale. One year additional to present fellowship. Far East.

Harrison S. Royce Jr., Orangeburg student, Columbia. One year. Southeast Asia.

Ichiro Shirato, New York, lecturer in Japanese, Columbia. Fourteen months. Far East.

Charles S. Terry J., New York, traveling fellow, Columbia. One year. Far East.

Valdo Viglielmo, Ulster Park, graduate student Harvard. One year. Far East.

Burton D. Watson, Youngstown, graduate student, Kyoto University, Japan. One year additional to present fellowship. Far East.

Myron Weiner, New York, graduate student. Princeton. One year additional to present fellowship. South Asia.

Stanley A. Wolpert, Brooklyn, student, City College of New York. One year. South Asia.

DELAWARE

Joseph N. Allerdice, Wilmington, student at University of Michigan. One year. Near and Middle East.

NEW JERSEY

Robert W. Crawford, Princeton, graduate student, Princeton, One year. Near and Middle East.

James T. Harris, Princeton, graduate student, Princeton. Two years, Near and Middle East.

Donald D. Johnson, East Orange, graduate student Harvard. One year Far East.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allen C. Atwell, Pittsburgh, Instructor, Cornell. One year. South Asia.

George Blyn, Philadelphia, Harrison fellow, University of Pennsylvania. One year. South Asia.

James W. Gould, Haverton, graduate student Fletcher school of law and diplomacy. One year. Southeast Asia.

Stephen N. Hay, Swarthmore graduate student, Harvard. One year. South Asia.

Dr. William S. Metz, Lansdowne, Fulbright and Social Science Research Council grantee. One year. South Asia.

Thomas W. Shea, Philadelphia, graduate student, University of Pennsylvania. Two years additional to present fellowship.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Guy A. Wiggins, program planning officer, Mutual Security Agency. Two years. South Asia.

MARYLAND

Miss Ann B. Rasmussen, Aberdeen, student, Vassar college, One year. Far East.

Frederic C. Thomas Jr., Easton, graduate student, Harvard. Two years. Near and Middle East.

ILLINOIS

William M. Carson, Chicago, Research fellow. One year additional to present fellowship. Near and Middle East.

Robert I. Crane, Chicago, instructor, University of Chicago. One year. Southeast Asia.

Dr. Solomon B. Levine, Champaign, assistant professor, University of Illinois. One year. Far East.

Dr. McKim Marriott, Chicago, graduate student and lecturer, University of Chicago. Twenty-seven months. South Asia.

Edward W. Mill, Belvidere, fellow, Princeton university. One year. Southeast Asia.

James W. Spain, Chicago, cultural affairs officer, American Embassy, Karachi, Pakistan. One year. South Asia.

Dr. Allen S. Whiting, Evanston, instructor, Northwestern. Eighteen months. Far East.

MICHIGAN

Dr. Richard K. Beardsley, Ann Arbor, assistant professor, University of Michigan. One year. Far East.

Stephen T. Hosmer, Grosse Point, student, Yale. One Year. Southeast Asia.

Dr. Hattie M. Kawahara, Detroit, assistant professor, Wayne University. One year additional to present fellowship. Far East.

Gene D. Overstreet, East Lansing, instructor, Michigan State. Fourteen months. South Asia.

Philip S. Thomas, Ann Arbor, teaching fellow, University of Michigan. Fourteen months. South Asia.

MINNESOTA

D. Fred E. Luckermann, Minneapolis, graduate student, University of Minnesota. Fifteen months. Near and Middle East.

MISSOURI

Miss Esther Minkoff, St. Louis, students, Washington university. One year. South Asia.

Jack M. Planalp, Oregon, graduate student. Cornell. Twenty-one months. South Asia.

Dr. James B. Watson, Creve Coeur, associate professor, Washington University. Two years. Southeast Asia.

OHIO

Albert Feuerwerker, Cleveland, graduate student, Harvard, One year. Far East.

Frenise A. Logan, Cleveland, instuctor, Bennett College. One year. South Asia.

Albert B. Stridsberg, Sharonville, intelligence analyst, Army General Studies School, Fort Riley, Kan. One year. Near and Middle East.

Robert B. Textor, Springfield, fellow, Cornell Southeast Asia program, Bangkok, Thailand. Nine months. Southeast Asia.

Alfred J. Waddell, Cincinnati, grdauate student, Columbia. One year additional to present fellowship. Near and Middle East.

WISCONSIN

Kent S. Bender, Oshkosh, student at Oshkosh State. Two years. Southeast Asia.

James T. McCory, Milwaukee, reporter, Milwaukee Sentinel. Two years. South Asia.

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Doris Adams, Concord, graduate student, Johns Hopkins University. Twenty-one months additional to present fellowship. Near and Middle East.

Warren Adams, Concord, graduate student, John Hopkins. Twenty-one months additional to present fellowship. Near and middle East.

Donald G. Gillin, San Mateo, graduate student, Stanford (Calif.) One year. Southeast Asia.

Edward B. Harper, San Benardino, teaching assistant, Cornell. One year. South Asia.

John E. Manning, Los Angeles, graduate student, Stanford. Eighteen months additional to present fellowship. Far East.

D. Kurt S. Steiner, Palo Alto, graduate student, Stanford. One year. Far East.

Charles D. Sheldon, Berkeley, graduate student, Stanford. One year Far East.

Dr. Kurt S. Steiner, Palo Alto, graduate student, University of California. Two years. Near and Middle East.

Loren E. Tesdell, Los Altos, graduate student, Stanford. One year Near and Middle East.

William O. Thweatt, Walnut Creek, assistant professor. American University of Beirut. One year. Near and Middle East.

David O. D. Wurfel, La Mesa, graduate student, Cornell. Fifteen months additional to present fellowship. Southeast Asia.

COLORADO

Edward G. Seidensticker Jr., Castle Rock, graduate student, Tokyo University. One year additional to present fellowship. Far East.

OREGON

Jack A. Smith, Grants Pass, graduate student. Columbia. One year. Far East.

WASHINGTON

Cecil E. Cody, Seattle, research fellow. University of Washington. Eighteen Months. Far East.

Mrs. Beatrice Miller, Mercer Island, graduate student, University of Washington. Two years. South Asia.

Robert Miller, Mercer Island, graduate student, University of Washington. Two years. South Asia.

Frederick W. Mote, Seattle, graduate student, Stanford. Three months additional to present fellowship. Far East.

Stanley Speccor, Seattle, graduate student, university of Washington. Eighteen months. Southeast Asia.

14j 1953

Freedoms Foundation Awards Go To More Than 800 Recipients

VALLEY FORGE, Pa. — Freedoms Foundation President, Kenneth D. Wells, announced today the names of more than eight hundred American individuals, schools and organizations to receive its $100,000 Freedom Awards for outstanding contributions to a better understanding of the American Way of Life during 1952.

Several Negro high schools, colleges and individuals will receive awards in today's ceremonies. The award recipients were chosen by a distinguished Awards Jury composed of thirty state supreme court jurists and executive officers of national patriotic and military organizations and service clubs. The jury spent two weeks at the foundation's headquarters in December selecting awards honored.

The jury's selections were made from nominations submitted by the general public. Thousands of speeches, exhibits, programs, scripts, recordings, films and other documentary materials were submitted for consideration by the Awards Jury. Jan. 24-53

NON PROFIT

Freedoms Foundation is a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian awards organizations chartered in 1949 for the specific purpose of annually making awards of cash and medals to Americans who make outstanding contributions to a better understanding of freedom by the things which they write, do or say.

It is financed by widespread public subscription support. The first award program totaled $84,000, and awards were personally presented at Valley Forge in November, 1949 by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. The 1950 awards totaling $100,000 were presented February 22, 1951 by General Omar N. Bradley and school awards of $50,000 were presented by Dr. Robert L. Johnson, President of Temple University in 1950. The 1951 awards consisted of $1000.000

Awards were given Negro institutions and individuals as follows: Ralph H. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa., Second place award for his treatise, "Negro America: Freedom's Opportunity. Dr. Thomas Roy Peyton, Los Angeles, Calif., second place song poem by Andy Razaf. William Grant Still, Los Angeles, second place award for his musical composition, "To You America." National Freedom Day Association, Philadelphia, Honor Medal award for its National Freedom Day program.

LINCOLN U. 2ND PLACE

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, received a second place award for its University of the Air series. West Virginia State College, received a second place award for its "Selling the Free Spirit" program. Central State College, Wilberfore, Ohio, received an Honor Medal award for its "Know the U. S. A. Project."

George Wesley, West Chester, Pa., was given a second place award in the editorial category for "Fighting for Our Freedoms and Civil Rights," which appeared in the August (Ga.) Review.

Radio Station WDIA, Memphis received an honor medal award for its local series, "Brown America Speaks." Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, Richmond, Va., was given an honor award for his sermon, "The Spiritual Basis for Americanism."

Sumner High School, Kansas City, Mo., received the School Freedom Liberty award. Dudley High School, Greensboro, N. C., was given the Honor Medal Award for High Schools.

Maggie L. Walker High School, Richmond, Va., received the Honor Medal for High Schools, and Mrs. Leah D. Hopewell, York, Pa., received an honor medal for her essay, 'A Little Piece of America."

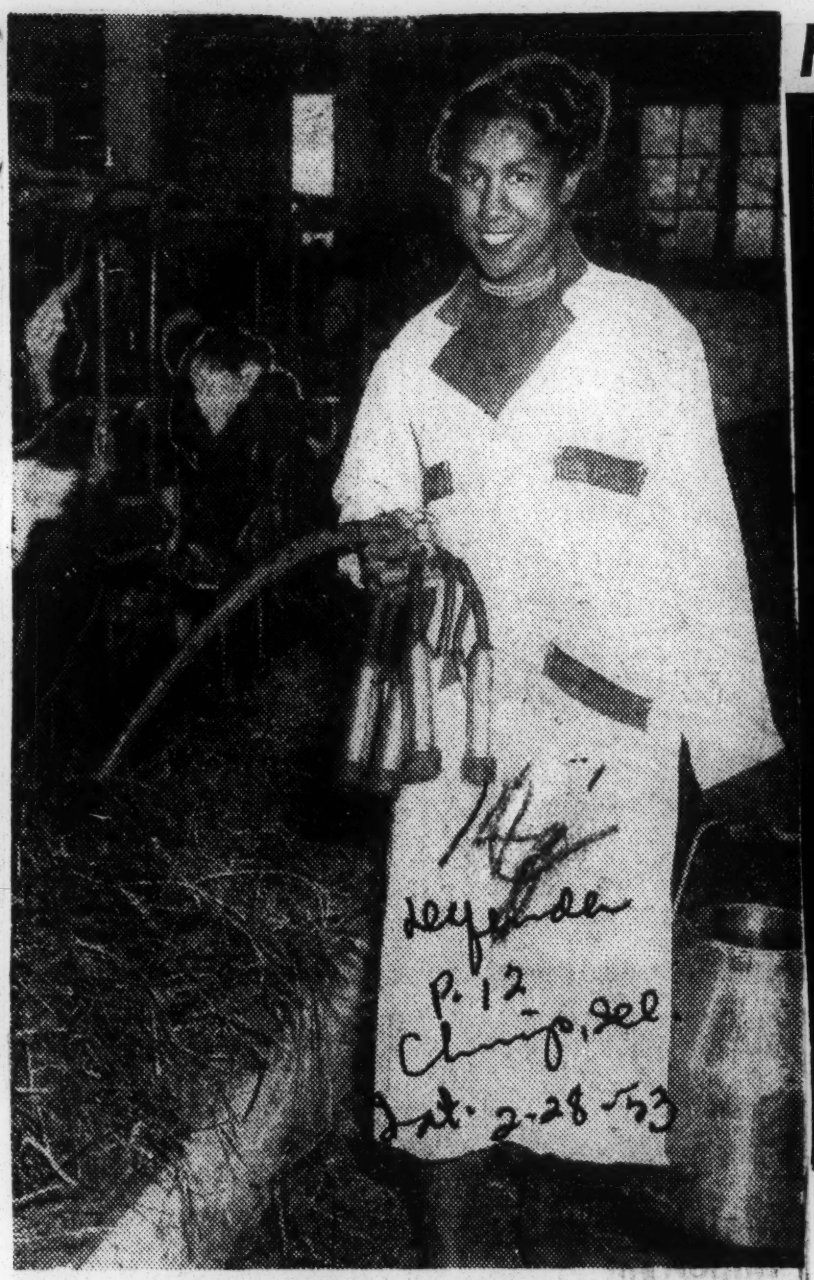
Principal award recipients include Western Maryland Railway for its pageant Mr. Lincoln Goes to Gettysburg," Bishop Fulton J. Sheen for his television program, Life is Worth Living," The Greater Muskegon Chamber of Commerce for Freedom Week," Cecil B. Demille for his public address Silent Voices," The Men's Club of the First Congregational Church of Phoenix, Arizona for their "God and Freedom medal project; Robert Montgomery for his radio broadcasts, "A Citizen Views the News;" and Robert H. Niemeyer.

Eugene Dorce Gets Fulbright To Teach

NEW YORK (ANP)—The four corners of the globe are no longer virgin soil for the American Negro educator according to Professor Eugenie Rosita Dorce, who sailed last week on the S.S. United States for her tour of service under the sponsorship of the State Department, office of international education under the Fulbright program.

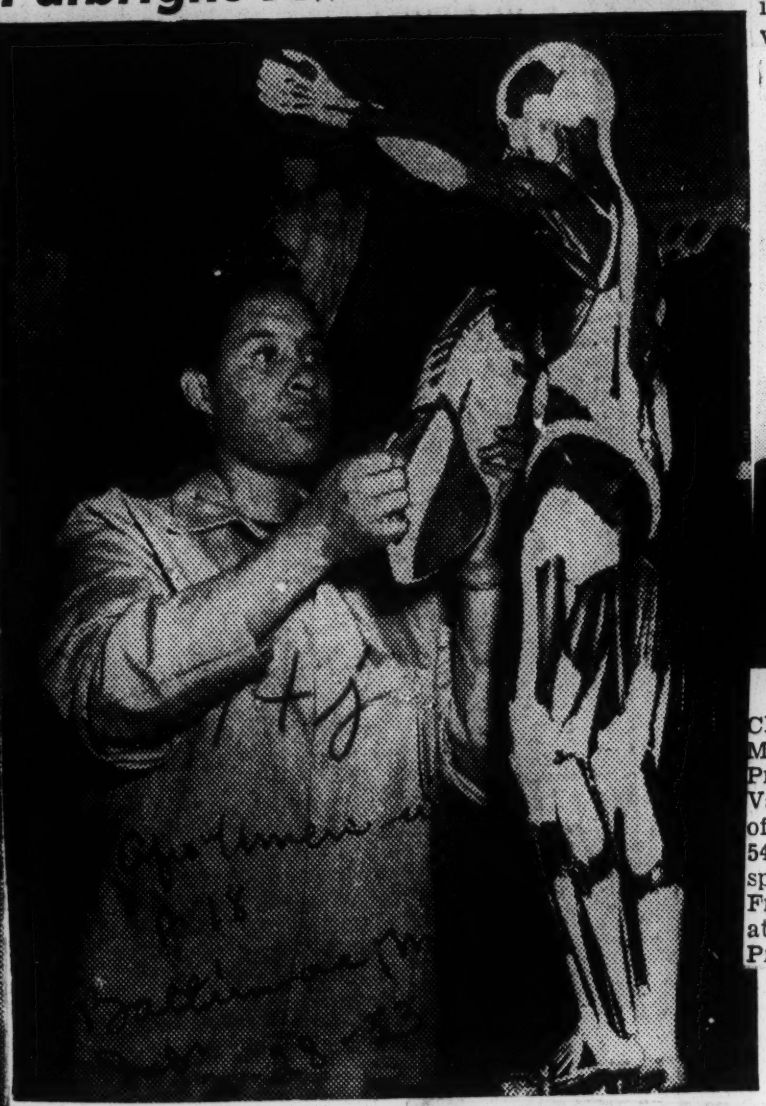
In an exclusive interview, the Fulbright awardee for 1953-54, the daughter of the late Dr. Solomon George Dorce, prominent retired Methodist clergyman and Mrs. Adella C. Dorce nee Fournier now residing in Wilmington, Delware), both natives of Port-au-rince, Haiti, will go directly to ngland for a period of orienta-on at the University of London ience to Nigeria, British West rica to teach at the Women's aining Centre and Government ege at Kano.

iss Dorce holds degrees from yney State Teachers college Pennsylvania and Columbia ersity.



MISS NOVELLA TOTTEN of Maybeury, W. Va., removes a section from the Anatomical Manikin in an anatomy seminar in the biology laboratory of Bluefield State college. She is one of the first candidates from Bluefield State college being considered for a Fulbright Award for study abroad. She is a member of the following organizations: Alpha Kappa Mu Honorary Society, Beta Kappa Chi Honorary Science Society, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She is the daughter of Rev. Robert Totten of Maybeury, W. Va.

Fulbright Award Candidate



Miss Noella Totten of Maybeury, W. Va., removing a section from the anatomical manikin in an anatomy seminar in the biology laboratory of Bluefield State college. Miss Totten is one of the first candidates from Bluefield State college being considered for a Fulbright award for study abroad. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu honorary society, Beta Kappa Chi honorary science society and Alpha sorority. She is the daughter of the Rev. Robert Totten of Maybeury. W. Va.

dents at the Cairo School of Social Work, and as guest lecturer in sociology at the Ibrahim university.

FORT VALLEY TEACHER RECEIVES FULBRIGHT AWARD — Miss Ruth A. Matthews, Assistant Professor of English at the Fort Valley State College is the recipient of a Fulbright Award for the 1953-54 school year. Miss Matthews will spend a year at the Government Frontier College for Women located at Peshawar, North West Frontier Provinces, Pakistan.

Dr. J. Douglass Resumes Post

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. —After a year's leave of absence to accept a Fulbright lectureship in the Cairo School of Social Work, Cairo, Egypt, Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, for the past six years, dean of the Fayetteville State Teachers college, returned June 1, and assumed the work as director of the summer session which got underway on June 11.

One of the 12 American lecturers in Egypt under the Fulbright program of the U. S. Department of state, Dr. Douglass served as research project advisor to stu-

Miss N. Patrick Gets Fulbright Study Award

MISS NORA MAE PATRICK

Miss Nora Mae Patrick is a recipient of Fulbright Fellowship for study in France during the summer of 1953, on Ph. D. degree.

She is an instructor of French at St. Phillip's College, San Antonio, Texas. She is a graduate of Spelman College with an A. B. degree in French; Atlanta University, M. A. degree in French and is studying for Ph. D. degree in French at New York University.

She leaves for Paris, France, on June 24, 1953, from New York and will visit England, Spain and Italy before returning to the states in the fall.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Patrick, 1437 Mozley Drive, S. W., Atlanta.

Gets Fulbright Award For Study

DURHAM, N. C. — Miss Gladys Cooper, associate professor of home economics at North Carolina College, Durham, has been granted a Fulbright grant to study at Queen Elizabeth College, University of London, next year.

The Fulbright grant to Miss Cooper marked the second such grant to a professor at NCC during the past two years. Prof. Benjamin Hudson of the French Department won a Fulbright in 1951.

Miss Cooper returned to the U. S. last fall after a summer abroad. She represented NCC at the International Dietetics Association in Amsterdam and later witnessed several events during the Olympics.

Prior to coming to NCC in 1951, Miss Cooper taught a number of colleges including the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Syracuse University, and Clafin and South Carolina State Colleges.

The NCC home economist received a bachelor's degree at the Ohio State University and a master of science degree at Washington State College. She has completed two years of graduate study at Syracuse University.

MISS BARBARA EVE JONES
. . . . Fulbright Award winner

* * *

Fulbright Student

Barbara Eve Jones to Study In Manila Starting in July

PITTSBURGH — Barbara Eve Jones, senior Fine Arts student at Ohio Wesleyan University, has been honored by attaining the Fulbright grant for one academic years of study at the University of Santo Formaso at Manilla in the Philippines beginning July. She will study art.

Miss Jones has been on the Dean's list for each semester of her four years and is doing honor work specializing in metals and sculpture. Recently she placed in the upper twenty-five per cent in the national teachers examination and is qualified to teach art and Spanish in Pittsburgh schools.

Pledged to Alpha Gamma Chi, interracial sorority, she has been tapped to three fraternities, educational, honorary, dance honorary, orchesis, and national art honorary, Delta Phi Delta.

Barbara Eve is the daughter of Murrel Wynn Jones of the Department of Parks and Recreation, city of Pittsburgh, and the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wynn and the late Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Jones.

She was presented formally at a Snow Ball during the 1950-51 season.

FULBRIGHT FELLOWSHIP —Miss Ola L.A. Adams, assistant professor of French at Morris Brown College, has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Adams of Waycross, Ga., she will leave in the early fall for Paris where she will study during the year 1953-54.

Fulbright Award To H.U. Professor

WASHINGTON

William L. Hansberry, associate professor of history at Howard University, has been awarded a Fulbright fellowship for research in Egypt during the 1953-54 school year.

Professor Hansberry, who lives at 1303 Hamlin street, ne., will conduct research in Egyptian and Ethiopian history and archaeology. His study will be conducted at the Institute of Oriental Studies, Fouad I University in Cairo.

A graduate of Harvard University where he received the bachelor of science degree in 1921 and the master of arts degree in 1932, Professor Hansberry has been a member of the College of Liberal Arts faculty at Howard since 1922.

Fulbright Fellowship Is Awarded Shaw Instructor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Samuel L. Green, a member of the Shaw University faculty, is among the Fulbright scholars who will sail aboard the S. S. "United States" on September 17 for a year of study in England.

Mr. Green will do advanced study in museum curatory at the Courtauld Institute of Art at the University of London, and will also make a research study-tour of principal art museums in countries on the Continent.

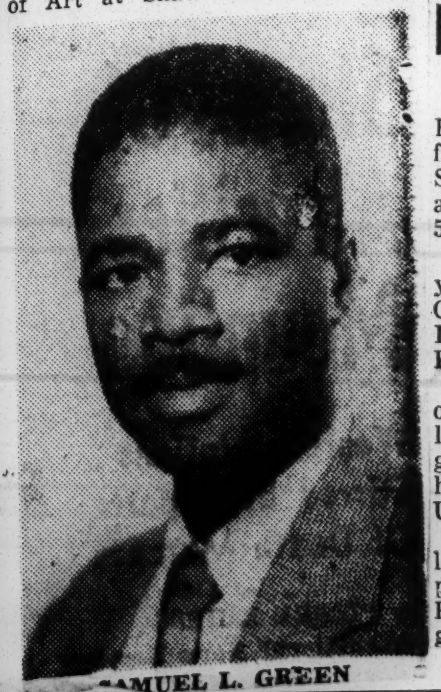
UPON COMPLETION of his studies he will serve a museum curatory apprenticeship at the famous Birmingham (England) Museum, at the invitation of the British Museums Association.

Holder of B.A. and M.A. degrees in fine art from Howard University where he studied closely with Professors Lois M. Jones and James A. Porter, Green has pursued special study in private art gallery function at the Barnett-Aden Gallery in Washington, D. C.

IN 1952 he was awarded a fellowship to the Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture in Maine.

Formerly on the faculty of Florida A. & M. College and since 1951 a member of the faculty and director of the University Gallery of Art at Shaw University, Mr. Green is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Green, 175 West avenue, Stamford, Conn.

A FULBRIGHT AWARD for a year's study in Pakistan has been granted Miss Ruth A. Matthews, assistant professor of English at Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley Ga. Miss Matthews will spend a year at the Government Frontier College For Women at Peshawar, North West Frontier, Pakistan. She holds degrees from Florida A & M and Howard university, and has done further study at the University of California.



SAMUEL L. GREEN

FVC teacher gets Fulbright award

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Miss Ruth A. Matthews, assistant professor of English at Fort Valley State college, is the recipient of a Fulbright Award for the 1953-54 school year.

Miss Matthews will spend a year at the Government Frontier College For Women located at Peshawar, North West Frontier Provinces, Pakistan.

Miss Matthews is a graduate of the Florida A. and M. college, received the master's degree from Howard university and has done further study at the University of California.

Prior to joining the Fort Valley faculty, she taught in the public schools of Florida, at Prairie View college, and Morgan State college.

Lincoln (Mo.) U. Department Head Gets Fulbright Award

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — A Fulbright fellowship last week was awarded to Miss Queen E. Shootes, acting head of the home economics department, Lincoln university here, to teach in Trinidad.

The Tuskegee institute graduate has been given a two-year leave of absence from her post at Lincoln. She will assist in introducing a course in home economics in the Government Teacher Training college, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Miss Shootes attended Tuskegee from elementary school through college. She later taught at the institute from 1934-'49.

An honor student, Miss Shootes was a recipient of the Mrs. Edgar Stern award, a four-year scholarship, and the General Education Board award on three occasions.

After graduating from Tuskegee, Miss Shootes went on to Cornell university where she earned her M. S., and later spent three years at the University of Wisconsin, working on her doctorate.

At the Wisconsin institution she was named to Omicron Nu, home economics honor society. She also is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

TO TRINIDAD.—Smilingly happily in the above picture is Miss Queen E. Shottes, acting head of the home economics department at Lincoln university, Jefferson City. And well she might, for the brilliant educator is the proud recipient of a Fulbright fellowship to introduce a course in home economics in the Government Teacher Training college, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Lincoln has granted Miss Shottes, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, a two-year leave of absence for her work in Trinidad.—ANP Photo.

Fullbright Winner Tells Of Egypt

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Egyptian women are not as active as American women, according to Mrs. Portia F. Lewis, who recently returned after a year in that nation as a Fulbright award exchange teacher.

Serving as a teacher of English in the Institute of Education for Women Teachers at Zmalek, a section of Cairo, Mrs. Lewis came in constant contact with the Egyptian women.

These women, she said, are most skillful and gracious, but she admitted that they were not too well versed on the political and social activities of the United States or the role which American women play in the public life of their country.

Egyptian women are just beginning to move freely in public life but have a very highly developed social life, she said. They enjoy giving luncheons, teas and dinners where they always prove to be very hospitable and elaborate hostesses.

During her stay in Egypt Mrs. Lewis visited various sections of the Near East, spending her Christmas vacation in Jerusalem and visiting Jordan. She spent her winter vacation in Khartoum, Sudan, and also visited the Red Sea.

She claimed that she ran into no racial discrimination in this country, but sometimes encountered prejudice from natives because she was an American, or from Moslems because she was a Christian. Because of her complexion, she added, most of the people mistook her for an Egyptian, with few believing she was American.

In speaking of the industry of the country, Mrs. Lewis recalled that approximately 80 per cent of the Egyptians are agricultural people. The agricultural life of that country has been greatly improved by the reclamation of desert land under Point 4, she stated.

Many of the Egyptians are professionals, including teachers, doctors and lawyers. Others are business people with a great number being engaged in the building business. Export-import is also an important business in that country. A number of Egyptians make their living as servants. The majority of the servants are men, however, she added. There are very few women servants in Egypt.

After completilng her year's work as one of two Negroes among the 39 Fulbright teachers last term, Mrs. Lewis spent a month in Europe before returning to the United States.

On her European tour, she visited Rome, Italy; Geneva, Switzerland; Frankfurt, Germany, Amsterdam, Holland, and Paris, France.

Gets Award For US Study

BO. SIERRA LEONA — (ANP) — Frank S. Anthony, Sierra Leone development officer has been notified of the award of a Fulbright fellowship for further study in America.

Anthony is a graduate of Hampton Institute and has a master's degree in sciene from Cornell University.

In addition to the Fullbright award he has been given a visiting fellowship by the Department of Rural Sociology of Cornell University.

Floridans To Teach In Foreign Institutions

Tallahassee, Fla.—Two graduates of the Florida A. and M. University are scheduled to teach in foreign institutions during the current academic year. They are Miss Ruth Matthews, left, and Samuel Russell, right, who is receiving congratulations from President George W. Gore, Jr. Miss Matthews, of Tallahassee, will spend the year in Kaiiachi, Pakistan, under a Fulbright grant. Russell, of Fernandina Beach, Fla., will serve as assistant director of the American Technical Institute in Baghdad, Iraq. The appointment was made by Bradley University.—Staff Photo by H. Jones of FAMU.

Jones studies on Fulbright schplarship

Harold Jones, a junior at the University of Colorado, has just been awarded a Fulbright Scholarship.

He sails the end of this month for Germany where he will study the differences between East and West Germany. He will be in Europe for a year.

Harold is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Jones of Newark. He graduated from South Side High in January, 1951, and studied a year at New York University

W. Astor Kirk On UN

Recipient Of Fullbright Award Presented In Address At PBC

AUSTIN — The United Nations as a vital force for world peace and understanding was brought to the attention of the staff members and students of People's Business College last Thursday morning when Professor W. Astor Kirk Chairman of the Division of Governmen ta t Huston-Tillotson College, spoke in the auditorium at 10 o'clock.

Professor Kir emphasized the important function of the UN organization, reviewed its role in resolving international disputes and averting hostilities.

around the (1) maintaining of international peace, (2) development of friendly relations among nations bases on equal rights and equal privileges for all people and (3) achievement of international problems of an economic, a social cultural, and humanitarian character.

Professor Kirk, who has ajust returned from Europe where he studied at the University of London, concluded his speech by stating, "We are beginning to realize that wars have been causes in economic, social and cultural conditions among the people. If we begin to attack these problems that create discontent in nations and among groups of people, we can solve some of these problems."

He was presented by Mrs. Josephine F. Alexander who her "heart sings for jo..s aid.. y said h"r "hear tsigns for joy whenever our young people climb and reach such heights as Mr. Kirk has, I am happy to bring him to you as we learn the meaning of United Nations Week."

In 1952, Profesor Kirk, A Texan, was the recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship. He is now studying toward his Ph D degree at the University of Texas and is an ardent worker in local and state civic and religious activities.

Consider Fulbright Scholarships

Not so long ago the publisher of The Informer newspapers received a letter from W. Astor Kirk, who is on leave from his post as professor of political science at Huston-Tillotson College to do advanced study in government in the British Isles, suggesting that "The Informer Papers might consider an editorial urging more American Negro students and teachers to take advantage of the Fulbright Scholarship program." He added that "their presence abroad will do much to create a better understanding of the American Negro," and that "of 306 Fulbright scholars in the United Kingdom only 4 are Negroes."

This comment is in partial compliance with Professor Kirk's suggestion. On a sheer population-ratio basis, there should be at least thirty Negro Fulbright Scholars in the United Kingdom out of the 306 who are there now under this study program. On the basis of needing to catch up with world understanding and to let people around the world see the better side of the American Negro, fifty Negro Fulbright scholars or more out of the 306 would not be too many by any means. If there are no racial barriers to the award of Fulbright Scholarships, how does it happen that Negro students and teachers are apparently getting these scholarships in such small numbers?

One obvious answer probably is that they do not know too much about them, and if they don't know too much about them, then how does this come about? The obvious answer to this question is that there are not enough Astor Kirks who have the ear of Negro students and teachers to tell them about the Fulbright Scholarship program. Of course, included in telling Negro students about such things is the necessity for going further to persuade them to make application and to show them how to go about making application in a way which is most likely to get results.

Who are the people who are or should be within the know on such things as the Fulbright Scholarships? Primarily they are the leadership in our schools and colleges. In almost every such school and college there are a lot of queer courses to be found in the curricula. At any rate there are enought such queer courses so that one of them could give way to a course in the nature of a seminar on practical opportunities open to student and teachers and on how to go about taking advantge of such opportunities. There are many other scholarship opportunities which Negro students and teachers could and, doubtless, would go out for if they only knew the score and knew how to pursue these opportunities. Not only are there scholarship opportunities, but there are job opportunities open to Negro college graduates, or which could be opened to them, if such a seminar would only open the eyes of college students to these practical opportunities and encourage and show them how to go after them. We need a lot more of the W. Astor Kirk approach to these matters.

Awarded Grant To Teach In Belfast, Ireland

JAMES BAILEY

James W. Bailey, an instructo at Cole school, has been awarded a United States educational exchange grant under the Fulbright Act to participate in the 1953 interchange of teachers with the United Kingdom.

Bailey was selected by the Boar of Foreign Scholarships to teach in Belfast, Ireland.

A native St. Louis, the Fulbright Fellow finished Marshall school, Summer high school and Stowe Teachers College. He received a master's degree in education from the University of Illinois, and is working toward a doctorat in that field at Washington university.

Bailey taught at Divoll school five years and served as acting registrar of Stowe before taking his present position at Cole school.

He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa fraternity, a profesional men's educational organization. Bailey also is music director of St. James AME Church.

Scholar Finishes Foreign Studies

CHARLESTON, W. Va.— Miss Rosa L. Pickel of 1333½ Elmwood ave returned on June 12 from a one-year study at the University of Besacon, France under a Fulbright scholarship.

Miss Pickel was graduated from West Virginia State college in 1952 with a major in French and business administration. She plans to study for her master's degree.

During her stay in Europe she visited eight countries, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Germany and England.

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AFRICAN GETS GRANT

SIERRA LEONE (ANP)— Frank S. Anthony, Sierra Leone development officer has been notified of the award of a Fulbright fellowship to do further study in America. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and Cornell University.

TEA FOR VISITORS—Dr. Flemmie P. Kitrell, professor of home economics at Howard University, is shown with Mrs. Sultana Ibraihim of Karachi, Pakistan, at the home economics department's recent tea for visiting faculty members and foreign students.

Dr. Kitrell, who recently returned from Iowa State College where she was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Omicron Nu national honorary home economics society, visited Pakistan as a Fulbright Fellow in 1951.

Also shown in the picture are Henry J. Ryan, dean of men at Howard University, and Lydia J. Rogers, instructor of home economics at Howard. Mrs. Ibraihim, who is a State Department-sponsored student in America, is one of several foreign students enrolled in home economics at Howard this summer.

Dr. Hugh Gloster To Serve As Fulbright Lecturer In Japan

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, chairman of the Communications Center and director of the summer session at Hampton Institute, was recently notified of his appointment to serve as a Fulbright lecturer in Japan during the school year 1953-54. This appointment involves lecturing and teaching at the university level in the field of English and American literature.

The purpose of the Fulbright educational exchange program in which Dr. Gloster will participate is to further goodwill and understanding between the United States and other countries through the exchange of lecturers, teachers, research scholars, specialists, and students.

In the spring of this year, Dr. Gloster served as consultant and lecturer at Arkansas A. M. and N. College and at Alabama State College. In December, 1952, he served in the same capacity at South Carolina A. and M. College.

Dr. Gloster made a month's lecture tour of West Coast colleges under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee in 1952. This annual lectureship of the Service Committee is partially planned to present leading minority group educators, writers, and speakers to other groups. During the tour, he spoke to ten colleges and universities in four states.

Dr. Gloster came to Hampton Institute in 1946 as professor of English and chairman of the Communications Center (Department of Language and Literature). Before coming to Hampton, he was in charge of U. S. O. services to Negroes in Southeastern United States for three years. Prior to that he taught English at LeMoyne College and at Morehouse College.

An honor graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, the professor received the M. A. degree from Atlanta University and the Ph. D. degree from New York University, where he was guest professor in the summer of 1949.

In 1952, Dr. Gloster was co-editor of My Life-My Country-My World. Previously he published Negro Voices in American Fiction and was co-editor of an anthology of verse by Negro college students, The Brown Thrush. The English teacher is a frequent contributor to Crisis, and is a Contributing Editor of Phylon, Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture.

Hampton Professor

Dr. Gloster Will Lecture in Japan

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DR. HUGH M. GLOSTER

. . . Fulbright lecturer

By Dr. Virginia Simmons Nyabongo

Rome and Points East

PARIS—When TWA's Star of Michigan concluded its flight 907, Cairo to Rome, a few days ago, there ended for me an extraordinary, magic carpet trip to the East. I had gone with hundreds of others to answer the call to India and en route had explored Byzantine, Christian, Moslem, Hindu and pagan shrines, cities and cultures.

My principal objective for traveling East was to attend the World's Student Christian Federation Conference of Student Christian Movement leaders of India, Pakistan and Ceylon at the Madras Christian College, Dec. 28-Jan. 5, and to be the faculty representative of the National Student YWCA in the United Student Christian Council of the USA at the Triennial Meeting of the General Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation, Jan. 9-21, at the Spiritual Life Centre, Nasrapur, Poona, near Bombay, India.

Dr. Nyabongo

(Dr. Nyabongo is a Fulbright Research scholar in Paris and is on leave from Tennessee A. and I. State University where she serves as director of student personnel.)

APPROXIMATELY 130 Christian student leaders from some twenty-five countries assembled at the WSCF Conference at Madras Christian College, Tambaram.

The conference program included plenary sessions with talks on India.

A key talk was given by C. S. Paul, general secretary of the Student Christian Movement of India, Pakistan and Ceylon on "Christianity and Other Religions."

The conference program included also a reception by the Christian Community of Madras, two plays, "He That Should Come," by Dorothy Sayers, and "No More Strangers," by R. S. Macnicol; a concert by Mrs. Rosa Page Welch of Chicago and a dance recital by Hema Malini Vijayaragavan.

The hospitality of Madras, campus and community, was most warm and all kinds of needs were provided for.

The WSCF Conference at Tambaram was followed almost immediately by the Triennial Meeting of the WSCF General Committee at the Nasrapur Spiritual Life Centre. About three hours by train from Bombay, an hour by bus or car from Poona, Nasrapur Spiritual Life Centre serves a great need, especially for Western India. As in America at Northfield, Silver Bay, Estes Park, Minniwanca, and Asilomar, Christian leaders may gather for camps, conventions, conferences and retreats.

Nasrapur, "The Place of Victory," is a little paradise of some thirty acres of well-drained land in the fork of the two streams, partly farm land, partly wooded tracts, and tennis court and a small swimming pool fed by springs, and ample room for outdoor activities of quiet meditation in secluded beauty spots along the stream or in the woods.

IN OPERATION the year round, the centre welcomes "Prayer Partner" members in the significant enterprise for vitalizing the spiritual life of the Christian youth of the New India.

The general committee is the chief legislative body of the World's Student Christian Federation. It is composed of all national movements connected with the federation, represented by delegates chosen by them, and meeting together with the executive committee, officers, staff and members at large. Usually, it meets every three years to determine the general policy and program of the federation until the next meeting. It also elects the officers and members of the executive committee and staff.

Strikingly enough, for the next triennium, to the executive committee of six was elected Kenneth B. Smith, senior at Virginia Union University, of Montclair, N. J., and member of the YMCA five-man delegation to the Third World Conference of Christian Youth, Kottayam, Travancore, South India. Out of the States for four months, Ken Smith traveled widely in India prior to the Travancore Conference, visiting particularly colleges and universities and student hospitals.

Other YMCA representatives included Herbert A. Donovan Jr., University of Virginia; Thomas J. Clagett, Whittier College graduate; William H. Edwards, Yale Divinity School, and R. H. Edwin Espy, executive, National Student YMCA.

Attending the general committee meetings from the YWCA were Nancy Simons, Chicago, Ill., student representative; Virginia S. Nyabongo, Nashville, Tenn., faculty representative; Lelia Anderson, executive, National Student YWCA and treasurer of the federation, and Miriam Willey, Northfield, Ill., GC office staff and Kottayam representative.

Among the fifteen American Church representatives at the General Committee meeting was John M. Burgess, chaplain, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The 135 or more GC representatives, members at large, fraternal delegates and WSCF staff came from all of the countries represented at the Tambaram conference with the addition of among others, Cuba, France, Finland, Lebanon, Korea, the Netherlands, Philippine Islands, Sweden, Switzerland and South Africa.

FORTUNATELY, all of the participants in the General Committee meeting, diverse as they were in national and cultural backgrounds had in common loyalty to Jesus Christ and a basic knowledge of English. While English was the official language of the meetings, some of the addresses and discussions were in French and German. Variety was the word for dress, thought patterns, techniques of expression, and customs of worship.

Before the end of the General Committee meetings, mimeographed reports were four or five inches thick. Happily, the program included free days for reading. The morning and evening worship services were profoundly religious and expressive of modes of worship in different countries and congregations. At noon, prayers of intercession were offered for Student Christian Movements around the world.

It was agreed that D. T. Niles, India, newly elected chairman of the General Committee, should be invited to write the Call for the Universal Day of Prayer for Students which for the Northern Hemisphere usually is the third Sunday in February.

The last General Committee meeting in 1949 was held at the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Canada. The next meeting will probably be in Australia or in Europe.

A fellowship of faith, a fellowship of seekers, the federation desires to see included in national movements all students who are genuinely prepared to seek the truth of the Christian faith in terms of thought and practical daily living, and in relation to their social responsibilities.

THE EXPERIENCE of attending Christian conferences and traveling in India surely left query and conviction in many minds and hearts. How can the basic teachings of Jesus, love and peace, brotherhood and service, be spread? Obviously, there are abroad often confused ideas as to the value of what is Western, Christian and American. Ultimately, a prayer and a song and a message may be understood and appreciated. Immediately, the need is bread and a bed and expression of human interest.

Ecumenicity is a word people can hardly define. Difficult it is to achieve any sense of unity in a world of many languages, cultures, even many hates and suspicions. Yet, more and more, people must promote cooperative Christian endeavors through such agencies as the United Student Federation, and the World Council of Churches.

In a country predominantly Christian and Protestant, it is easy to take one's religious views for granted. Yet, today, millions of people in the world are not Christian and have no incentive to be. Christians must find in the contemporary non-Christian world and in the divided Church a stpendous challenge. Christian forces can be strong forces in unifying men throughout the world in all aspects of life.

OPINIONS

The signed columns of some of America's leading writers and commentators appearing on this and other pages of the Courier are presented so that our readers may have the benefit of a wide variety of viewpoints on important issues of the day. These viewpoints often contradict one another. They have no connection with the editorial policy of this newspaper and sometimes, in fact, may represent exactly an opposite opinion. The opinions and views expressed belong solely to the writers.

FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Thanksgiving Day. Nov. 26, Dr. Marguerite Cartwright of Hunter College, has been given a one-year study award from the Fund for Adult Education. She will study human relations programs in Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles.

11 Receive Fellowships

Faculty Members To Study I Year

NEW YORK (ANP)—Some 11 colored teachers were among the 252 recipients of one-year fellowships awarded by the Fund for the Advancement of Education for the academic year 1953-54, according to an announcement from the fund last week.

The colored recipients are: Gilbert F. Edwards, assistant professor of sociology, Howard university; Robert F. Martin, associate professor of government, Howard university; Thomas D. Jarrett, associate professor of English, Atlanta university; Margaret W. Alexander, instructor in language arts, Jackson college;

Also Ruth N. Harry, professor of French, North Carolina college; Willa B. Player, vice-president in charge of instruction, Bennett college; S. Oliver Roberts, professor of psychology and education, Fisk university; Juanita V. Williams, professor of English, Le Moyne college; John Q. T. King, assistant professor of mathematics, Houston-Tillotson college, and Sophia P. Nelson, associate professor of English, West Virginia State college.

Selection was made from more than 1,000 applications which were reviewed by the National Committee on Faculty Fellowships. Among the committee members is Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard university.

The Fund for the Advancement of Education was established by the Ford Foundation in April of 1951. Since that time many colored institutions and faculty members have shared in its awards.

Gardner 4-Year Scholarships To Four On Merit

Applications for Gardner Scholarships are being sent to high schools in Middletown and Lockland-Reading and Greater Cincinnati area, according to R. L. Siegel, director of industrial and public relations of The Gardner Board and Carton Co., Middletown and Lockland. Butler County Americans

The Gardner Scholarship Fund gives $500 a year to sixteen students - eight from the Middletown area and eight from the Lockland-Reading and Greater Cincinnati area. High school seniors are selected for the grants. They receive $500 a year for each year of the four-year college course. In addition to the grants, the company makes summer employment available to Gardner scholars to further help with college expenses. P. J. Hamilton, Ohio.

Choice of four Gardner scholars is made yearly by two special panels. Panels base their choice on character, ability, scholastic achievement, promise of future leadership and financial need, irrespective of race, creed or color. Sat. 2-21-53

Applications for scholarships should be filled out and returned to Gardner's industrial relations department by March 15, Siegel said. Booklets giving full details on the Gardner plan are also being sent out to high schools. Applications must be filled out according to instructions given in the booklets. Scholarship winners will be named April 1.

SOUTHERN U. SCHOLAR—Marlene Lumas, political science major at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., has been awarded a General Education Board fellowship for graduate work. A native of New Orleans, Miss Lumas is basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and a member of the Riverbend players.

College Instructor Awarded Fellowship

JACKSON, Miss. —B. H. McLemore Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. McLemore Sr. of Mempris, Tenn. was awarded a fellowship by the General Education Board for study toward a doctorate degree in mathematics at the University of Illinois. He is an instructor in Mathematics at Jackson College.

College teacher wins fellowship

GRAMBLING, La. — William A. Scales Jr., a teacher of voice and piano at Grambling college, has been granted an all expense one - year General Education Board fellowship to do advanced study in voice and opera at the University of Indiana, starting in September.

A tenor with wide experience, he has performed for the Metropolitan Opera company as soloist for a special performance of "Auduction" from Seraglio by Mozart.

Mr. Scales is a graduate of Hampton institute and holds the M. Mus., degree from the University of Indiana. He also spent a year with the Citizenship Education Research Project at Columbia university as a pilot teacher setting up activity programs for use in high school social science classes throughout the United States.

A Navy veteran, he has toured New England with concert groups and has done piano and voice recitals for radio stations in North Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana.

MISS MARY D. McLEAN, instructor in biology at North Carolina college, Durham, has been granted a General Education board fellowship to study at the University of Michigan in 1954. She is the daughter of Mrs. Nora McLeean Jackson of Southern Pines, N. C.

14j 1953

GEORGE SANTAYANA FELLOWSHIP

Fellowship In Philosophy Granted At Harvard University

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dean McGeorge Bundy announces that Henry Greenwood Bugbee, Jr. has been awarded the first George Santayana Fellowship in Philosophy for 1953-54.

The fund, established by the terms of Santayana's will, provides for the annual appointment of "a person of any age or nationality who may be thereby enabled freely to devote himself in any place of his choice approved by the Harvard Corporation, to the subjects which have occupied my own life." In addition, the Fellow must be doing graduate or post-doctoral study under the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Born in New York City, Dr. Bugbee lives in Cambridge, Mass., with his family. He received the A. B. degree from Princeton in 1936 and the A. M. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California in 1940 and 1947 respectively. Assistant Professor of Philosophy from 1948-53 at Harvard, Mr. Bugbee is interested in the metaphysics of responsibility. During his Fellowship, he is pursuing this interest at book length in journal form.

Santayana, a well-known poet and philosopher, was a Harvard graduate ('86) and a professor of Philosophy at Harvard from 1889 to 1911. He wrote many books of a philosophical nature, and is widely known for the novel, "The Last Puritan."

14j 1953

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP

YOUNG SCIENTIST — James Allen Simpson, son of Mrs. Waldo Simpson of Zanesville, Ohio, and June honor graduate of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio, has received a research fellowship in the George Washington Carver Foundation, Tuskegee, Ala., where he will work toward the Master of Science degree in chemistry.

14j 1953

GILBERT DIAMOND SCHOLARSHIP
B'nai B'rith

2 Scholarships Awarded To Oak Ridge Graduate

By DAVID ROGERS

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — Kelly King, 249 S. Dillard, who will graduate from Scarboro High school Wednesday has been awarded a $500 scholarship and a $50 scholarship.

The $500 Gilbert Diamond Scholarship is given annually by the B'nai B'rith group of Oak Ridge to an outstanding and deserving high school graduate without regard to race. Kelly was selected from a group of 13 boys, 12 of whom were white.

The $50 scholarship was won by Kelly in a competitive test sponsored by the Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis.

Sings In Glee Club

Kelly has been an outstanding student throughout his junior and senior high school career. In addition to making grades of A's and B's each year, he has taken part in school dramatics, played basketball and has sung in the Glee Club.

His hobby is amateur radio and he has passed the code and theory tests for his "ham" operator's license.

Kelly was one of the original fifty-three students enrolled in Scarboro when it was opened as an elementary school in Oak Ridge in 1946. Coming from Memphis as a sixth grader, he has attended Scarboro continuously since that time. Kelly plans to enter Knoxville College in September and hopes to become an electrical engineer.

Track Team Membrs

The following boys were members of the track team which participated in the recent District One Field and Track meet held in East Chattanooga at the Booker T. Washington high school.

J. C. Johnson, Kelly King, Joe Louis Woods, Arthur Fleming, Rufus Lee Bolton, and William Payton.

The Scarboro PTA sponsored a banquet on May 8 for the graduating class of Scarboro high school. The newly elected officers of the PTA are: Mrs. Emma Stewart, president; Mrs. Lillie B. Williams, vice president, Mrs. Leola Hill, secretary, and Mrs. Geneva Hawkins, treasurer.

Activities scheduled for graduation are as follows:

The Junior-Senior Prom was held in the school gymnasium last Friday.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dewitt S. Dykes, pastor of Vine Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Knoxville, Tenn., Sunday afternoon.

The commencement exercises will be held Tuesday at 8 p.m.

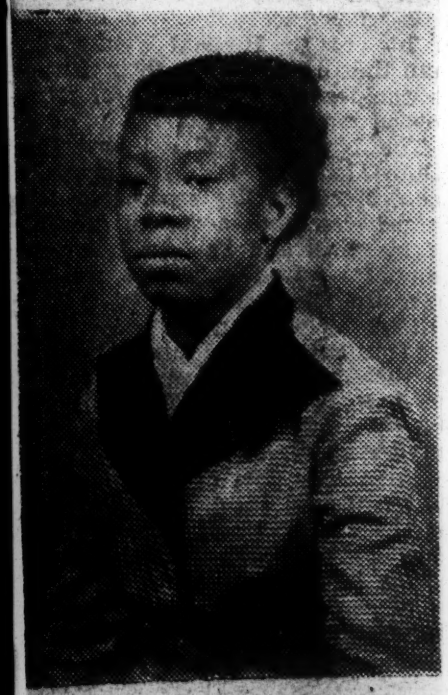
Members of the graduating class are Georgia Mae Guinn, Mary Sue Hawkins, Shirley Ann Lawrence, Bessie Frazier Love, Rufus Lee Boton, Arthur Wallace Fleming, Allen Holloway and Kelly King.

The theme of program will be "Success In Life." Members of the class to speak on the program will be Mary Sue Hawkins, Shirley Ann Lawrence, Arthur W. Fleming and Kelly King. Mr. H. D. Parker, superintendent of Oak Ridge schools will award the diplomas.

Miss Katie Lee Williams Wins Gorgas Foundation Scholarship

Miss Katie Lee Williams, daughter of Mrs. Thelma Caldwell of 9011 North Ninth Avenue, and outstanding Hooper City High School senior, recently won the Gorgas Foundation Scholarship at a meeting here Saturday of the Foundation's Executive and Financial Committee.

Planning to enroll at Tuskegee Institute in September, Miss Williams will receive $300 per year from the foundation, plus free college tuition for four years which will amount to about $1,800.



MISS KATIE LEE WILLIAMS

Scholarship Winner

The Gorgas project is dedicated to the discovery and development of scientific ability among the youth of Alabama. The "talent search" is sponsored by the group with the Alabama Academy of Science.

Each contestant was required to take the science aptitude examination and have teachers and principal complete a personal data blank. A written report on the topic, "My Scientific Project," was also required and the winner selected as her subject "The History and Problems involved in Chemistry."

Dr. James L. Kassner, Professor of Chemistry, University of Alabama and chairman of the Foundation, was in charge. He was assisted by Dr. Emmett B. Carmichael, Professor of Biochemistry.

Daniel Leo Dozier, Central High School, Mobile was named alternate. Other candidates were Vivian Louise Johnson, Parker High School, 1609 - Fourth Street, North, Birmingham, and Cara Woods, Jr., Parker High School, 1009 - Avenue M, Pratt City.

C. W. Hayes, Director, Division of Negro Education, City Schools, was in charge of chaperoning the contestants.

Announce Winner Of Science Talent Scholarship

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Katie Lee Williams, daughter of Mrs. Thelma Caldwell, 9011-9th ave., North, outstanding Hooper City High school senior, Sayreton, Alabama won the Gorgas Foundation Scholarship. She plans to enter Tuskegee institute in September.

KATIE WILLIAMS

The winner will receive $300 per year from the foundation, plus free college tuition for four years which will amount to about $1800.

The Gorgas project is dedicated to the discovery and development of scientific ability among the youth of Alabama. The "talent search" is sponsored by the group with the Alabama Academy of Science.

Each contestant was required to take the science aptitude examination and have teachers and principal complete a personal data blank.

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C. W. Hayes, director, Division of Negro Education, was in charge of chaperoning the contestants.

Professors Awarded Guggenheim Fellowships

Two members of the College of Liberal Arts faculty at Howard University are among the 191 persons in the United States, Canada and the British West Indies who will receive Guggenheim Fellowships in 1953.

They are Dr. Lloyd N. Ferguson, associate professor of chemistry, and Owen Dodson, associate professor of drama. Dr. Ferguson is a native of Oakland, Calif., and a graduate of the University of California.

Dr. Dodson is a native of Brooklyn, a graduate of Bates College, and holder of master of fine arts degree from Yale University.

2 Howard U. Professors Win Guggenheim Awards

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Native Californian

The fellowships, awarded annually to scholars, journalists, writers, artists and composers, go to persons of "unusual capacity for scholarly research, demonstrated by previous publication of contributions to knowledge of high merit and creative ability in the fine arts."

Dr. Ferguson is a native of Oakland, Calif. and a graduate of the University of California. At Berkeley, he received his A.B. degree in 1940 and his Ph.D. degree in 1943.

A member of the faculty at Howard since 1945, he will conduct a study of enzyme distribution in amoeba and other organisms.

Mr. Dodson is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., and a graduate of Bates college. He also holds the master of fine arts degree from Yale university.

A member of the Howard faculty since 1947, Mr. Dodson has directed several productions by the Howard Players and accompanied the group on its tour of Europe in 1949. In September, he will leave for a one-year stay in Italy where he will work on a novel and a play.

Doris A. Heggans of 2100 Flagler pl., nw, has been awarded the first advanced study scholarship donated by Omicron Lambda Alpha chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity at Howard university.

A graduate of Dunbar high school, Miss Heggans is a romance languages student at Howard. She will be graduated from the college of liberal arts on June 5 and will enter the graduate school at Howard in September.

Annual Scholarship

Omicron Lambda Alpha is an intermediate chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. It is made up of men in the graduate and professional schools of the Washington area.

According to fraternity officials, each year a student from the Washington area who plans to enter one of the graduate or professional schools at Howard will receive the award.

Guggenheim Recipients

Three Negroes were among the 191 recipients of Guggenheim Fellowships announced recently by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. The grants totaled $780,000.

The names and fields of study of the Negro fellows were:

Dr. Lloyd Noel Ferguson, associate professor of chemistry, Howard University, for a study of the distribution of enzymes in the cytoplasm of amoeba and other organisms;

Dr. Abram L. Harris, professor of economics, the University of Chicago, for a study of the history of economic progress and social reform;

And Owen Vincent Dodson, associate professor of drama, Howard University, to study in Italy for creative writing in fiction.

Dodson already is a recognized writer. Among his books are "Boy at the Window" and "Powerful Long Ladder," both Farrar, Strauss and Young publications.

$23,000 In Grants Listed By Hillman Foundation

SCHOLARSHIP awards and grant-in-aid for 1953 totalling $23,000 were made last week by the trustees of the Sidney Hillman Foundation. The foundation is named for the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers, who died in 1946.

Established in 1947 to further the aims and ideals of Hillman in the fields of labor-management relations, race relations and world peace, the foundation awarded its scholarships to 11 institutions in the United States, Puerto Rico, Israel and India.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the ACWA and of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, said the following received scholarship awards:

Roosevelt College, Chicago; Amal School, Jerusalem; Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.; Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.; Educational Foundation for the Apparel Industry, New York City; New School for Social Research, New York City.

Also Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.; Labor Relations Institute, Univ. of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; the ICFTU Asian Trade Union College, Calcutta; and Goddard College Plainfield, Vt. P. 8

THE FOUNDATION also made a grant-in-aid to the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, for its community work.

Potofsky said during its first five years the foundation had disbursed $75,000 for scholarships, $100,000 for medical research and $15,000 for grants-in-aid. In addition $1000 annual awards were made for meritorious public service and $500 annual awards in daily and periodical journalism and the fields of fiction and non-fiction.

Georgian Awarded Third Study Grant

NEW YORK — William E. H. Howard of Athens, Georgia and New York City has just been notified by The Institute of Social Studies at The Hague that he has been awarded a full two-year scholarship to [illegible] for the study of public administration with particular emphasis on under-developed areas.

This International Institute is a recent outgrowth of the five leading Dutch Universities: Leyden, Utrecht, Delft, Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and it is under the sponsorship of the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation. Students and professional people from all over the world are in attendance at this post graduate Institute in the Social Sciences.

This is the third International Scholarship Mr. Howard has received within the past four years. In 1949-50, he was the first resident of Ethiopia to receive a Fulbright Award to study for one year at the University of Glascow in

THIRD FELLOWSHIP

WILLIAM E. H. HOWARD

Whitney Awards Granted To Three

NEW YORK — Three colored public high school teachers are included among the 20 John H. Whitney fellows from 15 states who will take a year's leave of absence from teaching beginning Sept. 1 to attend Columbia and Yale universities under fellowship awards, the Whitney Foundation announced last week.

They are:

Linton C. Berrien, music teacher at Mays high school at Goulds, Dade county, Fla. A resident of Miami, he has also taught at Dorsey high and Goulds junior high in Dade County.

At Columbia university, Mr. Berrien will work on a plan of music instruction to meet the needs of pupils with varied music backgrounds. In addition to regular course work in music and related fields, he proposes to visit and observe music activities in leading high schools.

English Teacher

Mrs. Juanita W. Todd, 2374 ave. O, Birmingham, Ala., English teacher at Western high school in her native city. In addition, she directs school oratorical contests.

At Yale University, Mrs. Todd plans to expand her knowledge in classical, European, and American literature and cultures related to social adjustment. She believes that knowledge taught in the schools should be kept responsive to social needs of students.

Mrs. Vivian T. Hagwood of 1519 Pulaski st., Little Rock, Ark, chairman of the English department at Dunbar high school in Little Rock. A native of New Orleans, she has taught in her present school system for 19 years.

At Columbia university, she will expand her interests and background in the history of civilization and communications, as well as visiting the United Nations Assembly and classrooms of outstanding secondary schools.

Two Atlantans Receive Whitney Fellowships

Three Georgians received Opportunity Fellowships for 1953, the John Hay Whitney Foundation announced recently. These young men and young woman, who show special ability in their chosen fields, will receive grants of up to $3,000. The three winners are:

Edgar Rogie Clark of Atlanta, currently on a Ford Fellowship; to combine graduate work in Music at Columbia University with further work preparing a book on the folk music of Negro peoples. Mr. Clark received his A. B. degree from Clark College and his M. A. degree from Columbia University.

He has also attended Chicago Musical College, Julliard School of Music and Columbia University. Mr. Clark is Director of the Music Department of Jackson College and previously taught at the 110th St. Community Center, the New School for Social Research and the New York City Board of Education.

Miss Dorothy Ellison of Atlanta, student at Julliard School of Music; to continue intensive study in voice. Miss Ellison attended Morris Brown College. She has had a western concert tour of about 70 concerts.

A soloist at many churches in the South and East, she is at present soloist at St. Marks Methodist Church, New York. Her ambition is to succeed as a soloist. She is considered to have a voice of great beauty and considerable power.

Billy Eugene Frye of Clarkesville, Georgia, senior student at Piedmont College; to pursue graduate study in biology at University of Illinois.

This year the Foundation has awarded $100,000 in Fellowship to 52 persons from 20 states and 6 territories. Among this year's winners are Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Chinese-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Puerto Ricans, American Indians. a native of the Marshall Islands and Displaced Persons.

The awards for training and study are made each year to American citizens of exceptional promise who. because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background, or region of residence, have not had the fullest opportunity to develop their abilities.

Most of the award winners will return to their communities and with their new knowledge and experience work towards the betterment of local economic, educational and social standards.

23 Winners Of Opportunity Fellowships Are Announced

NEW YORK—Twenty-three Negroes are included among the fifty-two Opportunity Fellowship recipients announced today by thte John Hay Whitney Foundation. The Fellowship winners will receive grants for training and study totaling $100,000.

These awards are made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities to make their richest contribution to society.

Among this year's fellows are Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Displaced Persons, American Indians, Japanese-Americans, Puerto Ricans and residents of U. S. Territories. Men and women from the Marshall Islands, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and twenty states and the District of Columbia will be enabled, under their fellowship, to continue training or pursue creative work.

The grants, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's winners to study in 26 different fields, including Medicine, Law, Art, Music, Anthropology, Literature and the Sciences. As in the past, Opportunity Fellows are young people, mostly between the ages of twenty and thirty.

Among the persons receiving fellowships are:

Miss Betty Allen oof Campbell, Ohio, student and teacher of music in Hartford, Connecticut; to do concentrated study in Voice, Languages and Interpretation toward concert career.

Thomas Blair of New York City, research assistant at Michigan State College; to continue work towards Ph. D. in Sociology.

Letitia Brown of Tuskegee, Alabama, presently a housewife of Mount Vernon, New York, to complete dissertation for Ph. D. in History from Radcliff College.

Paul Brown of Knoxville, Tenn., teacher and currently graduate student at University of Illinois; to complete course work for Ph. D. in Zoology.

Edgar Clark of Atlanta, Georgia, currently on Ford Fellowship; to combine graduate work in Music at Columbia University with further work preparing a book on the folk music of Negro Peoples.

Albert Garner of Washington, D. C., currently a research associate at Howard University; will combine work toward Ph. D. in Chemistry and teaching assistantship at Pennsylvania State College.

Israel Glover of Oxford, North Carolina, associate professor of Mathematics at Langston University, Oklahoma; to continue work on dissertation for Ph. D. in Mathematics from Oklahoma A and M College.

Ulric Haynes of Brooklyn, New York, recently student at New York University, will continue studies in Law at Yale University.

Neal Hemachandra of St. Albans, New York, student at Queens College; will work toward completion of his Masters in Music Education.

James Jones of Little Rock, Ark currently employed as Industrial Relations Analyst for the Chicago Wage Stabilization Board; to begin study in Law at University of Wisconsin.

Alvin Labat of Washington, D. C., teaching assistant at the American University; too study for Ph D. in French and Linguistics at Columbia University.

Miss Antonia Pantoja of San Juan, Puerto Rico and New York City; will complete work for Masters Degree from New York School of Social Work.

Miss Mary Robbs of Chattanooga, Tennessee, student at Julliard School of Music; to continue study in Voice toward concert career.

Mr. Ramon Rosario, free-lance photographer of New York City; to do documentary study on Puerto Rican cross-section of New York City.

Dr. Claudius Shropshire, general medical officer at Travis Air Force Base Hospital, California; to begin surgical residency training at Los Angeles Veterans Hospital.

Elliott Skinner of British West Indies and Brooklyn, New York, to continue graduate studies for Ph D. in Anthropology from Columbia University.

Edgar Toppin of New York, student at Northwestern University; will continue work on dissertation foor Ph. D. in American History.

RENEWALS

John DeJongh of the Virgin Islands, student at Harvard University; to complete final year on work for Law Degree.

James Emanuel of Alliance, Nebraska, student at Northwestern; to continue work on Ph. D. in American Literature.

George Jones of Orangeburg, New York, currently student and hospital attendant; to continue work toward Ph. D. in Philosophy at Columbia University.

Gus Ridgel of Poplar Bluff, Missouri; to continue requirements for Ph. D. Degree in Labor Economics from University of Wisconsin.

Joseph Stewart of New York City, graduate student at School of Business Administration at Harvard University; will complete work towards Masters Degree in Transportation.

23 Earn 1953 Opportunity Fellowships

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Some 23 Negroes are included among the 52 Opportunity fellowship recipients awarded by the John Hay Whitney foundation. The fellowship winners will receive grants for training and study totaling $100,000.

These awards are made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background or region or residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities to make their richest contribution to society.

The grants, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's winners to study in 26 different fields including medicine, law, art, music, anthropology, literature and the sciences. Most of the recipients are between the ages of 20 and 30.

Negro recipients and their fields

are:

Thomas Lucien Blair, New York, work toward his Ph. D. in sociology at Michigan State college; Letitia Woods Brown, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to start her dissertation on the social history of the Negro in the District of Columbia; Paul Lopez Brown, Knoxville, Tenn., work on his Ph. D. thesis; Israel Glover, Langston, Okla., work towards his Ph. D.;

Also James Edward Jones, Little Rock, Ark., to study law at the University of Wisconsin: Betty Allen, Campbell, Ohio, for concentrated study in voice, languages and interpretation; Edgar Clark, Atlanta, Ga., for work preparing a book on the folk music of Negro peoples; Dorothy Ellison, Atlanta, Ga., to continue voice study; Albert Garner, Washington, D. C., will combine work towards Ph. D. in chemistry and teaching assistantship at Pennsylvania State college;

Also Ulric Haynes, Brooklyn, N. Y., to continue studies in law at Yale university; Neal Hemachandra, St. Albans, N. Y., for work on his master's degree in music education; Alvin Labat, Washington D. C., to study for Ph. D. in French and linguistics at Columbia university; Antonia Pantoja, New York, will complete work for master's degree from New York school of social work.

Also Mary Robbs, Chattanooga, Tenn., to continue study in voice at Juilliard school of music; Ramon Rosario, New York, to do documentary study on Puerto Rican cross-section of New York; Dr. Claudius Shropshire, to begin surgical residency training at Los Angeles Veterans hospital; Elliott Skinner, Brooklyn, to continue graduate studies for Ph. D. in anthropology from Columbia university;

And Edgar Toppin, New York, to continue work on dissertation for Ph. D. in American history at Northwestern university; John DeJohgh, Virgin Islands, to complete final year for law degree at Harvard university; James Emanuel, Alliance, Neb., to continue work on Ph. D. in American literature at Northwestern university; George Jones, Orangeburg, N. Y., to continue work towards Ph. D. on philosophy at Columbia university; Gus Ridgel, Poplar Bluff, Mo., to continue requirements for Ph. D. in labor economics from University of Wisconsin, and Joseph Stewart, New York, to complete work towards master's degree at Harvard university.

Opportunity fellows are selected by a Committee on Award which includes:

Rene d'Harnoncourt, director, Museum of Modern Art; Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, director of Women's Reserves, USNR; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university; Oliver LaFarge, president, Association on American Indian Affairs and Prof. Kenneth MacGowan, chairman, department of theatre arts, University of California at Los Angeles.

Robert C. Weaver is director of the program.

Whitney Award To Rogie Clark

JACKSON, Miss. — Edgar Clark, director of music at Jackson college, has been awarded a 1953-54 Whitney Foundation award.

Mr. Clark, a native of New York, will do both creative writing and a N.Y. recital under the grant.

In addition, he will leave July 8 to do research work in folk music in Cuba, Jamaica and Trinidad.

Also on the grant, he will complete his book, "The Black Bard," a treatise on folk music from early Africa to contemporary America.

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The grants, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's recipients to study in 26 different fields, including medicine, law, art, music, anthropology, literature and the sciences. Most of the recipients are between the ages of 20 and 30.

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List Of Grants

Recipients and their fields are:

Thomas L. Blair, New York, work toward his Ph.D in sociology at Michigan State college; Letitia W. Brown, Mount Vernon, N.Y., to start her dissertation on the Social History of colored residents in the District of Columbia; Paul L. Brown, Brown, Knoxville, Tenn., work on his Ph.D. thesis; Israel Glover, Langston, Okla., work towards his Ph.D.;

Also James E. Jones, Little Rock, Ark., to study law at the University of Wisconsin; Betty Allen, Campbell, Ohio, for concentrated study in voice, languages and interpretation; Edgar Clark, Atlanta, Ga., for work preparing a book on the folk music of colored people;

Dorothy Ellison, Atlanta, Ga., to continue voice study; Albert Garner, Washington, D.C., will combine work towards Ph.D in chemistry and teaching assistantship at Pennsylvania State college;

Also Ulric Haynes, Brooklyn, N.Y., to continue studies in law at Yale University; Neal Hemachandra, St. Albans, N.Y., for work on his master's degree in music education; Alvin Labat, Washington, D.C., to study for Ph.D in French and linguistics at Columbia University; Antonia Pantoja, New York, will complete work for master's degree from New York School of Social work;

Also Mary Robbs, Chattanooga, Tenn., to continue study in voice at Juilliard School of Music; Ramon Rosario, New York, to do documentary study on Puerto Rican cross-section of New York; Dr. Claudius Shropshire, to begin surgical residency training at Los Angeles Veterans hospital; Elliott Skinner, Brooklyn, to continue graduate studies for Ph.D in anthropology from Columbia University;

And Edgar Toppin, New York, to continue work on dissertation for Ph.D. in American history at Northwestern University; John DeJohn, Virgin Islands, to complete final year for law degree at Harvard University; James Emanuel, Alliance, Neb., to continue work on Ph.D. in American literature at Northwestern University;

George Jones, Orangeburg, N.Y., to continue work towards Ph.D. in philosophy at Columbia University; Gus Ridgel, Poplar Bluff, Mo., to continue requirements for Ph.D. in labor economics from University of Wisconsin, and Joseph Stewart, New York, to complete work towards master's degree at Harvard University.

Granted John Hay Whitney Fellowship

SCOTLANDVILLE, La. — Paul L. Brown, biology department, Southern University was recently granted a John Hay Whitney Scholarship to continue his studies at the University of Illinois.

Mr. Brown a graduate of Knoxville College and the University of Illinois, has been on leave studying at the latter institution since the fall of 1952. He studied this summer at Woods Hole Marine Biological Station, Woods Hole, Mass., and was recently initiated into Phi Sigma, a Biological Honorary Society.

A staff member of Southern University for five years, Mr. Brown will use his scholarship assistance to do further study toward the Ph. D degree at the University of Illinois.

Three Negro Tutors Win Fellowships,

NEW YORK (—Three Negro public high school teachers are included among the twenty John Hay Fellows from fifteen difference states who will take a year's leave of absence from teaching beginning Sept. 1, to attend Columbia and Yale Universities under the fellowship awards, the John Hay Whitney Foundation announced this week. They are:

Linton C. Berrien, music teacher at Mays High School, Goulds, Fla.

Mrs. Juanita W. Todd, 2374 Avenue O, Birmingham, Ala., teacher of English at Western High School.

Mrs. Vivian T. Hegwood of 1519 Pulaski Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, chairman of the English Department at Dunbar High School in Little Rock.

Alabama State Alumni Awarded Yale Fellowship

Mrs. Jaunita Willis Todd, 2374 "O" Ensley, Ala., has been officially notified of her approval for a John Ray Fellowship to attend Yale University next year.

Mrs. Todd plans to expand her knowledge in classical, European and American literature and cultures related to social adjustment. She believes that knowledge taught in the schools should be kept responsive to the social needs of students.

She is a graduate of Alabama State College of 1944 with a major in social sciences and minors in English. She was the winner of an Elk's Oratorical Contest scholarship during her senior year at Parker High School in Birmingham.

Mrs. Todd is affiliated with the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association and the Alabama State Teachers Association. She is an instructor at the Western High School in Birmingham.

Fund Established To Honor Memory of Dr. Louis T. Wright

New York— At Harlem Hospital New York City, last night, Jan. 26, a Louis T. Wright Memorial Fund was established in honor of the Surgical Director and President of the Medical Board of Harlem Hospital who died on October 8, 1952. Dr. Wright had also been Chairman of the Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for twenty years and had been the recipient of many honors for his achievements in medicine.

The Fund will be used for awards which will be made annually in the form of fellowships to graduate physicians and or grants-in-aid in support of research. The fund will be maintained by annual voluntary contributions from individuals, groups or organizations in sympathy in its purpose. The amount, number and variety of awards will be determined by the funds in hand. No limitations will be placed upon the professional background of beneficiaries or the geographic locations or scientific fields in which they will work. Beneficiaries will be chosen on a basis of merit and nothing else.

The officers of the Fund are as follows: Honorary President, Dr George Packer Berry, Dean, Harvard Medical School;; President Honorable Hubert T. Delany, Judge, Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York; Vice President, Dr. Lester Breidenbach, New York university; Vice President, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Director, John A. Andrew Hospital; Vice President, Miss Mary E. Switzer, Director, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency;; Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, Cancer Research Foundation, Harlem Hospital; Treasurer, Dr. M. Leo Bobrow, Director of Gynecology, Harlem Hospital; Chairman of the Board, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy, Howard Medical School, who organized the fund.

Dr. Harold D. West, a nephew, by marriage to the late Dr. Wright and President of Meharry Medical college, is among the distinguished persons chosen on the Board of Directors of the Louis T. Wright Memorial Fund.

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MARION ANDERSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Boatwright wins Anderson award

BOSTON — More honors have come to MacHenry Boatwright of this city, who now has been awarded the $750 award from the Marion Anderson Scholarship Fund.

Mr. Boatwright, a baritone, and a senior at the New England Conservatory of Music, was grand prize winner in the second annual Boston Post (daily) Music Festival last May; he was also named the "best man singer of 1953" at the 24th annual Chicagoland Music Festival in August.

Mr. Boatwright now holds a Lotta Crabtree scholarship and the Pi Kappa Lambda scholarship at the Conservatory; he has appeared as a soloist at Conservatory concerts, played operatic roles and recently appeared as guest soloist at a dinner at Boston Garden given in honor of President Eisenhower.

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MAUDE CALVERT SCHOLARSHIP

Wins Maude Calvert Scholarship

Mrs. Wanda Duke Rouce, Watonga, Okla., a first year student in the School of Social Work of the University of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Rouce has been awarded the Maude Calvert Scholarship, given by the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children for the year 1953-54. This scholarship is awarded to one second year graduate student in the School of Social Work who is interested primarily in the medical field. The recipient of the award is not committed to serve any particular agency but is selected on the basis of probable length of service of the candidate that will be available to the state of Oklahoma. Value of the scholarship is $1200. Previous recipients of this award were Miss Mary Baird of Norman 1951-52, and Miss Addye Gunter of Muldrow 1952-53.

The award was set up to honor Mrs. George Calvert of Oklahoma City on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of her service with the society.

Mrs. Rouce is 23 years old, was born in Watonga, Okla., and received her bachelor's degree from Langston in 1952. She is an excellent student and it is the feeling of the committee making the award that she will make significant contribution not only to the medical social work field, but also to the field of inter-cultural relations. During her first year of graduate study at the University, she has served on a variety of committees working in the field of social relationships.

Award $74,075 In Fellowships To Doctors, Scholars For Research

National Medical Fellowships has awarded grants totaling $74,075 to 46 Negro doctors and scholars in medical and related fields for study during 1953-54.

Names of the award winners were announced last week in Chicago by Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway and Dr. Franklin C. McLean, vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of National Medical Fellowships.

National Medical Fellowships, formerly Provident Medical Associates, was organized at the end of World War II by a group of Chicago physicians, largely through the efforts of Dr. McLean, of the University of Chicago.

The organization, now national in scope, concerns itself "with the medical education of Negroes and the improvement of the conditions for their practice of medicine."

Including the latest awards, National Medical Fellowships have given $337,95[illegible] in grants to 146 individuals.

Those named for 1953-54 grants are:

ADVANCED TRAINING

Renewals: Harold E. Farmer, U. of Pennsylvania, $4,800 June A. Jackson, Bellevue hospital, $3,600.

New: Wendell M. Lucas, Freedmen's, $1,500; Marcus W. Moore, U. of Maryland, $3,000 Frank A. Perry, Memorial hospital, $1,200 Edward M. Sewell, Bellevue hospital, $1,000.

CLINICAL FELLOWSHIPS

Renewals: Cyril Crocker, Freedmen's, $1,500; Emmett J. Ingram, Provident, $1,500.

New: Roy E. Boggs, U. of Illinois, $1,500 Frederick D. Drew, Freedmen's, $1,500; Harold A. Garnes, Lincoln, Bronx, $1,500; Howard O. Gray, Wayne County, $1,500; John E. Hall, H. G. Phillips, $1,500; William H. Hayling, Lincoln, Bronx, $1,200 John S. Jackson, Meharry, $1,500; Muriel Kowlessar, Strong Memorial, $1,500; LaSalle D. Leffall, Freedmen's, $1,000; Harry I. Martin, Freedmen's, $1,500 K. T. Mehlinger, Institute Juvenile Research, $1,500; Ralph C. Morris, NY Post Graduate, $1,500; Gregory C. Murray, L. A. County, $720; Emwood E. Odom, Cleveland City, $1,500; Mildred E. Phillips, Mt. Sinai, NYC, $1,500; George Shepard, Freedmen's, $1,000; Earl B. Smith, H. C. Phillips; $1,200; Warren Strudwick, Freedmen's, $1,500; V. R. Thompp B. Williams, Creighton U., $1,500; John T. Wilson, U. of Cincinnati, $840.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Renewals: Kenneth W. Anderson, University of Illinois; 4th year, $1,000; Gloria Cochrane, Yale U., 3rd year, $600; Charles S. Davis, University of Illinois, 3rd year, $1,000; John B. Harris, M. D., U. of California, Intern, $1,200; Edsel K. Hudson, U. of Illinois, 3rd year, $1,500 Ernest W. Lowe, M. C., Wayne County, Intern, $500; L. V. C. Manderson, NYU, 4th year, $1,000; Andrew Spencer, Indiana U., 4th year, $1,400; R. H. Timpton, M. D., U. of Illinois, Radiology, $1,800.

New: Rodney W. England, U. of Illinois, 2nd year, $900; Alfred B. Jefferson, Meharry, 3rd year, $385; J. Spencer Munroe, U. of Toronto, 3rd year, $900.

POLIO ADVANCED FELLOWSHIPS

Renewals: Wallace Dooley, M. D., Children's hospital, $4,800; Yvette F. Francis, M. D., Bellevue, $1,170.

New: Milforde Blackwell, M. D., National Institute, London, $3,000.

PREDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

Virgil E. Matthews, U. of C., $3,180; Fred R. West, jr., U. of Chicago, $3,180.

46 medics granted study fellowships

CHICAGO — Names of recipients who will ssure in the $74,075 in grants or study in medicine and related fields, announced recently by National Medical Fellowships, Inc., were released last week by Dr. Nathaniel O Calloway, vice-president, and Dr. Franklin G. McLean, secretary-treasurer.

The 46 recipients of fellowships, the fields in which they will study, and the amounts received are:

Fellowships for advanced training (Connonwealth Fund):

Renewals: Harold E. Farmer, Internal Medicine, U. of Penna. $4,800; June A. Jackson, psychiatry, Bellevue Hosp. NYC, $3,600.

New: Wendell M. Lucas, urology, Freedmen's, $1,500; Marcus W. Moore, surgery, U. of Maryland, $3,000; Frank A. Pery, cancer surg., Memorial Hosp., $1,000; Edward M. Sewell, pediatrics—Bellevue, NYC $1,000.

Clinical Fellowships

Clinical fellowships (General Funds)

Renewals Cyril Crocker, Obs. and Gyn., Freedmen's, $1,500; Emmett J. Ingram, Obs. and Gyn. Provident, Chicago, $1,500.

New Roy E. Boggs, Anesthes., U. of Ill., $1,500; Frederick D. Drew, Radiology, Freedmen's, $1,500; Harold A. Garnes, Urology, Lincoln, Bronx, $1,500; Howard O. Gray, Surgery, Wayne County, $1,500; John E. Hall, Pediatrics, H. G. Phillips, $1,500;

William H. Hayling, Obs. and Gyn., Lincoln, Bronx, $1,200; John S. Jackson, Surgery, Meharry, $1.500; Muriel Kowlessar, Pediatrics, Strong Memorial, $1,500; LaSalle D. Leffal, Surgeyr, Feedmen's, $1,000; Harry I. Martin, Obs. and Gyn., Freedmen's, $1,500;

K. T. Mehlinger, Neuropsych., Inst. Juv. Res., $1,500; Ralph C. Morris, Int. Med., N.Y. Post Grad., $1,500; Gregory C. Murray, Surgery, L.A. County, $720; Emwood E. Odom, Obs. and Gyn., Cleveland City, $1,500; Mildred E. Phillips, Pathology, Mt. Sinai, NYC, $1,500;

George Shephard Jr., Obs. and Gyn., Freedmen's, $1,000; Earl B. Smith, Surgery, H. G. Phillips, $1,200; Warren Strudwick, Surgery, Feedmen's, $1,500r; V. R. Thompson Obs. and Gyn., Feedmen's, $1,500; James B. Williams, Surgery, Creighton U., $1,500; John T. Wilson, Ind. Med., U. of Cincinnati, $840;

Scholarship Awards

Renewals: Kenneth W. Anderson, U. of Ill, 4th yr., $1,000; Gloria Cochrane, Yale U. 3rd yr., $600; Charles S. Davis, U. of Ill. 3rd yr., $1,000; John B. Harris. U. of Calif., Intern, $1,200; Edsel K. Hudson, U. of Ill., 3rd yr., $1,500; Ernest W. Lowe, Wayne County, Intern, $500; L. V. C. Manderson, NYC, 4th y., $1,00r0 Andew Spencer, Indiana U., 4th yr., $1,400; R. H. Timpton, U. O FIll. radiology, $1,800.

New: Rodney W. England, U. of Ill. 2nd yr., $900; Alfred B. Jefferson, Meharry, 3rd yr., $385; J. Spencer Munroe, U. of Tronto, 3rd yr., $900.

Polio Study Grants

National Foundation for infantile paralysis: (Advanced fellowships)

Renewals: Wallace Dooley, ortho- Yvette F. Francis, M.D. Pediatrics, Bellevue, $1,170;

New: Mildorde Blackwell, neurology, Natl. Inst., London, $3,000

Basic sciences predoctoral fellowships: Virgil E. Matthews, chemistry, U. of C., $3,180; Fred R. West Jr., pharmacology, U. of C., $3,180.

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Scholarship Service's Aid To Students Is Remarkable

IN OUR news columns is a dispatch announcing the award of a grant of $170,000 to the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students by the Ford Foundation.

The award is richly deserved and will help an almost unique agency to perform its functions much more admirably.

It is to be hoped that the Ford Foundation's interest will be sustained and that other educational and philanthropic organizations, several of which have previously donated to the Scholarship Service's budget, will increasingly recognize the good work of the service.

In the five years of its existence the Scholarship Service, directed by an interracial board of nationally known persons, has helped more than 2,300 Negro students to enter 250 interracial colleges and preparatory schools and to receive over $450,000 worth of scholarship aid.

That is a truly magnificent contribution to the education of disadvantaged Americans.

Originally, the Scholarship Service (whose headquarters are at 31 West 110th street, New York 26, N. Y.) concentrated on gaining admission with financial assistance of qualified Negroes into non-segregated colleges in the North and West.

Next it sought with marked success to get the celebrated prep schools in New England and elsewhere, some of which had never had colored students, to open their doors and assist worthy Negro boys and girls to meet the high costs of private school education by granting them scholarships.

Its most recent—and third—objective is to make integration a two-way process, by assisting qualified white students to enroll in and to receive scholarships at Negro institutions.

The expert guidance and assistance rendered by the Scholarship Service to students who otherwise might never receive first-class college and prep school training in unsegregated institutions, is a major contribution to the whole cause of education and interracial amity.

Scholarships for Negroes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As a contributor to the fund I appreciate your editorial support for the United Negro College Fund in your issue of April 13. The valued efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to break down segregation in the colleges in the South has had some substantial success, but the whole job has not yet been done, so that the Negro colleges in that section still need and deserve support.

I would like to suggest, however, that the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students also deserves support. It provides scholarships for Negroes to attend colleges which are not segregated nor prejudiced, but where the student body is predominantly white. This seems to be thoroughly worthwhile from the point of view of both Negro and white students. For the members of both groups must live and work in a society where both groups exist. It is important for them at an early age to get to know members of the other group.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 13, 1953.

Among 34 Honored

National Scholarship Award Goes To Tuskegee Student

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 21 — A Tuskegee Institute girl was one of 34 boys and girls from 12 southern states and the District of Columbia awarded supplementary college scholarships ranging from $100 to $400 each by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Inc., 31 West 110th Street, New York City, it was announced today by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the Agency's Supplementary Scholarship Fund Board of Trustees.

The winner is Clarice Dibble, of Box 956, Tuskegee Institute, who will enter Sarah Lawrence College, New York, next September. "Clarice Dibble is a graduate of the Northfield School for Girls, in East Northfield, Mass., and is one of our outstanding award winners," Dr. Weaver stated.

She is one of 27 entering college freshmen for whom funds were drawn for the first time from a grant by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. The grant was given the National Scholarship Service for its newly launched South-wide Negro student talent search.

The other seven winners were college upper classmen, previously aided by the National Scholarship Service from its Edwin R. Embree Supplementary Scholarships and Jean Tennyson Awards.

The group of 34 will attend 24 colleges and universities in 11 northern and western states.

"These supplementary awards, the only ones of their kind, provide annual financial aid to gifted Negro students," Dr. Weaver explained. "Students already admitted to college through the counselling and referral service of the National Scholarship Service often receive scholarships from an institution, which are insufficient to meet their total needs. This plan makes it possible for them to bridge the financial gap, in order to begin or continue their education, and also makes the agency's funds available to a greater number of students who need them."

This year's 34 award winners were granted a total of $12,000 by the agency as a supplement to the $20,000 in scholarships they had won from the colleges to which they were referred.

The National Scholarship Service, a 6-year-old non-profit, social welfare agency, founded in 1947 by a group of college presidents, guides Negro students from all over the country to admissions and scholarships opportunities in the non-segregated colleges in the North and South.

"More than 2,300 students have been counselled and referred to 280 inter-racial colleges and universities in the last five years. They have won scholarships totaling $450,000, and ranging from $100 to $2,000 annually," said Dean-Emeritus Harry J. Carman of Columbia University, chairman of the agency's board of directors.

Trustees of the Supplementary Scholarship Fund, in addition to Dr. Weaver and Dr. Carman, are: Dr. Frank H. Bowles, executive director, college entrance examination board; Miss Margaret Halsey, author; Mrs. Gabriel S. Hauge, whose husband is a White House administrative assistant; Frank T. Simpson, executive secretary, Connecticut Civil Rights Commission; Mrs. Nathan Straus, education director, Radio Station WMCA; Miss Jean Tennyson, former opera star; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, recently retired executive director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Richard L. Plant, executive vice chairman, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (ex-officio).

Nathaniel La Mar Awarded National Service Scholarship

One of thirty-four supplenmentary college scholarships ranging from $100 to $900 awarded to boys and girls from twelve southern states and the District of Columbia was awarded to Nahaniel La Mar, 491 Highland Avenue, N. , Atlanta, a junior at Harvard University, Massachusetts, by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, New York City, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the Agency's Supplementary Scholarship Fund Board of Trustees announced.

"Nathaniel La Mar is an outstanding student and Phi Beta Kappa candidate at Harvard University," Dr. Weaver stated. Granted a $900 scholarship by the University, La Mar will be aided by a supplemmentary award from the Edwin R. Embree Memorial Scholarsnips. He is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire.

Funds for twenty-seven of the group, all entering college freshmen, were made available for the first time from a grant by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. The grant was given the National Scholarship Service for its newly launched South-wide Negro student talent search.

34 STUDENTS

The thirty-four students will attend twenty-four colleges and universities in eleven northern and western states.

"These supplementary awards, the only ones of their kind, provide annual financial aid to gifted Negro students," Dr. Weaver explained. "Students already admitted to college through the counselling and referral service of the National Scholarship Service often recieve scholarships from an institution, which are insufficient to meet their total needs. This plan makes it possible for them to bridge the financial gap, in order to begin or continue their education, and also makes the Agency's funds available to a greater number of students who need them."

This year's thirty-four award winners were granted a total of $12,000 by the Agency as a supplement to the $20,000 in scholarships they had won from the colleges to which they were referred.

National Scholarship Service, Fund for Studen's pushes integration project

By THOMAS SKINNER

NEW YORK—The steady advance which the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Colored Students Inc. is making in its two-way racial integration project in Southern colleges and universities is a continuing source of encouragement.

No longer is it impossible for qualified colored students to gain admission to southern institutions of higher education which, until recently, were lodged behind the barriers of segregation. Learning has, indeed, made them free.

According to a bi-annual report published this week by Dr. Harry J. Carman, chairman of the organization:

"Fifteen colored and four white students are entering 11 newly interracial southern colleges, predominantly of the other race, under the two-way integration project with the help of $5,344 worth of college and other scholarships, supplemented by $6,525 from our two-way integration fund."

Slower Than Anticipated

In elaborating further on this point, however, the report said that "progress has ben slower than anticipated," inasmuch as these students represent only a small percentage of the total 263 recommended to 13 schools throughout the South.

The two-way project, the report emphasized, is being conducted in "the educational area in which the going is bound to be slowest, the private undergraduate colleges where changes are entirely voluntary."

Perhaps more success was achieved on the graduate level than any other in view of the fact that over 2,000 students have enrolled in previously restricted schools.

Gives $24,000 In Awards

In addition, Dr. Carman's report indicates that the organization gave $24,000 in scholarship awards this year to 72 colored undergraduates attending interracial colleges.

After being counseled by the National Scholarship Service and Fund 474 students have been admitted to 224 interracial colleges, with $97,000 worth of scholarship assistance.

Leading students in their respective classes will be tested, counseled and routed to colleges of their preference by Dr. Paul F. Lawrence of Howard university and Donald E. Wyatt of Fisk university, co-directors of southern field services, who are on leaves from their schools for the project.

The Rev. James H. Robinson and Robert C. Weaver, both of NYC are secretary-treasurer and chairman of trustees, respectively for supplementary scholarship fund.

Following is a list of names of the 72 colored students given scholarships this year:

FRESHMEN

Reba Adam, Charlotte, N.C., $400, Baldwin - Wallace Conservatory of Music; Dorothy Anderson, South Norfolk, Va., $200, Blackburn College; John Andress (white), $100, Lincoln University; George Benton, Fort Worth, Tex., $300, Iowa State College John Harold Carter, Washington, D.C. $400, Drake University

Datie Caruthers, Nashville, Tenn., $400, Milliken University; Joan E. 1234567890$.. —ETA shrodil unbgwyli Cole, Baltimore, Md., $325, St. John's College; Marva Dates, Baltimore, Maryland, $400 Pembroke College; Ronald Davidson, Bronx, N.Y., $400, Georgetown School of Foriegn Service Ozzie Marie Davis, Farmville, La., $385, Blackburn College;

Clarice Dibble, Tuskegee, Ala., $400, Sarah Lawrence College Senora Drewery, Washington, D.C., $400, Sargent College of Physical Education, Boston University; James Evans, Washington, D.C., $300, Catholic Univ.; Frank Fitzpatick, Columbia, S.C., $350, Ohio Wesleyan University; Joyce Greene, Philadelphia, Pa., $310, Bryn Mawr College; Gloria Grice, Washington, D.C., $300, Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross;

Clotilde Y. Guinier, Brooklyn, N.Y., $100, Wellesley College; James K. Hill, Greenwood, S.C., $400, West Virginia Wesleyan College; Robert Hood, Louisville, Ky., $300, Ohio Wesleyan University; Clarence Irving, New Orleans, La., $400, College of the Pacific; Dolores Johnson, Roselle, N.J., $300, Barnard College; Eunice Kirton, Wil, N.C., $350, Ohio Wesleyan University; Joretha Langley, Columbia, S.C., $350, Wilson College; Lois Leatherman, Cleveland, Ohio, $100, Wellesley College;

Beveleigh Mantooth, Muskogee, Okla., $400, Park College; William W. Morris, Baltimore, Md., $400, Ohio Wesleyan University; Ethel Murray, Tampa, Fla., $350, Otterbein College; Eleanor Norris, Washington, $400, Rockford College; Do- erson, Cleveland, Ohio, $250, College;

James G. Randle, St. Louis, Mo., $300, Washington University; David W. Ray, Washington, $400, Bates College; Arthu Lee Satterfield, Washington, D.C., $400, New York University; Barbara A. Stewart, Washington, D.C., $100 University of Pennsylvania; Warner Traynham, Baltimore, Md., $100 Dartmouth College;

Elene Ward, Memphis, Tenn., $400, West Virginia Wesleyan College.

Carol Waters, Washington, D.C., $400, Rockford College, Augustus A. White, Memphis, Tenn., $400, Brown University; Allen Richard Williams, Wilmington, Del., $300, Harvard University; Shirley Williams Washington, D.C., $300, Temple University; Ada L. Wrice, St. Louis, Mo., $300, Washington Univesity.

SOPHOMORES

Virginia Dearness (white), Washington, D.C., $200, Howard University; Miriam DeCosta, Orangeburg, S.C., $250, Wellesley College; Cherie Gaines, $300, Barnard College; Nathaniel, Washington, D.C., $200, Harvard University; DeRosette Hendricks, Rutherford, N.J., $400, Wheaton College;

Nan Denise Miller, Washington, D.C., $350, Wilson College: Milton E. Pharr, Gastonia, N.C., $110, DePauw University; Frieda Roots, Washington, D.C., $400, Catholic University of America James Albert Brown, Savannah, Ga., $400, Antoich College; William Sidney Corpening, Lenior, N.C., $400, Evansville, Ill.; Patricia Marilyn Edelin, Washington, D.C., $400, Wilson College, Pa.

Marva Laster, Charlotte, N.C., $400, Obelin, Ohio; Lee Edward Leary, Shreveport, La., $400 Wayland Bapist College; Susan Carroll, York, Pa., $400, West Virginia, Wesleyan; Barbara Jeanne Leece, Mt. Hope, W. Va., $400, West Vigini Weslevan; Fran-Kirkesy, St. Louis, Mo., $330, Washington University;

Cornelia Barnett, Phillippi, W. Va., $400, West Virginia Westeyan; Frances Faneuf, Woonsocket, R.I., $400, Fisk University, Tenn.; Joan A. Wood, $400, Fisk University, Tenn.

JUNIORS

Electra Keaney, Sparrows Point, Md., $350, Keuka College; Nathaniel LaMar, Atlanta, Ga., $400, Harvard University; Anthony B. Mason, Baltimoe, Md., $150, Swarthmore College; Joyce Mitchell, Sharon, Pa., $310, Bryn Mawr College;

Sarita Smith, Washington, D.C., $350, Swarthmore College; Jewelle Taylor, Ansonia, Conn., $400, Radcliffe College; Nolan Williams, Washington, D.C., $300, Harvard University;

SENIORS

Dorothy Dean, White Plains, N.Y., $300 Radcliffe College; Lois Ann Dickson, Portland, Maine, $400, Radcliffe College; Evelyn E. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa., $400, Bryn Mawr College; D. Winona Nicholas, Orange, N.J., $280, Smith College.

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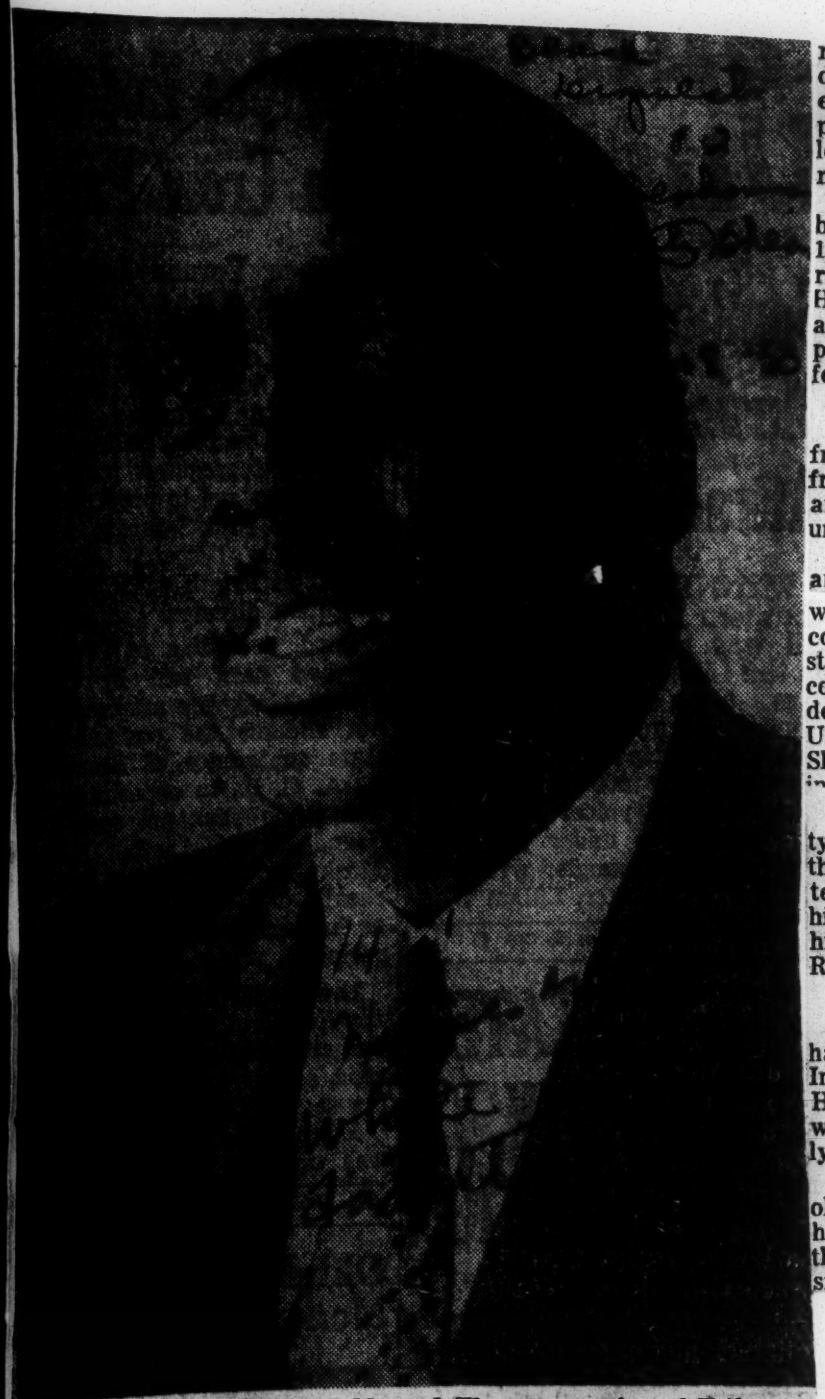
NEGROES ON WHITE FACULTIES



COAST-TO-COAST—Dr. Howard Thurman, pastor of Fellowship Church in San Francisco, has made one of the most noteworthy cross country switches in theological history. He has been appointed University Preacher at Boston University and a Professor in the Theology school. (Newspress Photo)

INTERRACIAL TEACHER TRADE:

Wisconsin College Gets Dr. Savage Of Lincoln

STEVENS POINT, Wis.— In what is believed to be the first of its kind in Wisconsin, a unique interracial teacher exchange will take place at white Central State college during the coming summer session.

Dr. Frank W. Crow of the CSC history department, will go to Lincoln university at Jefferson City, Mo., and Dr. W. Sherman Savage, head of Lincoln's department of history and government will take Dr. Crow's place on the Stevens Point college staff during the 6-week summer session, June 15-July 24.

Dr. Savage has been a member of the Lincoln faculty since 1921 and is listed in the "Directory of American Scholars." He has authored several books and has a long list of articles published in educational and professional journals.

A.B. From Howard

He received his A.B. degree from Howard University; M.A. from the University of Oregon, and a Ph.D. from Ohio State university.

Dr. Crow received his A.B. and B.S. degrees from Northwest Missouri State Teachers college in Maryville, Mo. He studied at the University of Wisconsin for Ph.M. and the Ph.D. degrees. He also attended the University of Chicago and the Shrivenham American university in London, England.

Before joing the CSC faculty in 1947, he had taught with the University of Wisconsin extension division and had done historical research work on the history of Chicago with the Rockefeller Foundation.

To Live On Campus

Dr. Savage is married and has two children, Eloise, 17, and Inez, 14. He will live at Delzell Hall, CSC Men's dormitory, while in Stevens Point. His family will not accompany him here.

Dr. Crow's wife and 2-year-old son, Frank Jr. will go with him to Jefferson City where they will reside on the university campus.

TO TEACH AT NEW YORK U. MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The State University of New York has appointed Dr. A. Winifred Phillips, left, and Dr. John Benson Manly, right, both of Manhattan, to teaching positions at its Medical Center in downstate New York City. Dr. Phillips, a graduate of Wellesley college, received her M.D. degree from New York Medical college in 1941. She will have the title of instructor in the department of medicine. She formerly taught at Bennett college and at Hampton institute. Dr. Manley is a graduate of Talladega college and received his M.D. from Howard university school of medicine in 1935. He will be instructor part-time in the university division of orthopedic surgery at Kings county hospital. Dr. Manly completed a post-graduate course in orthopedic surgery at the University of Iowa in 1941. From 1941 to 1946, he was assigned to orthopedics and general surgery in the U. S. Army.

Woman Named To Temple Faculty

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Mrs. Thelma Murdaugh Williams, of Brooklyn, served this summer as visiting instructor at Teachers College, Temple University, Philadelphia. A Negro, she was the first person of her race to serve on Temple's education faculty.

Mrs. Williams is director of the Children's Center in the Department of Welfare, New York City, and supervises a staff of 60 teachers and Civil Service personnel. The center has been sentenced as a pre-service agency for early childhood education majors by New York and Columbia Universities, Hunter College, and Ann-Reno College.

During the summers of 1951 and 1952, Mrs. Williams was guest instructor in education at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and since 1952 has been part-time instructor in education at Teachers College, Columbia University, where she is studying toward her doctorate.

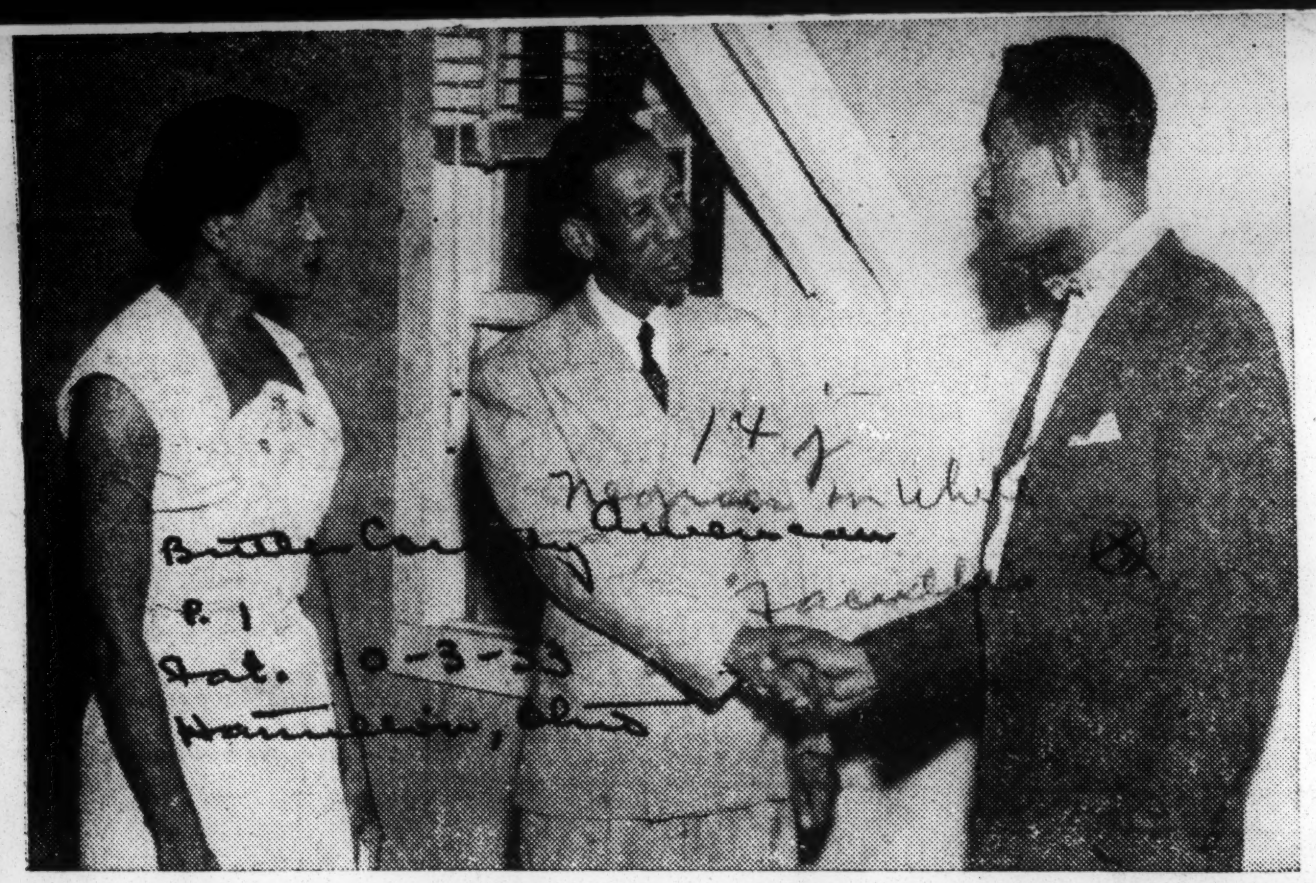
A daughter of a Methodist minister, Mrs. Williams is a member of Janes Methodist Church Brooklyn of which the Rev. Dr. Grant S. Shockley is minister. At Janes she is president of the Fisherman's Club, superintendent of the Youth Division of the Church School and church clerk. She is an ardent civic and community worker and a member of many fraternal organizations.

Brandeis Group to Hear Thornton

Dr. Robert A. Thornton, dean of instruction at Dillard university, will address members of the New Orleans chapter, National Women's Committee of Brandeis university, at a meeting at 1 p. m. Tuesday at Touro Synagogue Center, St. Charles and Gen. Pershing.

DR. THORNTON

Dr. Thornton, formerly associate professor of physics at Brandeis university, Waltham, Mass., will discuss the subject, "The Dimension of a Liberal Education." Dr. Thornton has studied more than 20 years at a number of major institutions and has a wide background in many subjects, although his chosen field is physics, according to Mrs. Leo Mervis, president of the chapter.



To Teach Abroad

Two graduates of the Florida A. and M. Univ. are scheduled to teach in foreign institutions during the current academic year. Miss Ruth Matthews, left, and Samuel Russell, right, receive congratulations from President George W. Gore Jr. Miss Matthews, of Tallahassee, will spend the year in Kariachi, Pakistan, under a Fullbright grant. Russell, of Ternandina Beach, Fla. will serve as assistant director of the American Technical Institute in Baghdad, Iraq. The appointment was made by Bradley Univ. — Staff Photo by H. Jones of FAMC

Omaha U. To Hire Negro Instructors

OMAHA, Nebr.—The efforts of the Omaha Urban League to remove all barriers to employment opportunities in the state and city universities received a boost this week when M. M. Taylor, industrial secretary for the League, was given an order from the University of Omaha for qualified instructors, librarian and clerical workers.

This is the third university in the state which has changed its employment practices to include qualified Negro citizens. The University of Nebraska and Creighton university began the practice two years ago.

The local League is interested in contacting persons who would be interested in positions on the instructional faculty. For in the library, individuals with PhD's and Library Science degrees are preferred. Inquiries may be made directly to Mr. Taylor at the Omaha Urban League, 416 Karbach Clock, Omaha 2, Nebr.

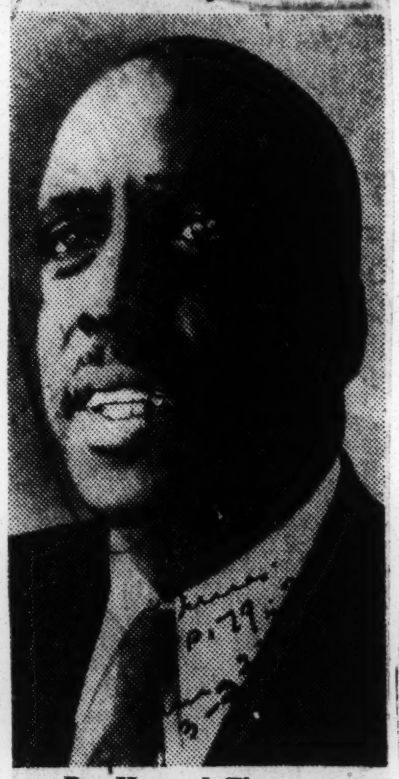
Father, Daughter On WR Faculty

CLEVELAND, O. (ANP)—The faculty of Western Reserve University here is well represented by members of the Evans family, including three members of Phi Beta Kappa, nation's highest academic fraternity.

Faculty members are Dr. Armen Evans, instructor in pediatrics, and Miss Margaret Evans, lecturer in romance languages.

Dr. Evans is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and his daughter is a member of the Alpha Kappa sorority and Phi Beta Kappa. Other members of the scholastic fraternity are Dr. Evans's wife, Louise, and another daughter, Mrs. Barbara Dumas.

Baptist Pastor Is Named Preacher by Boston U.



Dr. Howard Thurman

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 21—The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Howard Thurman as university preacher and Professor of Spiritual Disciplines and Resources at the School of Theology was announced today by Boston University.

Dr. Thurman is the pastor of the Fellowship Church, a Baptist congregation, in San Francisco. He will assume his new duties in September.

A university spokesman said that Dr. Thurman was the first Negro to fill a full time faculty post at Boston University. In his new poistion, Dr. Thurman wil head a six-member board of preachers.

Dr. Thurman, who is 54 years old, was graduated from Morehouse College in 1923 and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity there in 1935. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1925. Before going to San Francisco, he was Professor of Christian Theology and dean of the chapel at Howard University.

Baptist Minister New BU Professor

Dr. Thurman Leaves California To Make A First In Boston

BOSTON — President Harold C. Case of Boston University announced this week that starting in September the university, in accordance with its charter-stated policy, will embark upon an enlarged campus-wide program of religion for all students, faculty and staff involving the appointment of new faculty members and the division of present responsibilities within a cooperative ministry.

One development in this extended group ministry is the appointment of Dr. Howard Thurman, Baptist clergyman, currently pastor of the Fellowship Church in San Francisco, Calif., where he is leader of a successful and thriving congregation composed of colored, caucasian and oriental parishoners.

Dr. Thurman has been appointed by the Boston University Trustees as University Preacher and Professor of Spiritual Disciplines and Resources in the University's school of theology. He is the first colored full time professor at the school.

Six Man Board

Headed by Dr. Thurman, the six-man University Board of Preachers will be composed of the president of the University, Prof. Edwin P. Booth, professor of historical theology; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, professor of preaching and applied Christianity; Dr. Littell, professor of religion in higher education; and Dean Walter G. Muelder of the school of theology.

Dr. Thurman, who has been granted an "indefinite leave" by his San Francisco congregation, is widley recognized as one of this country's outstanding preachers, President Case said. Under his direction, Boston University and San Francisco's Fellowship church will build an East-West Coast transcontinental relationship for graduates of the University's school of theology who wish to interne" there.

Each summer he will return to the Bay Area in a program to maintain the effectivenes of cooperative leadership on the Atlantic and the Pacific, with orientation here as students, and a start there in their chosen profession of preaching as graduates.

DR. THURMAN

Morehouse Graduate

A graduate of Morehouse College, Colgate-Rochester Divinity school and a student in the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology and Haverford College. Dr. Thurman, 54, was ordained a Baptist minister in 1925 at the age of 26.

He served as pastor in Oberlin O., for two years prior to joining his alma mater's faculty in 1928 as college pastor and professor of philosophy at Morehouse College and Spelman College in Atlanta, Ga.

On June 12, 1932, he married the former Sue Bailey. He went to Howard University also in 1932, where he served as professor of Christian theology and dean of the chapel. In 1946 he moved to San Francisco to organize Fellowship church.

Harvard Names Teaching Fellow

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Dean of the Graduate School of Education of Harvard university has announced the appointment of Norman R. Dixon as a teaching fellow for the academic year of 1953-4.

Mr. Dixon will serve with Assistant Dean Sherfesee in Harvard's unique apprentice teaching program which has attracted nationwide attention.

Mr. Dixon, who is the highest ranking student in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, also was recently elected to membership on the Editorial Board of the Harvard Educational Review and membership in Phi Delta Kappa, the oldest national honorary fraternity in education.

Currently, Mr. Dixon is on leave from Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., seeking the Doctor's degree in education and psychology at Harvard.

Dilliard Professor Lectures At Davidson

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) —Henry Booker, head of the Dillard Music department, last week became the first negro to appear as a guest lecturer at white Davidson college, Davidson, N. C.

First in Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — James W. Hill, 40, who was graduated with high honors in June from the University of Toledo is slated to be named the first Negro high school teacher in Toledo at a board meeting next week.

Iowa State College Instructor Buried

DES MOINES, Ia. (NNPA) — George A. Freeman, 40, the first colored person to serve on the faculty of Iowa State college since Dr. George W. Carver taught botany there 57 years ago, died at the Veterans hospital here Friday.

Funeral services were held Tuesday in Kansas City, Kan., where Freeman was born and reared. Burial was in the military cemetery at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Freeman had been an instructor in the economics-sociology department of Iowa State since the fall of 1950, a year after he went there to study for his doctor's degree in sociology. He would have received his Ph.D. at the June commencement this year.

Death was due to hypertension and complications. His illness was related to his army service during World War II in Africa, Europe and the Pacific theaters. He was a first sergeant from 1943 to 1946. He spent the last two years overseas.

The Iowa instructor became ill March 21 and spent a week in the Mary Greeley hospital in Ames before he was transferred to the veterans' hospital here March 28.

A product of Sumner high school, Kansas City, Freeman attended Hampton institute, 1930-31, and received his B.S. degree in agriculture from South Carolina state college in 1935. He was active in sports in both high school and college.

He taught for a few years in rural South Carolina and later became principal of a consolidated school in that state. For three years before entering the army, he was employed in the Farm Security Administration and the National Youth Administration.

After his discharge from the army, Freeman entered Kansas State college where he received his master's degree in 1949. From there he went to Ames to work on his doctorate. He had been at Ames a year when he was invited to take an appointment as an instructor.

Freeman, the first colored person on the Iowa State faculty since 1895, was a member of the Collegiate Methodist church in Ames, Phi Delta Kappa, national educational fraternity; the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the Iowa State college sociology club.

His wife, Mrs. Catherine Freeman, was employed in the Ames public library. Before her marriage on Nov. 30, 1939, she was Miss Catherine Claughton of Lexington, Ky.

As a memorial to Mr. Freeman the sociology faculty of Iowa State plans to establish a George A. Freeman shelf in the library. His friends and admirers will contribute books on sociology and inter-group relations to the shelf in his memory.

Savage Ends Exchange Job At Wisconsin

Dr. W. Sherman Savage, head of the department of history and government at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., stopped over in Chicago last week on his way home from Steven Point, Wis., where he spent the summer as an exchange teacher at Wisconsin State college.

Doctor Savage was the first Negro to teach at the institution. During the six-week session, he taught "American History To 1865" and "History of the West." Dr. Frank Crow, professor of history at Wisconsin State, taught at Lincoln's summer session.

A member of the Lincoln faculty for 21 years, Dr. Savage is also an author and newspaper columnist.

Colored Teacher At A White School

George Albert Freeman had been at Ames a year when he was invited to take an appointment as an instructor. How he happened to be offered the instructorship and an opportunity to follow in the footsteps of Dr. Carver was told last fall by Dr. Ray Wakeley, veteran professor of sociology at Ames.

"It came in the spring of 1950," he said. "We were growing aware that George Freeman was an outstanding student and specialist in research on sociological matters.

"Little by little, the various men in the department began to invite him to meet their classes, to serve as a 'guest' lecturer. It worked out very well. The students received Freeman with genuine interest. They liked his manner and material.

No Fanfare

"Having been thoroughly tested, Freeman was invited to take an appointment to the instructor staff. He promptly agreed. That was all. There was no fanfare, no special preparation for his students.

"George just walked in, introduced himself and began to teach. The young folk, perhaps a little surprised at first, found he was able and likeable. He has continued to do a fine job."

An indication of Freeman's full acceptance on the campus was his election as the 1951-52 president of Alpha Kappa Delta professional fraternity for sociology seniors, graduate students and faculty members.

Freeman met his sixty-seven students six times weekly, prepared lectures, tests and discussions in between, and at the same time worked on his doctor's dissertation in rural sociology.

Amazed At Reaction

Freeman said last fall that he was "amazed" at the reaction of his classes when he first walked before them. "Iowa youth, especially the group that comes here from the rural areas," he said, "has no awareness of any racial differences these days.

"It sees no 'problem' and has neither bias nor prejudice on the subject. Great progress has been made in this field of relationships. We have had lively discussion of races and religions in class, of course, but they have been objective ones, with no over-emphasis.

"But our course of study is not all racial. It covers the rise of culture, from tribal clans to today's society. It even goes into city planning, a wide variety of topics."

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Two Years Overseas

Death was due to hypertension and complications. His illness was related to his Army service during World War II in Africa Europe and the Pacific theater. He was a first sergeant from 1943 to 1946. He spent the last two years overseas.

Freeman finished the Summer High school in Kansas City, Kansas, entered South Carolina State college where he received his bachelor's degree in agriculture in 1935.

In both high school and college, Freeman was active in sports, winning letters as an all-end tackle in football, in basketball, and in track as a high jumper and 440-yard dash man.

He taught for a few years in rural South Carolina and later became principal of a consolidated school in that state. For three years before entering the Army he was employed in the Farm Security Administration and the National Youth Administration.

After his discharge from the Army, Freeman entered Kansas State college where he received his master's degree in 1949. From there he went to Ames to work on his doctorate.

The Iowa instructor became ill March 21 and spent a week in the Mary Greeley hospital in Ames before he was transferred to the veterans' hospital here March 28.

Died In May

He died Friday morning, May 8.

His widow, Mrs. Catherine Freeman, was employed in the Ames ublic library. Before her marriage in November 30, 1939, she was Miss Catherine Claughton of Lexington, Kentucky.

As a memorial to Mr. Freeman the sociology faculty of Iowa State plans to establish a George Albert Freeman shelf in the library. His friends and admirers will contribute books on sociology and inter-group relations to the shelf, in his memory.

Given Military Funeral

DES MOINES, Iowa (NNPA) — George Albert Freeman, 40, the first colored person to serve on the faculty of Iowa State college at Ames, Iowa, since Dr. George Washington Carver taught botany there fifty-seven years ago, died at the Veterans' Hospital here Friday morning, May 8.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, May 12, in Kansas City, Kansas, where Freeman was born and reared. Burial was in the military cemetery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Ann Browne Appointed To U. C. Faculty

BERKELEY, Calif.—Mrs. Anne Browne, popular and talented wife of Dr. Thomas Browne, 1820 Ashley ave., was recently appointed to the faculty of the University of California.

Mrs. Browne will be a field work supervisor in the School of Social Welfare. She has a wide and varied experience in this area having held many supervisory positions in family counselling and child welfare as well as a number of case work assignments.

The newly appointed instructor is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

FIRST NEGRO TEACHER AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Dr. William Augustus Hinton, who graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1912, was the first Negro to hold a full professorial chair at Harvard University. He retired in June after 36 years as chief of the Department of Clinical Laboratories of the Boston Dispensary, but retains a position as consultant at the Dispensary and as director of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health Institute of Laboratories.

Boston U. Employs First Fulltime Negro Professor

Special to Journal and Guide

BOSTON, Mass. — The appointment of Dr. Howard Thurman to a fulltime faculty post at Boston University was announced Saturday by Dr. Harold C. Case, university president.

Dr. Thurman is the first Negro in the history of the university to hold such a position on its faculty. He is an ordained Baptist clergyman, currently pastor of the Fellowship Church in San Francisco, Calif., where he is leading a successful and thriving congregation composed of Negro, Caucasian and Oriental parishioners.

AT THE SAME time Dr. Case announced that, starting next September the university, in accordance with its charter-stated policy, will embark upon an enlarged campus-wide program of religion for all students, faculty and staff involving the appointment of new faculty members and the division of present responsibilities within a cooperative ministry.

He said Dr. Thurman has been appointed by the BU trustees as university preacher and professor of spiritual discipline and resources in the university's school of theology.

DR. FRANKLIN H. Littell, since 1952 dean of the chapel at Boston University, will join the theological faculty as professor of religion in higher education which also will include his directing of graduate fellows who are assigned to group work among denominational and other religious clubs. He also will be a member of the six-man board of preachers to be headed by Dr. Thurman.

From Hyslop University in Nagpur, India, will come Harold Ehrensperger to join the theological faculty as associate professor of religion and creative arts, and to serve as adviser to Boston University's large group of students from many foreign lands. This will relieve Prof. Donald Oliver, university director of admissions, from the arduous responsibilities of advising this group which currently numbers 262 men and women from 60 different foreign countries who are studying on the Boston campus.

THE THIRD APPOINTMENT announced is that of the Rev. Taylor E. Miller, pastor of the Methodist Church, Leonia, N. J., Boston University 1941 graduate, as assistant professor of theology, and assistant in the university's planning and development program in which his duties will center on the interests of the school of theology. He will begin his duties at the university on April 1.

Headed by Dr. Thurman, the six-man University Board of Preachers will be composed of the president of the university, Prof. Edwin P. Booth, professor of historical theology; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, professor of preaching and applied christianity; Dr. Littell, professor of religion in higher education; and Dean Walter G. Muelder of the school of theology. Father O'Connor and Rabbi Perlman will continue their services, the latter in the new Hillel House now under construction and to be completed on the Boston University campus by the Hillel Foundation this summer ready for September opening. Several denominational leaders will serve part-time with the church groups for which they are responsible.

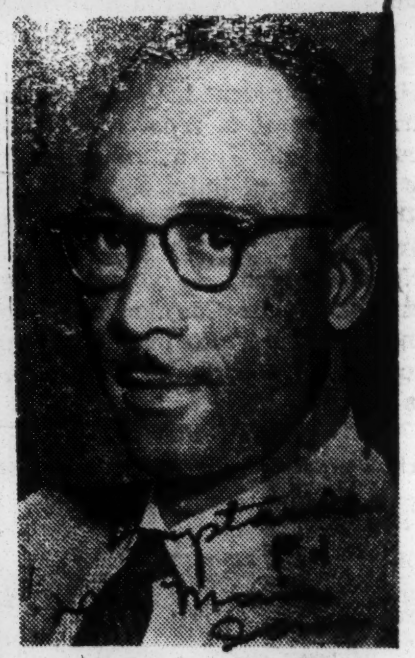
DR. THURMAN who has been granted an "indefinite leave" by his San Francisco congregation, is widely recognized as one of this country's outstanding, distinguished preachers, President Case said. Under his direction, Boston University and San Francisco's Fellowship Church will build an East-West Coast transcontinental relationship for graduates of the university's school of theology who wish to "interne" there. Each summer he will return to the Bay Area in a program to maintain the effectiveness of cooperative leadership on the Atlantic and the Pacific, with orientation here as students, and a start there in their chosen profession of preaching as graduates.

GRADUATE OF Morehouse College, B.D. 1923, D.D., 1935, of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, B.D., 1926, and a student in Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, and Haverford College, Dr. Thurman was ordained a Baptist Minister in 1925 at the age of 26, and served as pastor in Oberlin, O., for two years prior to joining his alma mater's faculty in 1928 as college pastor and professor of philosophy at Morehouse College and Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. On June 12, 1932, he married the former Miss Sue Bailey. He went to Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1932, where he served as professor of christian theology and dean of the chapel. In 1946 he moved to San Francisco to organize Fellowship Church. In demand as a preacher to university students, he has conducted many religion in life seminars in a large number of colleges in this country and abroad, including Harvard, Wellesley, Sweetbriar College, and the University of Iowa. In 1936 Dr. Thurman was leader of the American Delegation to the International Student Conference in India.

Named To Faculty Boston University

Dr. Howard Thurman, minister of the Interracial Fellowship Church in San Francisco, Calif., has been appointed a full-time professor on the faculty of Boston University's School of Theology, Dr. Harold C. Case, university president has announced. Dr. Thurman becomes the first member of his race in the history of the university to be employed in such a capacity. He has been granted an indifinite leave from his California church whose parishioners consist of Negroes, Caucasians and Orientals.

Funeral of ISC Teacher, George A. Freeman, in Kansas



George A. Freeman.

Funeral services for George Albert Freeman, 40, an instructor in the economics-sociology department of Iowa State college at Ames, were held Tuesday at Kansas City, Kas.

Services were held from the First AME church in Kansas City with burial in a military cemetery at Wadsworth, Kas.

Mr. Freeman died Friday, May 1, at Veterans hospital here where he had been a patient since March 28.

He was the first Negro to be appointed to the Iowa State college faculty since the late Dr. George Washington Carver taught botany there more than 57 years ago.

The cause of Mr. Freeman's death was described as hypertension and complication.

Appointed in '50

He was appointed to the college faculty in the fall of 1950, about a year after he came there to study for his doctor's degree in sociology. He was to have received his degree this June.

Born and reared in Kansas City, Kas., Mr. Freeman attended Hampton institute in Virginia, and received his bachelor's degree in agriculture from South Carolina State college.

He taught vocational agriculture in South Carolina, and later was principal of a consolidated school. Later, he spent three years in the farm security and national youth administration work until 1942, when he entered the armed forces.

During World War II, Mr. Freeman served in Africa, Europe and the Pacific area.

In high school and college, he won letters in football, basketball and track.

He was a member of Collegiate Methodist church as well as a member of educational organizations.

In February, this year, Mr. Freeman was Interracial Sunday speaker at St. John's Lutheran church.

His wife Catherine, who survives, is employed in the Ames Public library.

Also surviving are a brother, Dr. James N. Freeman, head of the agricultlre department of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; and, a sister, Mrs. Madeline Leos of Pheonix, Ariz.

Gets Wisconsin Teaching Post

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo — Dr. W. Sherman Savage, head of the department of history and government at Lincoln University here, left this week for Stevens Point, Wisc., where he will assume duties at Wisconsin State college.

Top Scholars On NYU Summer Faculty

NEW YORK—The nation's top tan scholars are set to serve on the 1953 summer session faculty of New York university in various subject matter fields.

Dr. Helen de Ramus Mitchell (sister of the noted pianist Ann) who was awarded her Doctorate in Education from NYU in the June commencement has been named among Lecturers on Education.

The Chicago scholar currently heading the Health Education Division of the New York City Department of Health will instruct courses in Health Counselling.

Regular Faculty Member

Miss Ardelle A. Llewellyn, a Philadelphian with degrees from Columbia who is a regularly appointed faculty member, will have courses in her speciality, secondary education.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, well-known track star who has run under the banner of Pioneer Club on both sides of the Atlantic and a holder of his doctorate in the field of physical education, will give lectures in health and recreation. ...

Roscoe Brown

Dr. Brown was formerly a member of the English Department at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania.

One of the highest ranking colored officers in the School of Education is the former Atlanta University professor Hale Woodruff. Now an associate professor, he will teach courses in art education.

been named among lecturers on education. Currently heading the Health Education Division of the New York City Department of Health, she will instruct courses in health counselling. Dr. Mitchell is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and several honorary educational fraternities.

Ardelle A. Llewellyn, a Philadelphian with degrees from Columbia and who is a regular faculty member, will teach courses in her specialty, secondary education. Miss Llewellyn is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Roscoe C. Brown, well known cinder path king who has run under the banner of Pioneer club, holder of a doctorate in physical education, will give lectures in health and recreation. Dr. Brown was formerly a member of the English department at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania.

One of the highest ranking Negro officers in the School of Education is the former Atlanta university professor Hale Woodruff. He is now an associate professor.

Scholars On New York U. Faculty

NEW YORK—The nation's top five scholars are set to serve on the 1953 summer session faculty of New York university in various subject matter fields.

Helen de Ramus Mitchell (sister of the noted pianist Ann), who just received her doctorate in education from New York university in the June commencement has

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NIEMAN FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

Nieman Awards Are Named By Harvard Univ.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (SNS) — Eleven newspaper men and one woman have been picked as Nieman Fellows to study at Harvard University for a year, it was announced Tuesday by the University. The class begins in September and will run during the entire school year.

Appointed by the Nieman Foundation, this is the 16th year newsmen have been picked to spend a year at the University to study in their particular field of interest.

The Fellowships are awarded under the will of Agnes Wahl Nieman, who left $1,400,000 to Harvard to "promote and elevate standards of journalism." The grant was made in memory of Mrs. Nieman's husband, Lucius W. Nieman, founder and publisher of the Milwaukee Journal.

The new class of Nieman Fellows consists of:

Robert C. Bergenheim, 29, reporter Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.; Barry Brown, 8, editorial writer, Providence Journal, Providence, R. I.; Alvin Davis, 28, reporter for New York Post; Richard B. Budman, 35, reporter St. Louis Post Dispatch; Charles L. Eberhardt, 30, group editor New Mexico Newspaper, Inc.; Robert E. Farrell, 27, reporter, Washington Bureau, Wall Street Journal; Miss Hazel G. Holly, 40, reporter and women's affairs writer, San Francisco Examiner; Robert E. Hoyt, 29, assistant city editor, Arkon Beacon Journal; Harold M. Schmeck, Jr., 30, reporter Rochester Times Union; Henry L. Trewhitt, Chattanooga Times; Wayne Whitt, 29, reporter, Nashville Tennessean; Donald L. Zylstra, 35, managing editor, Redwood Journal Press Dispatch, Ukia, California.

The selection committee consisted of Ralph McGill, editor, Atlanta Constitution; Paul Miller, executive vice-president, Gannett Newspapers; William A. Townes, Los Angeles; David W. Bailey, secretary, Harvard governing boards; William M. Pinkerston, director, Harvard News Service and Louis M. Lyons, Curator of the Nieman Fellowships.

Editor Gordon Returns After Harvard Stint

William Gordon, who last year became the first Negro from the Southeast to be honored with a Nieman Fellowship and its accompanying years study at Harvard University, is back at his desk as Managing Editor of the Atlanta Daily World.

Mr. Gordon returned to Atlanta Friday after attending the Harvard University International Seminar which was held from July 6 through July 26.

The seminar, in its third year now, is conducted for the express purpose of offering Harvard's contribution to international relations. Forty young people, representing 18 nations, attended at the University's expense.

The seminar was divided into three main categories, economics, politics and humanities. The seminar members were specialists in one of the three fields, and Gordon, the only Negro and one of three Americans, headed the economics branch.

The group toured the United Nations headquarters, and visited New England industrial centers. They included members of British and Japanese political groups, Italian and Malayan leaders.

Gordon was appointed to the seminar during his course of study on the Nieman fellowship. He was the only Nieman Fellow invited to the seminar.

He is now again taking charge of the job of putting out the World each day, and its many weekly affiliates.

DAR Awards 3 Nursing Grants

WASHINGTON—The daughters of the American Revolution voted to give three nursing scholarships to interested, qualified colored girls. Miss Marcella Jane Monroe of Elizabeth and Julie Taylor of Columbia, Va., the practical nursing amendment to Ernestine Caraman of Washington.

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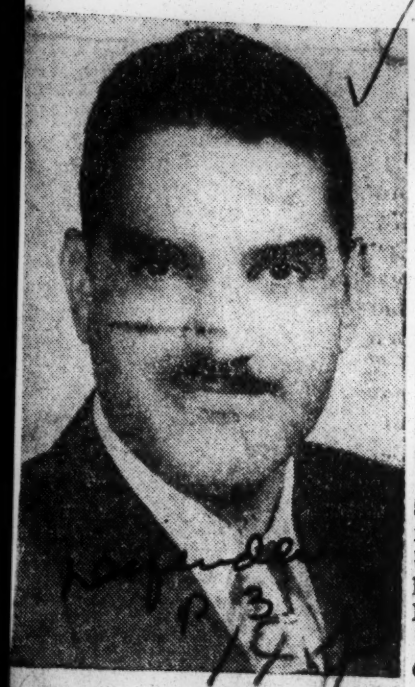
Ph.D.



SAMUEL L. GANDY was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree recently by the University of Chicago. Dr. Gandy has been active many years in religious and educational circles and for the last several years has been a leader in youth and religious activities in Virginia. He served as director of religious activities at Virginia State college, Petersburg.

Morehouse Teacher Wins Ph. D. From Columbia Univ

Mrs. Winona Moore Lipman, of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at Morehouse College, recently passed her examinations completing all requirements for the Ph. D. degree in French at Columbia University.

Her thesis, "Attitudes of Diderot Concerning Primitivism," had been previously accepted.

During the past two years (1950-51 and 1951-52), Mrs Lipman did research on her thesis at the Sorbonne in Paris. During the first of her two years in Paris, she was a Fulbright scholar.

Previously she was for two years a General Education Board fellow at Columbia University, on leave from her post at Morehouse, where she is assistant professor of French.

A native of LaGrange, Ga., Mrs. Lipman, nee Evelyn Wynona Moore, is a graduate of Tailedaga College, and she holds the M. A. degree in French from Atlanta University. During her second year in France Dr. Lipman was married to Dr. Matthew Lipman, now an employee of Columbia University and a resident of New York City.

Dr. Lipman returned to her post at Morehouse in September, 1952.

Dr. Lipman brings to 14 the number of Morehouse professors holding the doctorate, the highest academic degree, from the great American and foreign universities.

DR. THOMAS E. MALONE, professor of biology at North Carolina college, Durham, has received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Malone is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Malone of Durham.

Ex-Word Agent, Morehouse Grad, Earns Sixth Degree

DR. CLEVELAND FRANKS

Dr. Cleveland J. Franks, a graduate of Morehouse College, has been awarded the Doctor of Education degree in Physical Science from Teachers College, Columbia University. His thesis, "The Organization, Installation, Implementation and Administration of A Course in Physical Science Designed for General Education" has been recommended for publication by the University as one of the contributors to Education.

Dr. Franks has also received his master degrees from New York University, Columbia University, and McKinley-Roosevelt, and has also earned the Ph. D. in Chemistry from McKinley-Roosevelt of Chicago during World War II when this Chartered Educational Institution offered degrees to graduate students who had completed residence requirements for the degree in some other university, but had to serve in the Armed Forces before completing all requirements for the degree.

Dr. Franks has completed all point and residence requirements for the Ph. D. at New York University, and has earned a diploma in Analytical Chemistry from the International School, a diploma as a Clinical Laboratory Technician from the Imperial Technical Institute, and an instructors diploma from the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, Chanute Field, Illinois, where he served as one of the few colored instructors in the Army Air Forces.

Professor Franks is one of the few Negro chemists who have been elected as a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists (F. A. I. C.) He is a member of the American Chemical Society, Phi Delta Kappa, Beta Kappa Chi, National Science Teachers Association, and numerous other educational, civic and honorary societies.

Before going to Baltimore, Dr. Franks served as Professor of Chemistry at Texas College and Chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences and Mathematics. He has had wide experience as an educator, serving as a science teacher or high principal in ten states ranging from California, Nebraska, Illinois, to Florida, and as an assistant at both N. Y. U. and Columbia University. He has also served as a professor in the graduate school of Texas Southern University.

Dr. Franks is not interested merely in earnings degrees, but is chiefly concerned with attaining a high degree of proficiency in the physical sciences, especially from the point of general educational science at the college level.

This is evidenced by the fact that he has taken courses in geology, bacteriology, and botany at West Virginia State College; astronomy atomic energy, and college science for General Education Level at Sarah Lawrence College; Audio-visual Education at Chicago University and N. Y. U. numerous graduate courses in science and education at Atlanta University and the Cath-

...versity of America; and in Physics and Chemistry ...ges and universities in the ...st and California in addition to work leading toward degrees or diplomas.

At present, Dr. Franks is teaching science at Morgan State College and is engaged in post-doctoral study and research at Columbia University. While attending Morehouse College, he was a carrier-agent for the Atlanta World.

Education

Only 11 Negro Ph. D's Last Year

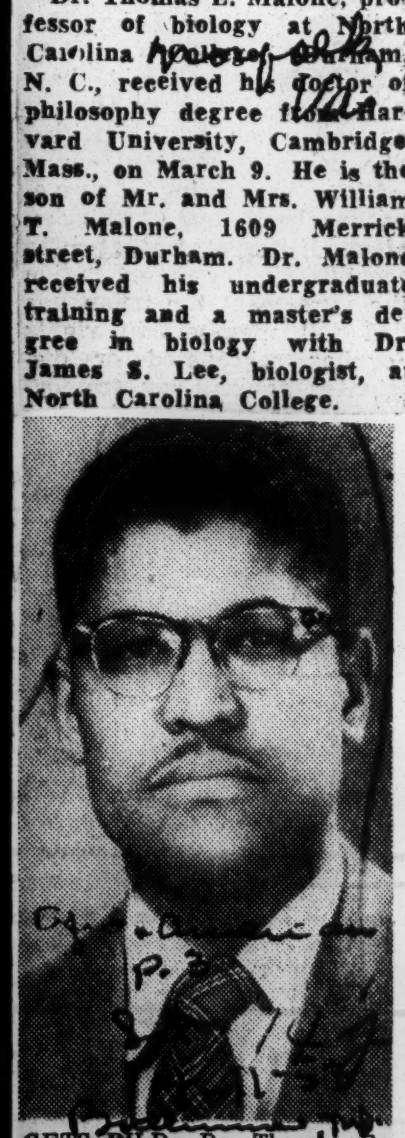
Speaking at Morgan State College, Baltimore, last week Dr. Herman R. Branson, Howard University professor of physics deplored the low rate at which Negroes are acquiring Ph.D's. He pointed out that although there were 60,963 Negroes in college last year, only 11 were awarded Ph. D degrees in all fields.

"That's a disgrace," Dr. Branson, Atomic Energy Commission director said. "If we had had at least 184 Ph. D's awarded last year, that would not have been too bad. But only 11—that's almost immoral."

TAKES DOCTORATE — Miss Charity M. Mance of the Department of Education at Tennesse State university, Nashville, has received Ph.D. degree in administration and supervision from New York university. A native of Columbia, S. C., Miss Mance is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and Pi Lambda Theta Education honor society.

Gets Ph. D. From Harvard University

Dr. Thomas E. Malone, professor of biology at North Carolina College of Durham, N. C., received his doctor of philosophy degree from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., on March 9. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Malone, 1609 Merrick street, Durham. Dr. Malone received his undergraduate training and a master's degree in biology with Dr. James S. Lee, biologist, at North Carolina College.



GETS PH.D.—Dr. Thomas E. Malone, professor of biology at North Carolina College, received his doctor of philosophy degree from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., recently.

DR. LYNETTE SAINE

The Woman's Society of Christian Service will observe "Woman's Day" Sunday, April 12 at 11 a. m. at Ariel Bowen Methodist Church.

The speaker will be Dr. Lynette Saine, a native of Atlanta, Georgia who is particularly close to this community since she was born on McDaniel Street, attended many of the churches in this vicinity and has the honor of having many friends who still reside here.

She received the A. B. degree from Spelman College; M. A., Atlanta University and the Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

Presently, she is a teacher in the fields of reading and research in the School of Education, Atlanta University. She formerly taught at Spelman College in the departments of English and education and as adviser to the YWCA of the same school.

She is chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Butler St. YMCA. Within the last two weeks Dr. Saine has served as chapel speaker at the Fort Valley State College of Georgia and Miles College in Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Saine will speak on "The Challenge of Life's Horizons" at Ariel Bowen.

The service is being dedicated to the past presidents of the WSCS on both the Conferences and the local levels. Friends are welcome. Mrs. M. S. Hines, president; Mrs. Eva Parks, vice-president; Rev. A. S. Dickerson, pastor.

A TOKEN FROM FELLOW WORKERS FOR HER ACHIEVEMENT.— Fellow members of the Principals' Study Club presented Mrs. Hazel Browne Williams with a token Saturday, May 2, at the Paseo YMCA in recognition of her recent achievement in earning her Ph. D. degree from New York university. Mrs. Williams, counselor at the R. T. Coles Vocational and Junior high school, was awarded the high degree this winter and will formally receive it at the N.Y.U. commencement in June. Presenting the token from her co-workers is Mrs. Ann Johnson, counselor at the Lincoln high school. In the center looking on is Leedy Campbell, vice principal of Coles and president of the Principals' Study club, which is made up of principals, vice principals and counselors in the Negro schools. Mrs. Williams became the fifth teacher in the Kansas City school system and the first Negro teacher to hold the Ph.D. degree. Her major field is English. The present was a fountain pen.

PH.D.

Harold T. Pinkett, the first and highest ranking Negro archivist at the National Archives, Washington, D.C., will receive the Ph.D. degree in history and archival administration at the American University, Washington, D.C., in June. He will be the first Negro scholar to receive the doctorate with major study in these combined fields.

A graduate of Morgan College and the University of Pennsylvania, a former school teacher in Baltimore, Md., and professor of history at Livingstone College, Mr. Pinkett has been an archivist at the National Archives since 1942.

He is the author of four official punlications issued by this agency and is a frequent contributor to historical journals. He is a member of the Society of American Archivists, American Historical Association, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and Agricultural History Society.

Source- Mr. Pinkett
Address- 3811 Jay Street, N.E.
Apt. 3
Washington 19, D.C.

14j 1953 Ph.D.

Mrs. Hazel Browne Williams Gets Ph.D.

Mrs. Hazel Browne Williams, counselor at the R. T. Coles Vocational and Junior high school, has been notified by officials at New York university, New York City, that she has successfully passed all requirements for the Ph. D. degree in English.

Formal conferment of the degree will take place at the annual commencement exercises of New York U. on June 10. Mrs. Williams plans to go to New York to receive the honor in person.

The awarding of the degree was the result of three years of study which Mrs. Williams did at the university while on leave of absence from the Kansas City public school system. While at New York U., she served as an instructor in the English department, School of Education. She was on leave from Coles from June 1948, until September, 1951, when she returned to her duties here.

Her doctor's dissertation was written on the subject: "A Semantic Study of Some Current, Pejoratively Regarded Language Symbols Involving Negroes in the United States."

Mrs. Williams was informed that she had been awarded the Ph.D. by Elwood C. Kastner, dean of admissions and registrar at New York U. who told her that she was among the successful candidates for the high degree recommended by the faculty of the university council.

The superior scholarship of Mrs. Williams at New York U., was recognized by her election to Kappa Delta Pi, honorary fraternity. Earlier, at the University of Kansas, where she received her A. B. degree, she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. At Columbia university where she received the M.A. degree in counseling, Mrs. Williams was elected to Kappa Delta Pi, honorary fraternity.

Mrs. Williams is the daughrer of Mrs. Effie G. Irvine, 2455 Brooklyn Ave., and the niece of the Rev. and Mrs. F. F. Moten, 2541 Michigan Ave.

She is a native of Kansas City and a product of the public schools here.

Before coming her to teach in 1942, Mrs. Williams was assistant professor of modern languages at the Louisville Municipal college, Louisville, Ky. Shortly after her graduation from the University of Kansas, she studied a year in Germany as the first recipient of the foreign fellowships offered by the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority of which she is a member.

Mrs. Williams is a member of the Jackson County Child Welfare advisory committee and of a committee which is working on housing for women with emphasis on the deviant girl. Mrs. Williams also is secretary-treasurer of the Heart of America chapter of the National Vocational Guidance association.

Board of education officials said this week that Mrs. Williams is the only Negro teacher now in the system who holds the Ph. D. degree.

AWARDED PH.D. DEGREE.—Mrs. Hazel Browne Williams, counselor at the R. T. Coles Vocational and Junior high school, who has been notified that she has been awarded the Ph.D. degree in English by New York university. The degree will be conferred at commencement exercises on June 10.

Gets Doctorate

Dr. Lincoln J. Harrison, professor of commerce at North Carolina College, Durham, who received his Ph.D. degree from the Ohio State University last week.

ty, Jefferson City, was recently awarded the Doctor of Education degree in guidance from Indiana university at Bloomington. He received the B. S. degree from Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, and the M. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin. He is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Dewitt Hoard.

Dean Hoard was graduated from Vashon high school and is a member of Berea Presbyterian Church.

He holds membership in the Phi Delta Kappa honorary Society, the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of College Personnel, Missouri Psychological Association and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

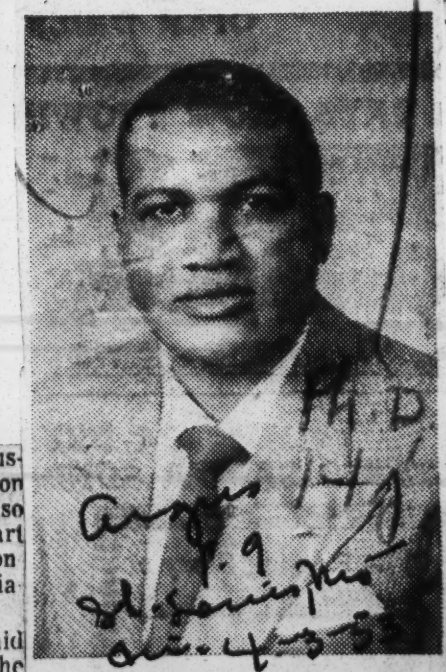
He is married to the former F. Yvonne Walker of Christiansburg, Va. They have one child, Adrienne Walker Hoard.

2 NCC Professo: Get Ph.D. Degrees

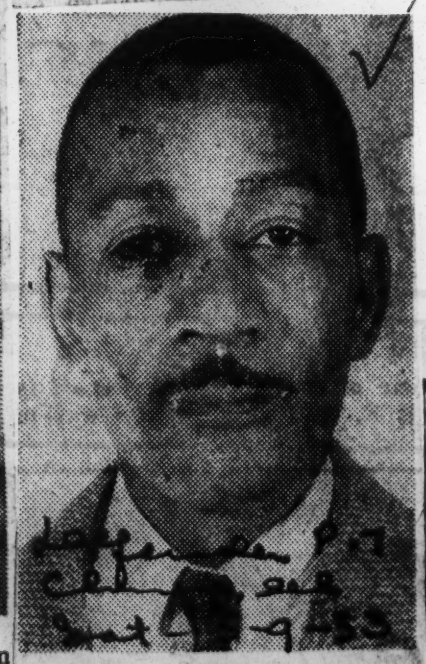
DURHAM, N.C. President Alfonso Elder of North Carolina Colllege has announced that two faculty members received Ph.D.'s during March. They are Dr. Lincoln J. Harrison, professor of accounting, and Dr. Thomas E. Malone, professor of biology.

Dr. Harrison received his degree from Ohio State University at the winter convocation, and Dr. Malone earned his doctorate at Harvard University.

LU Dean of Men Gets Doctorate



Charles M. Hoard, dean of men and assistant professor of physical education at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, was recently awarded the Doctor of Education degree in guidance from Indiana university at Bloomington.



WILLIAM A. BANKS, associate professor of biology at A & T college, Greensboro, N. C., has been awarded the Ph.D. degree in Zoology by Ohio State university ta Columbus. A native of Washington, D.C., Dr. Banks is married to the former Miss Theresa Luck. He served as a captain during World War II.

Walter Ridley Is First To Get Doctorate At U. Of Va.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—When Walter N. Ridley, professor of psychology at Virginia State College, receives his doctor of education degree from the University of Virginia on June 15 he will become its first colored graduate as well as the first of his race to receive a degree on the doctoral level from any southern state university.

Mr. Ridley is proud of these firsts. He also was the first colored person to be initiated into a University of Virginia honorary fraternity, the Kappa Delta Pi professional education society. He received "A" grades on all his courses except one, and on that he made a B-plus.

His two years at the University of Virginia have been without disagreeable incidents of any kind. "If anyone gave any sign that I was not welcome, I was not conscious of it," he says.

President Darden, who will confer the degree of doctor of education upon him next Monday afternoon, says, "His excellent record leads me to believe that he will reflect credit upon the University of Virginia and upon the Commonwealth. Similar opinion has been voiced by Dean Lindley J. Stiles.

Negro Earns Ph. D. At Texas University

HOUSTON, Tex. — (ANP) — Ray Floyd Wilson, Gidding, Texas, last week received a Ph. D. in chemistry and applied mathematics from the University of Texas. He thus became the first Negro to earn a doctorate from the historic longhorn state university.

Dr. Wilson has accepted a position on the faculty of Texas Southern university.

He enrolled at the UT on a joint grant from the Atomic Energy Commission and the UT.

In 1948 he entered Samuel Huston College in Austin, now known as Tillotson-Huston College. Here he received the Bachelor of science degree in chemistry in 1950, finishing with cum laude. Later he received the Master's degree from TSU.

In 1951 he entered the University of Texas on a contract sponsored jointly by the United States Atomic Energy Commission and the University of Texas. He was a member of the research staff at UT for two years.

* * *

Mrs. Wilson was elected to membership in Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma XI, and the American Chemical Society. He is a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Mr Wilson comes from a family of four boys. His younger brother received the Bachelor degree in physical education Monday from Huston-Tillotson.

His oldest brother, Freddie, recently a member of the U. S. Air Force, is attending Florida A and M with major in science.

Yeura the other brother of Dallas, is working on the Masters degree at Denver University in Colorado.

Gets Ph.D. From U. Of Texas

HOUSTON—A 27-year-old Texan who became the first Negro to receive a Doctorate degree from the University of Texas, is back in Houston teaching at his alma mater where he received a Master's degree in 1951.

Ray Floyd Wilson, after receiving the Ph D in chemistry and applied mathematics, May 29, returned to Texas Southern University to teach in his field.

This time, instead of being seated in the classroom as one who came to acquire knowledge, he occupies the desk at the head of the class to which the students look for their source of information.

Though he has received several offers for positions other than teaching, Mr. Wilson states, "I prefer teaching now." So he has entered the career of his choice.

One of the offers was from the Dupont Chemical Company, which Mr. Wilson a free trip to visit the plant May 18.

A native of Giddings, Texas, Mr. Wilson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson of that town. He grew up in the little town and graduated from Giddings Colored High School..

After his graduation in 1944, he was called to serve his country as a member of the U. S. Navy. He was discharged in 1946. From 1946 to 1948, Mr. Wilson studied at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. Wilson turned down an offer with Dupont to teach at Texas Southern. He is a native of Giddings, Tex.

Virginia Negro Gets First Degree

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP) — A Negro psychology student with an almost perfect academic record will become the first member of his race to receive a doctor's degree from a state university in the south Monday.

The University of Virginia will award a doctorate to Walter Nathaniel Ridley of Petersburg, Va., who is a teacher of psychology as well as a student.

Ridley is on leave from his job as head of the Department of Psychology at Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg.

During his two-year studies here, Ridley made "A" marks in every subject but one—and in that he earned a "B-plus."

Atlanta University Professor Gets Ph.D. Degree In Chicago

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13—Paul I. Clifford, assistant professor of education in the School of Education of Atlanta University, received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the department of education of the division of the social sciences, University of Chicago, at the 257th convocation on June 12 in Rockefeller Chapel. The degree was conferred on him by Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton of the University of Chicago, who also delivered the convocation address.

Prof. Clifford's dissertation is entitled "A Study of the Personality Organizations of a Selected Group of Highly Creative Chemists and Mathematicians." Among his subjects are some of the world's most eminent physical scientists, including presidents of mathematical and chemical societies, winners of medals awarded by American, Canadian, South American, and European learned societies, and a Nobel prize recipient. One-third of Prof. Clifford's subjects were starred in the 1949 edition of "American Men of Science."

The chairman of Prof. Clifford's dissertation committee was Dr. Benjamin S. Bloom, College Examiner of the University of Chicago. Other members of the committee were: Dean Ralph W. Tyler of the Division of the Social Sciences, Dr. Jacob W. Getzels of the Department of Education, Dr. George Stern and Dr. Morris I. Stein of the Department of Psychology.

While at the University of Chicago, the Atlanta University educator established a distinguished record. He received A's in all his courses except one. When he sat for the Ph.D. preliminary examinations, his performance was so outstanding that the faculty wrote him a special letter of commendation and entered upon the official records of the University that the examinations had been passed with distinction.

He holds the degree of master of arts from Atlanta University and the degree of bachelor of science in education from Pennsylvania State Teachers College. At the former institution he received all A's; at the latter, his academic work was of such calibre that he graduated as valedictorian of his class and received the award for maintaining the highest academic record for the four years.

The one year which Prof. Clifford spent in residence at the University of Chicago was done as a General Education Board Fellow.

At Atlanta University, he is the School of Education's elected member of the Atlanta University Senate; president of the Atlanta, Morehouse and Spelman Federal Credit Union; and vice-president of the National Alumni Association.

Ray Wilson

Univ. of Texas Gives Ph. D.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Rau Floyd Wilson received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Texas last Monday . . . first to be so honored. The degree was awarded in the field of chemistry and applied mathematics.

NCC Law School Dean's Daughter Receives Ph. D.

DURHAM, N. C. — Mrs. Joan Turner Goins, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Turner, Durham, received the Ph.D degree in reading from the University of Chicago on Friday, June 12. Dr. Turner is dean of the law school at North Carolina College.

Mrs. Goins is currently making her home in St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. William S. Gray, nationally known authority in the field of reading, was in charge of Mrs. Goins, advanced work in Development and Advanced Reading at the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Goins earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in the field of psychology at the University of Michigan. She taught methods of primary and remedial reading at Pestallozzi-Froebel Teachers College, Chicago, later served as full-time research assistant to Dr. Gray, her adviser, and more recently, she has served as reading counsellor to both undergraduate and graduate students at the University of Minnesota.

14j 1953

PH.D.

New PH.D's On Teaching Staff

NASHVILLE — Seven new professors, holding the doctor of philosophy degree will join the Tennessee State University faculty this month for the 1953-54 school year.

The list includes two women doctors, the youthful Dr. D. Victoria Toms, of Washington, D. C., who will teach German; and from Kansas City, Mo., Dr. Hazel B. Williams, who recently received her doctorate in English from New York University.

The other doctorates include: Robert Cobb, Health and Physical Education, coming from Florida A. & M. University; Robert Ellis, Physics, rejoining the staff after a leave of absence to study; Edward C. Lewis, Music, recently receiving his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin; William McIntosh, Political Science, returning after a leave of absence to study; and Albert A. Thompson, Sociology, coming from Johnson C. Smith, North Carolina.

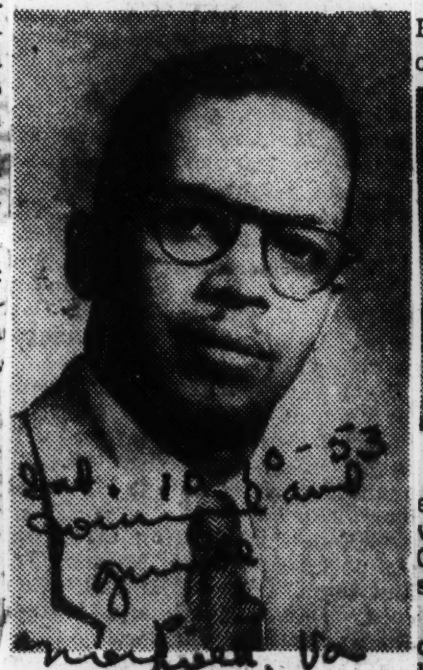
Fort Valley prof earns doctorate

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Dr. Malcolm A. Davis, a native of Columbus, Miss., recently completed all requirements for the doctor of education degree at New York University.

The title of his thesis which was done under the sponsorship of Dr. Lou La Brant, is "A Study of the Personality and Social Interests of a Group of Negro College Freshmen as Revealed in their College Compositions."

Dr. Davis is a professor of English and head of the division of humanities at Fort Valley State College.

Virginia State Professor Gets Ph. D. Degree



RICHARD H. DUNN

PETERSBURG, Va.

Richard H. Dunn, associate professor of agriculture and biology at Virginia State College, Petersburg, received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Ohio State University at commencement exercises held recently.

Dr. Dunn is a graduate of Wilberforce University with the B. S. degree, and received the master of science degree from Ohio State. He was research assistant on the Ohio Agricultural experimental Staff in 1944, 1945, 1951, and 1952.

Formerly an instructor in biology at Florida A. and M. College. Dr. Dunn joined the Virginia State College staff in 1946. He is a member of Sigma Xi and Beta Kappa Chi National Scientific Societies and of Phi Epsilon Phi National Botany Fraternity.

He is co-author of a paper presented at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Biological Science at Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. Dunn is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

Va. State Prof. Earns Ph. D. At Ohio State

Richard H. Dunn, Associate Professor of Agriculture and Biology at Virginia State College, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Ohio State University at Commencement exercises held recently.

Mr. Dunn

Dr. Dunn is a graduate of Wilberforce University with the BS degree and received the Master of Science degree from Ohio State. He was research assistant on the Ohio Agricultural Experimental staff in 1944, 1945 and 1952.

Formerly an instructor in biology at Florida A. and M. College, Dr Dunn joined the Virginia State College staff in 1946.

WINS PH. D.—Dr. Maggie T. Browne Daniel, professor of English at Alabama State College, was recently awarded a Ph. D. degree by the University of Wisconsin.

Va. Audio Head Gets Doctorate

PETERSBURG, Va. — Samuel A. Madden, associate professor and head of audio-visual education at Virginia State college, was awarded the Doctor of Education degree from Columbia University at its recent commencement exercises.

S.A. Madden

Dr. Madden, A General Education Board fellow, is a member of Kappa Delta Pi and Phi Delta Kappa, the National Teachers Committee of the National Education Association, and the National Council on audio-visual instruction in teacher education.

During World War II, he was specialist in the U.S. Army's literary training program.

A graduate of Virginia State, he was president of the VSC Alumni Association for a number of years. In 1945, he returned to the college to direct the audio-visual education program.

A native of Culpeper, he is married and the father of two sons.

RECEIVES PH.D. AT UNIV. OF

CHICAGO — Dr. Jean Turner Goins, who received the Ph. D in reading last week from the University of Chicago, was in Durham this week visiting her parents, Law School Dean and Mrs. A. L. Turner of N. C. College. Dr. Goins is currently making her home at 1729 East County Road, D, St. Paul, Minn.

3 Awarded Doctorates At Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — Doctorate degrees were awarded to three persons during commencement exercises at Ohio State university here recently.

The recipients and their fields are:

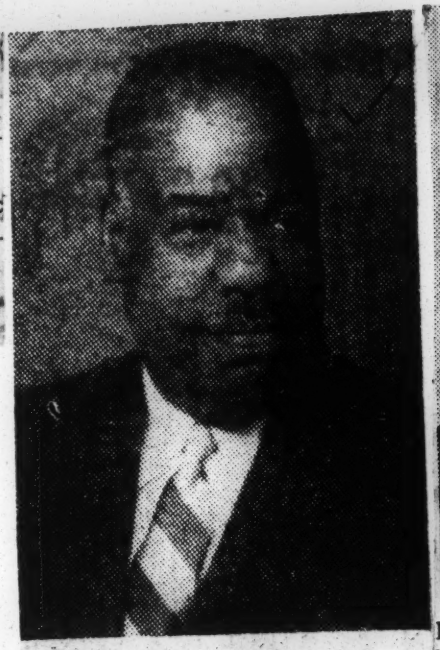
Kenneth C. Miller, foreign language education; Ralph J. Bryson, English-education, and Louis Austin, bacteriology.

Dr. Miller is head of the department of modern foreign language at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La. He received his A. B. at Wichita university in French and his M. A. from Ohio State in Spanish.

Bryson has served as an assistant in the instructional materials laboratory of the department of education at Ohio State for the past two years.

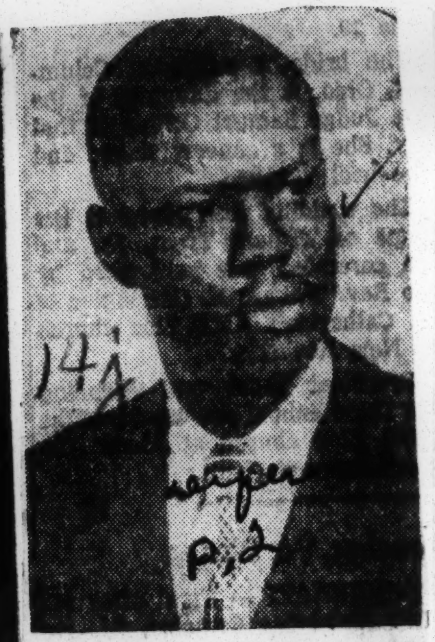
He earned his bachelor's degree from the university of Cincinnati and his master's degree from the same institution. Dr. Bryson plans to teach at Alabama State college this summer. In the fall, he will join the faculty of Central State college.

A native of New York, Dr. Austin taught at Ohio State while working on his doctorate.

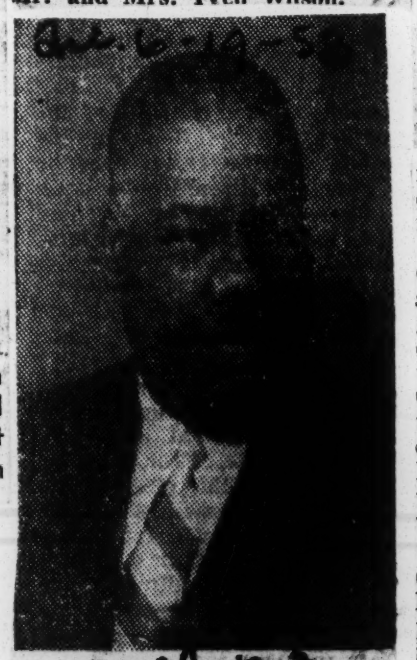


SCHOLAR - SCIENTIST — Paul I. Clifford, assistant professor of education in the School of Education of Atlanta University, received the degree, doctor of philosophy from the department of education of the division of the social sciences, University of Chicago, at the 257th convocation last week.

The Atlanta educator established a distinguished record at Chicago receiving A's in all courses except one. When he sat for the Ph. D. preliminary examinations, his performance was so outstanding that the faculty wrote him a special letter of commendation and entered upon the official record of the University that the examinations had been passed with distinction.



RAY FLOYD WILSON, recently became the first Negro to earn the Ph. D. degree at the University of Texas, Austin. Dr. Wilson, a chemistry major, received his B. S. degree from Samuel Huston college and his M. S. degree from Texas Southern university, where he is employed. He is a native of Giddings, Texas and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson.



GETS PH.D.—Paul I. Clifford, assistant professor of education in the School of education of Atlanta University, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago on June 12.

Dr. R. D. Crockett Receives Ph.D. From Boston University

Dr. Roosevelt David Crockett, associate professor of philosophy and administrative assistant to President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State College, Montgomery, received the Ph.D. degree, June 8, 1953, at the spring graduation exercises of Boston University. The degree was conferred after satisfactory completion of prescribed courses and requirement in the field of Social Ethics (philosophy.)

His dissertation is titled "The Conception of Human Nature in Robert MacIver's Sociological Theory."

Dr. Crockett comes to Montgomery and Alabama State College with a rich background of educational and travel experiences. He is a native of Forrest City, Ark., and is the son of the late Willie and Alice Crockett. He attended Lincoln High School in that city, where he, possessing a precocious mind, completed the four-year course in half the time.

He graduated cum laude from Philander Smith College in Little Rock, with the B.A. degree in Sociology.

It was at this institution that the keen insight of the young man, into deep and serious problems, the scholarly ability in reaching solutions, and the efficiency in leadership were recognized by his fellow classmates.

He was class president throughout his sophomore, junior and senior years; he was elected delegate to the National Conference of Student YMCA and YWCA, which met at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He was representative to the Uniting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Protestant church, and the Methodist Episcopal South, which was held in Kansas City.

Leaving Philander Smith, Dr. Crockett was ordained to the Methodist ministry and served as pastor of the Methodist Church in Cotton Plant, Ark. for a time.

Ever thirsting for more knowledge, the young minister enrolled in Drew University, Madison, N. J., and graduated three years later with the B.D. degree.

During his tenure in New Jersey, he served as pastor of the Thirkield Methodist Church in Jersey City.

Here again was his dependability as an efficient, capable leader proclaimed, when he was elected president of the Student Council of the University, the students' governing body, of which only three Negroes were members. This was the first time that a student of the race had held such an office.

Besides his [illegible] experiences, Dr. Crockett has held very responsible positions in outstanding institutions of learning. He became Director of Religious Activities and professor of philosophy and religion at Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C. He served as president of the Christian Education at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Still feeling that with a higher education he could better help to lift the level of his people, he entered Boston University from which he earned the Ph.D. degree at Tuskegee. Dr. Crockett was, for a time, Acting Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute and Director of Religious Service for the state of Alabama.

This interdenominational service was sponsored by the National Home Missions Council composed of twenty-three denominations, along with Tuskegee Institute.

After serving for a period of time at Tuskegee, Dr. Crockett

gree in June. He was a Crusade Scholar at Boston, a scholarship provided by the Methodist church for outstanding students.

Dr. Crockett has membership in the National Conference of College and University Chaplains, the National Association of Biblical Instructors, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, the Alabama Teachers Association, the American Teachers Association and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

He is the author of "Religion and Education Working as a Team", published in "College and Church," Volume VIII, Number III, Fall, 1948, by the Commission on Christian Higher Education of the Association of American Colleges.

Dr. Crockett has been director of youth work at the Church of all Nations in Boston, Mass., he has been, and is, an understanding teacher, a lecturer, a minister, a philosopher, a Christian gentleman and friend.

He is married to Mrs. Effie Bell Crockett, a cousin of President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State College, and an accomplished Home Arts instructor at the college.

Dr. Crockett has one son, Wilbert Crockett, who is a student at the University of Kansas.

Alabama State College is is pleased to welcome such an outstanding scholar to its faculty and commends him on his latest achievement.

ASC Professor Gets Doctorate

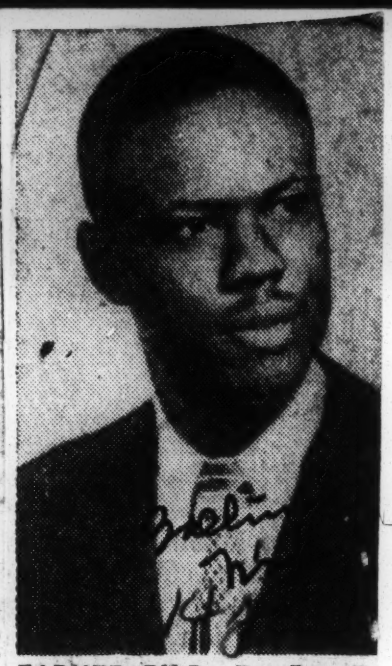
MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. Roosevelt David Crockett, associate professor of philosophy of Alabama State College here received the Ph.D. degree, June 8, at the graduation exercises of Boston University.

His dissertation is titled "The Conception of Human Nature in Robert MacIver's Sociological Theory."

A native of Forest City, Ark., Dr. Crockett is the son of the ett. He is a graduate of Philander Smith college and Drew University in Madison, N.J.

Is Active

Dr. Crockett has been constantly active in religious and educational organizations and institutions. He is married to Mrs. Effie Bell Crockett, cousin of President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State college.



EARNED PH.D.—Dr. Ray F. Wilson, a native of Giddings, Texas, was the first colored person to earn the Ph. D. degree at the University of Texas, Austin. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson.

Noted Archivist Gets Doctorate In Two Fields

WASHINGTON—Harold T. Pinkett, first and higest ranking Negro archivist at the National Archives, Washington, D. C., received his doctorate degree in history and archival administration at the American University in Washington June 14. Mr. Pinkett was the first scholar to receive the doctorate in the combined fields.

A graduate of Morgan College and the University of Pennsylvania, a former Baltimore school teacher and professor of history at Livingstone College, Mr. Pinkett has been an archivist at the National Archives since 1[illegible].

He is the author of four official publications issued by this federal agency and is a frequent contributor to historical journal He is a member of the Society of American Archivists, American Historical Association, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Mississippi Valley historical Association, and the Agricultural History Society.

VSC Dept. Head Receives Ph.D

(ANP) — Walter Nathaniel Ridley, head of the department of psychology at Virginia State college, probably became the first known Negro to receive a doctorate from a state - supported Southern university when the University of Virginia awarded a Doctor of Education degree to him Monday, June 15.

A native of Newport News, Va., Dr. Ridley maintained a straight "A" average in all courses except one. For that one, he earned a B-plus average.

Besides his outstanding academic record at Virginia, Dr. Ridley was initiated into Kappa Delta Pi honor society for professional leaders in education.

A graduate of Howard university, the VSC psychologist later earned his Master of Arts degree there. He then did graduate work at Ohio State university and the University of Minnesota before transferring to the University of Virginia in the fall of 1951.

Assumes New Position as Dean

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY, Okla.—Dr. Emma White Bragg of Nashville, Tenn., recently assumed her new position as dean of women and professor of education at Langston University, Oklahoma. Dr. Bragg, a member of Pi Lambda Theta Honor Society in education, received the Ph. D. degree in education from the University of Chicago in 1952. During the past school year, Dr. Bragg served as director of guidance at West Virginia State College and, for ten years, served as registrar and director of admissions at Meharry Medical College.

Dr. Jubie Bragg, husband of the new dean of women, will serve as college dentist and will maintain dental offices in Guthrie, Okla. Dr. Bragg, a member of Omicron Dental Honor Fraternity, holds a master's degree in public health from the University of Michigan and a Doctor

DR. EMMA WHITE BRAGG
. . . Langston dean of women

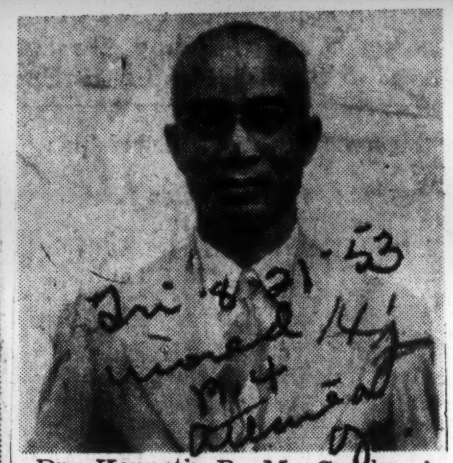
of Dental Surgery degree from Meharry Medical College. During the past two years, Dr. Bragg served as dental officer in the U. S. Air Force.

Dr. Ray Wilson 1st To Get Ph. D. At U. Of Texas

HOUSTON, Texas — Ray F. Wilson of Giddings, Texas, became the first of his race to receive a Ph.D. from the U. of Texas, Friday, May 31. The degree was awarded in the field of chemistry and applied mathematics.

Dr. Wilson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson of Giddings, enrolled at the university under a joint grant from the Atomic Energy Commission and the U. of Texas.

He declined to accept an offer with DuPont and chose to teach at Texas Southern, his alma mater. He began work at TSU June 1.



Dr. Kenneth B. M. Crooks, A. B., M. A., Ph. D. Harvard University, who will join the Fort Valley State College faculty as professor of biology. Dr. Crooks formerly served on the faculty at Hampton

Yale-Trained Economist On A. U. Faculty

Dr. Phyllis A. Wallace, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and holder of a Ph. D. degree in Economics from Yale University, will join the faculty of Atlanta University's School of Business Administration in September, according to an announcement made public this week.

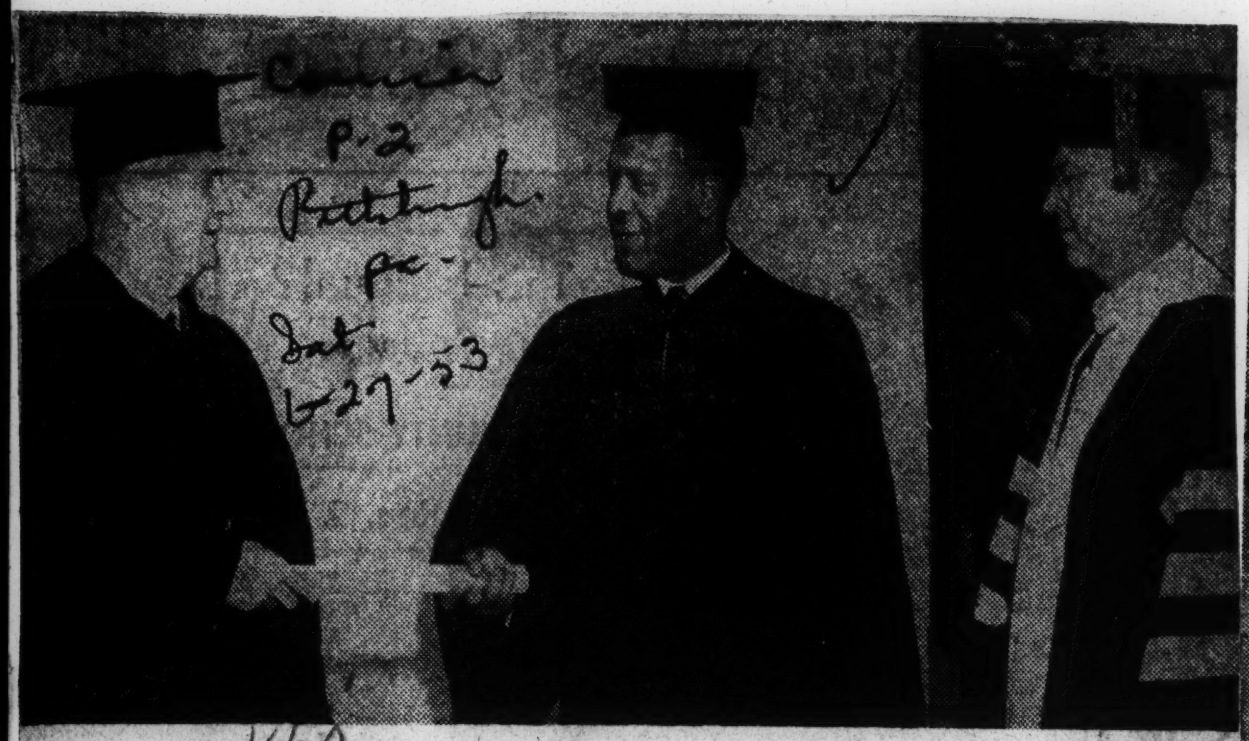
In releasing this information, President Rufus E. Clement stated that this appointment of Dr. Wallace is in keeping with the expansion program underway in the graduate and professional schools of Atlanta University. This is the first appointment to the faculty of the School of Business Administration since the elevation of Dr. Samuel Z. Westerfield to the directorship.

The new appointee did her undergraduate work at New York University, receiving the bachelor of arts degree in 1943. She matriculated at Yale for her graduate studies, earning the M. A. in 1944 and the Ph. D. degree in 1948. She has been a consistent winner of academic honors. At New York University, she was graduated magna cum laude an delected to Phi Beta Kappa. At Yale University, she was a University Fellow, a Susan Rhoda Cutler Fellow, Julius Rosenwald Fellow, and Sterling Fellow.

In 1944-45, Dr. Wallace was an economic statistician with the War Production Board. For two years at Yale, she was a research assistant with Prof. John Percy Miller as a graduate assistant in the Department of Economics.

Dr. Wallace obtained her teaching experience on the faculty of New York University College, 1948-1951. Since that time she has been associated with the National Bureau of Economic Research as economic statistician, and with the Department of Defense as statistician.

14j 1953 PH.D.



Old Dominion Ph. D.—Walter Nathaniel Ridley, the first of his race to receive a degree from the University of Virginia, receives his diploma as Doctor of Education from Colgate W. Darden Jr., the university's president, as Dean Lindley J. Stiles of the Department of Education watches. Dr. Ridley is head of the Department of Psychology at Virginia State College in Petersburg.—Thompson Photo.

Virginia U. Awards Doctorate to Negro

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — (ANP) — Walter Nathaniel Ridley, head of the department of psychology at Virginia State college, probably became the first known Negro to receive a doctorate from a state-supported Southern university when the University of Virginia awarded a Doctor of Education degree to him Monday, June 15.

A native of Newport News, Va., Dr. Ridley maintained a straight "A" average in all courses except one. For that one, he earned a B-plus average.

Besides his outstanding academic record at Virginia, Dr. Ridley was initiated into Kappa Delta Pi honor society for professional leaders in education.

A graduate of Howard University of Minnesota before transferring to the University of Virginia in the fall of 1951.

Dr. Ridley formerly was national president of the American Teachers Association and a charter [illegible] of the United States Commission on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

DR. HENRIETTA T. SMITH, of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently received a PhD degree in Psychology from Radcliff college. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Smith of Cincinnati, and received her bachelor and master of arts degrees from the University of Cincinnati. After teaching psychology at Allen university for a year, Miss Smith took a leave of absence to attend Radcliff.

University Of Virginia Gives Doctor's Degree To Negro Educator

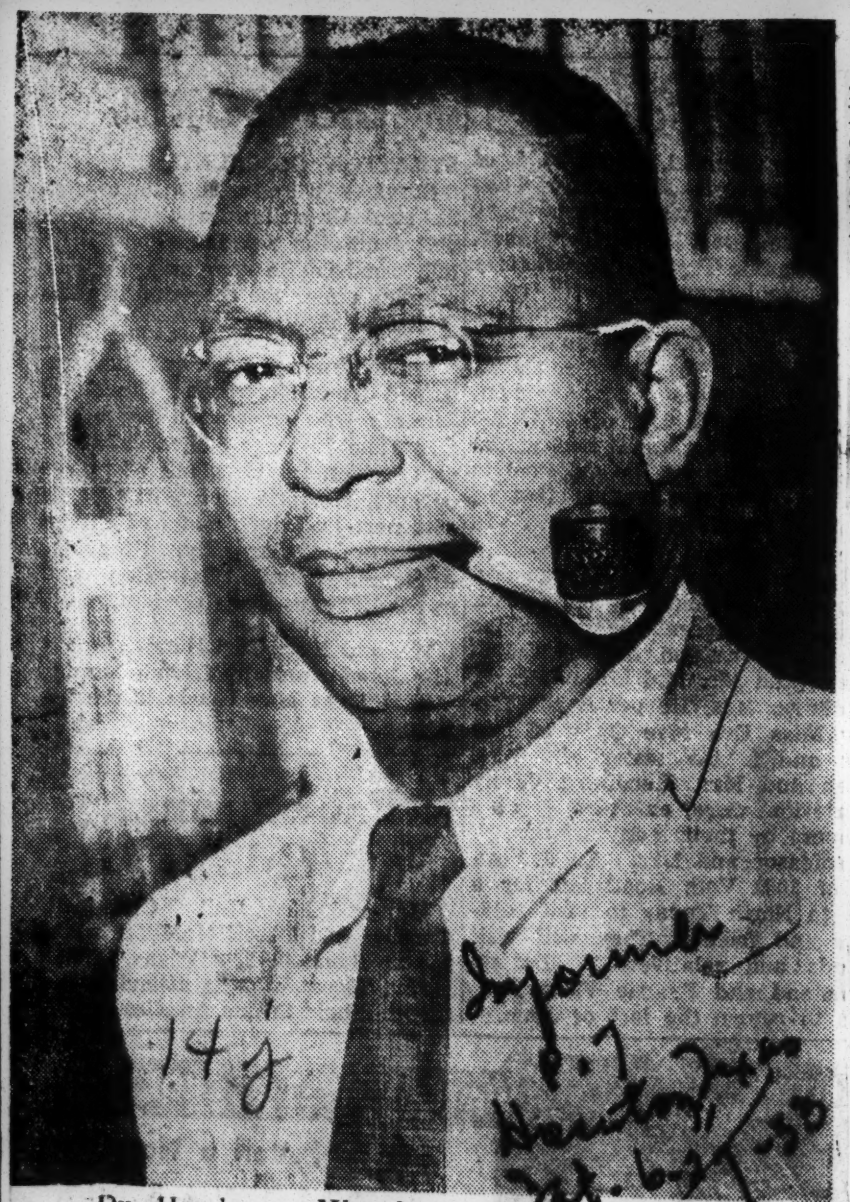
Walter Nathaniel Ridley, head of the department of psychology at Virginia State college, probably became the first known Negro to receive a doctorate from a state-supported Southern university when the University of Virginia awarded a Doctor of Education degree to him Monday, June 15.

A native of Newport News, Va., Dr. Ridley maintained a straight "A" average in all courses except one. For that one, he earned a B-plus average.

Besides his outstanding academic record at Virginia, Dr. Ridley was initiated into Kappa Delta Pi honor society for professional leaders in education.

A graduate of Howard university, the VSC psychologist later earned his Master of Arts degree there. He then did graduate work at Ohio State university and the University of Minnesota before transferring to the Univedsity of Virginia in the fall of 1951.

In the above picture Dr. Ridley is shown with (left to right) Former Governor Colgate W. Darden, Jr., now president of the University and Prof. Lindley J. Stoles, Head of the Department of Education of the University.



Dr. Henderson Kingsberry Wood, Tennessee State University biology professor, just received his doctorate of philosophy in zoology and cytogenetic from Indiana University—Foto by Earl S. Clanton III

Alabama State's Only Woman Ph.D. Has Caried Background

Dr. Reva White Allman is the only woman on the faculty of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., who holds a Ph.D. She came to Alabama State College two years ago as professor of education and since that time has also become one of the thesis advisers for the graduate school.

Dr. Allman received her early training in the public schools of Birmingham, where she was born. Her college work was done at Miles College, where she received the B.A. degree in English. She studied at Fisk University on scholarship and was awarded the M.A. degree in secondary education. In each of these educational experiences she was an honor student and was actively engaged in

[illegible] curricular activities as [illegible] and debating.

[illegible].D. degree was earned at the [illegible]ersity of Michigan in the field [illegible] secondary education. It was here that Dr. Allman received a fellowship for two consecutive years from the General Education Board, and a grant-in-aid scholarship from the Horace Rackham School of Graduate Studies.

Maintaining an honor roll position at the University of Michigan, Dr. Allman was elected a member of Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary sorority for women in education.

She has held some important positions since the Ph.D. was conferred upon her a few years ago. Among them are the Birmingham public schol system; supervisor of critic teachers at the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, where she later served as chairman and teacher of the department of education; chairman of the division of education at Miles College, and co-ordinator of the counseling program and chairman of college testing.

Dr. Allman has written a bulletin for Cadet Teachers and has published articles in national magazines.

She is a member of Omigron Omega Chapter of Alapha Kappa Sorority, of Xi chapter of Pi Lambda National Honorary Sorority for Women in Education, of Semper Fidelis Club, American Teachers' Association, and Alabama State Teachers Association.

Of social and civic connections in Montgomery, Dr. Allman holds membership in the Women's Political Council and she is president of Deck-A Bridge Club. She is listed in "Who's Who In Education In The South And Southwest."

Her versatility and scholarship keep her in demand as a consultant and evaluator in numerous curriculum meetings. She has appeared on several speaking engagements and very recently gave two radio programs on the subjects, "Making Democracy Work" and "The Power of Ideas."

We salute Dr. Reva White Allman, and we sincerely hope that young people may become inspired by her brilliant career and in their own ways attempt to emulate her patterns of leadership, scholarship and service.

Miss Henrietta T. Smith gets Radcliff doctorate

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Miss Henrietta T. Smith of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently became one of the youngest persons to earn the doctor of philosophy degree in the field of psychology from world-renowned Radcliff college in Massachusettes.

Dr. Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Smith of Cincinnati, received her bachelors and masters of arts degrees from the University of Cincinnati.

After teaching a year at Allen University as a professor in psychology, she went on leave to enter Radcliff.

She was a member of the editorial board of the "Harvard Educational Review," from 1951 to 1953, and was research assistant in the laboratory of human development under Dr. Robert R. Sears, past president of the American Physochology Association.

Dr. Smith will be director of student personnel and counseling at Allen University here.

She will join other Allen PhD holders, including:

Dr. Howard D. Gregg, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Joseph Henry, University of Ottawa, Canada; Dr. Forest O. Wiggins, University of Wisconsin;

Dr. Henderson S. Davis, Boston University; Dr. W. L. Tandy, Illinois University, and Dr. J. Julian Jenkins, Boston University.

HENRIETTA T. SMITH

TSU Adds Seven Ph. D.'s To Staff

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Seven new professors, holding the Doctor of Philosophy degree, will join the Tennessee State University faculty this month for the 1953-54 school year.

The list includes two women doctorates, youthful Dr. D. Victoria Toms of Washington, D. C., who will teach German; and from Kansas City, Mo., Dr. Hazel B. Williams, who recently received her doctorate in English from New York University.

The other doctorates include Robert Cobb, health and physical education, coming from Florida A. and M. University; Robert Ellis, physics, rejoining the staff after a leave of absence to study; Edward C. Lewis, music, recently receiving his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin; William McIntosh, political science, returning after a leave of absence to study, and Albert A. Thompson, sociology, coming from Johnson C. Smith North Carolina.

Earns first Ph.D. degree in Bombay

BOMBAY, India (ANP)—Lawrence B. Wilson, an official of the American consulate general office in India, has the distinction of being the first American to earn a Ph.D. degree from the Bombay university.

Mr. Wilson, a resident of Los Angeles, joined the foreign service in 1951 as cultural affairs officer and was sent to Bombay.

Being a student of politics who always liked to keep himself abreast on the subject and up-to-date, Mr. Wilson decided to spend his spare time doing research on the politics of India. He devoted Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and his free evenings to this work.

He gave much credit to his wife, Millie, for helping him in the preliminary typing of his thesis and for being a constant source of encouragement to him in this work.

14j 1953

Ph.D.

Atlanta U. Prof. Wins Doctorate

ATLANTA, Ga. — Paul I. Clifford, assistant professor of education in the School of Education of Atlanta University, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the department of education of the division of the social sciences, University of Chicago, at the 257th convocation on June 12 in Rockefeller Chapel.

VSC Professor Gets Ph. D.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — When Walter Nathaniel Ridley, Professor of Psychology at Virginia State College and a charter member of the United States Commission on the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, received his Doctor of Education degree from the University of Virginia on June 15 he became its first Negro graduate as well as the first of his race to receive a degree on the doctoral level from any Southern state university.

He was also the first Negro to be initiated into a University of Virginia honorary fraternity, the Kappa Delta Pi professional education society.

He received "A" grades on all his courses except one, and on that he made a B-plus.

Gets Doctrate Degree

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Walter Nathaniel Ridley, head of the department of psychology at Virginia State College, received a doctor of education degree last Monday at the University of Virginia and thus became its first Negro graduate. He is one of two Negroes to receive degrees on the doctoral level from Southern state universities this year.

PASTOR GETS PH.D.—The Rev. Benjamin Allen, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cranford, N.J., was one of three post-graduates to receive the Ph.D. degree at Drew University in Madison, N.J., on June 8. Members and friends congratulating him are: front row, left to right—Dr. James M. Ellison, president, Virginia Union University; Mrs. Adele Kelsey, Dr. and Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Cobb-Parker. Back row: Mrs. Dorothy Horne, James Kelsey, Mrs. William Jones, George White, Sam L. Fuller, Joseph B. Judkins Jr., and Mrs. Vadies Roy.

Associated Press Wirephoto

First Negro Graduate

Walter N. Ridley of Petersburg, Va., is the first member of his race ever to receive a degree at the University of Virginia. Ridley, who is head of the philosophy department at Virginia State College, received a doctor of education degree at commencement exercises Monday.

Gerren Awarded Ph. D. In Music Education

LAWRENCE, Kans. — The doctor's degree in music education was conferred on Nicholas D. Gerren at the University of Kansas commencement exercises here Monday, June 8. Gerren is an assistant professor of music at Lincoln university, Jefferson City Mo., and a widely known concert violinist.

Earns Doctorate At U. Of Texas

HOUSTON, Tex. — (ANP) — Ray Floyd Wilson, Giddings, Texas, last week received a Ph. D. in chemistry and applied mathematics from the University of Texas. He thus became the first Negro to earn a doctorate from the historic longhorn-state university.

Dr. Wilson has accepted a position on the faculty of Texas Southern university.

He enrolled at the UT on a joint grant from the Atomic Energy Commission and the UT. Prior to his work at the Texas institution, Dr. Wilson had earned his B. S. at Samuel Huston college and his M. S. at TUS.

Among the organizations in which he is a member are Phi Lambda Upsilon, honorary chemistry society, and Sigma Phi, honorary research society in chemistry.

TWO GRANTS AWARDED:

3 College Educators Receive Doctorates

Three educators received doctors of philosophy degrees last week while two others earned grants for further study in their respective fields.

The three receiving the degrees were:

1. Dr. Henderson K. Wood, of Tennessee State university, who became the 37th member of that institution's faculty to be so honored.

A zoologist and cytogenetician, Dr. Wood's doctoral dissertation dealt with the phenomenon of Siamese twins. He has taught biology at Tennessee State for five years.

2. Dr. Paul I. Clifford, Atlanta university, received his degree from the University of Chicago. His dissertation dealt with the personality organization of American men of science.

Dr. William P. Robinson, assistant professor of political science and History at Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, was the third Ph.D. recipient.

Dr. Robinson's dissertation centered around the subject, "Judicial Limitations." He is a member of the Association of Social Science Teachers and the American Political Science Association.

Harvard Conference

Dr. William F. Goins of Tennessee State university education department will participate in the summer conference on Science Education at Harvard University, July 15-Aug. 12.

Recently ordained a minister, Bryant George of Charlotte, N.C will go to India on missionary duties. He is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith university college and seminary.

Recipient of a Whitney Opportunity Fellowship last year, Gus Ridgel, assistant professor of business education at Fort Valley college, Ga., was recently notified that his fellowship had been renewed.

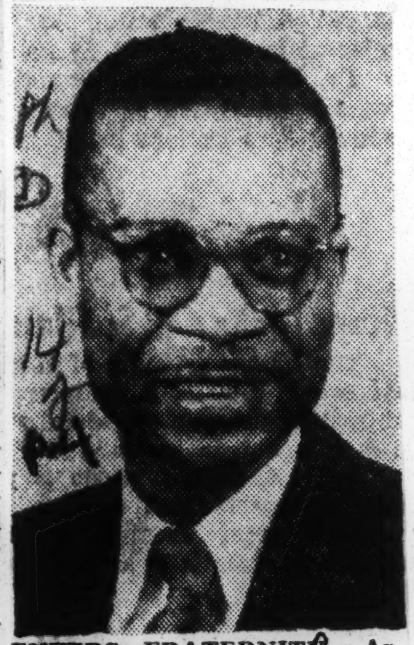
Arthur A. George of North Carolina, doctoral candidate at New York university, was one of five colored persons initiated into the Phi Delta Kappa national honor fraternity. He formerly taught at Shaw University and Texas college.

Wins Scholarship

Theodore M. Alexander Jr. of Atlanta, recent graduate from Morehouse College, will spend summer in Europe on a ship award.

The award was made by the Experiment in International Living of Putney, Vermont. The organization sponsors young persons of various countries who desire a better understanding of peoples everywhere.

Alexander will visit France, Italy and England. The major part of his time will be spent in Finland, living with a family there and participating in the activities of Finnish youth.



ENTERS FRATERNITY—Arthur A. George, doctoral candidate at New York University, was one of five Negroes initiated into Phi Delta Kappa National Honor Fraternity recently at the spring convocation. Mr. George, who is the son of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. George, of Charlotte, N. C., formerly taught at Shaw University and Texas College.

FORMER NORFOLK RESIDENT GETS PH.D. DEGREE

W.P. ROBINSON

New York-William Peters Robinson, a member of the faculty of Central State College, Wilberforce Ohio, was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy on June 10 at New York University. He was designated by university officials to represent at the candidates receiving the doctorate degree. Prof. Robinson, who is a native of Norfolk, Va. used for the subject of his dissertation, "Limitations on Judicial Review." He is the son of Mrs. Avis Peters Robinson and the late William C. Robinson.

He received his elementary and high school education in the public schools of Norfolk, graduating with honors from Booker T. Washington High School.

Continuing his education at Howard Univ. Prof. Robinson received his bachelor of arts degree cum laude, and was awardeda fellowship to pursue studies at Howard University leading to the master of arts degree. He is employed at Central State College under the administration of Dr. Charles Wesley who was on the Howard faculty before taking up the presidency of Central State.

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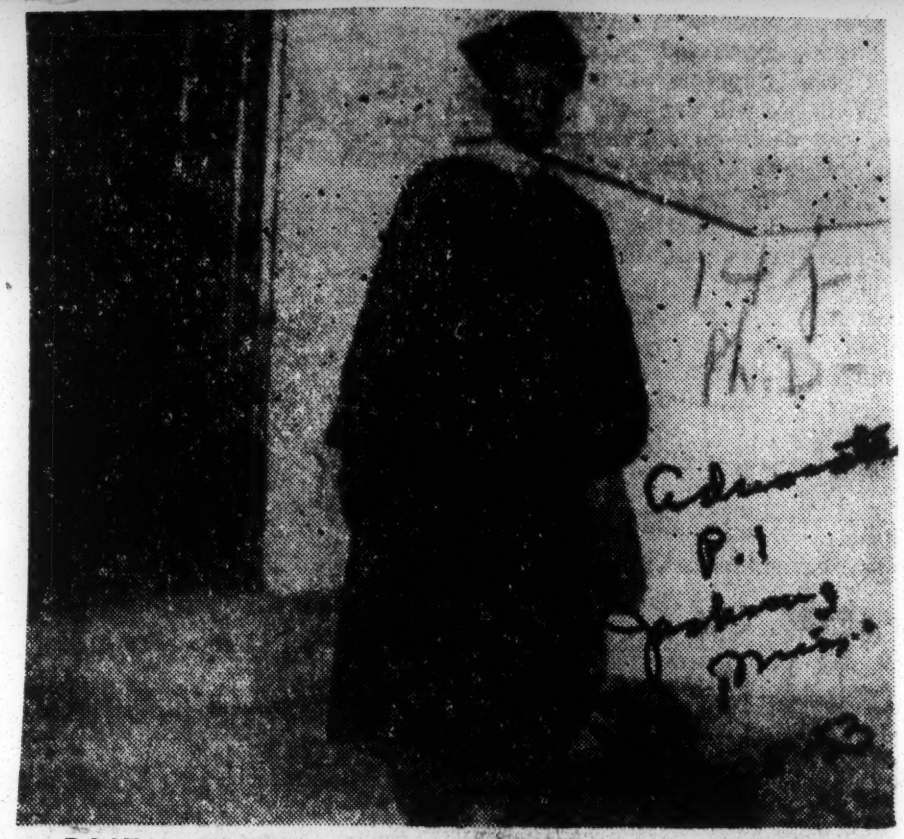

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY: The above is Prof. C. C. Mosley, for a long time a member of the faculty of Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Mississippi, and now a member of the faculty of Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi, who recently obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Indiana. Dr. Mosley is shown wearing the robe of his office during a Ceremony held in his honor at Rust College.

Doctorates Go To Three At OSU

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP) — Doctorate degrees were awarded to three persons during commencement exercises at Ohio State university here recently.

The recipients and their fields are: Kenneth C. Miller, foreign language education, Ralph J. Bryson, English-education, and Louis Austin, bacteriology.

Dr. Miller is head of the department of modern foreign languages at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. He received his A.B. at Wichita University in French, and his M.A. from Ohio State in Spanish.

Dr. Bryson has served as an assistant in the instructional materials laboratory of the department of education at Ohio State for the past two years. A native of New York, Dr. Austin taught at Ohio State while working on his doctorate.

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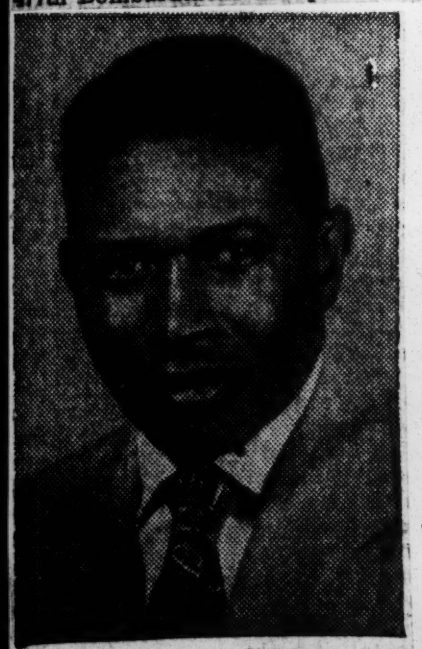
Dr. Bryson has served as an assistant in the instructional materials laboratory of the department of education at Ohio State for the past two years. A native of New York, Dr. Austin taught at Ohio State while working on his doctorate.

Native Missourian, Now Teaching at North Carolina College, Receives Ph.D.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Stewart B. Fulbright Jr., professor of Commerce at North Carolina college, Durham, received the doctor of philosophy degree in business administration from Ohio State University here August 28.

He is the second North Carolina U. professor to recieve the doctorate degree from Ohio State during the past year. Dr. Lincoln J. Harrison also of N. C. C.'s commerce department, was awarded the Ph. D. here on March 20, 1953.

Fulbright, a veteran of World War II, served as a pilot with the 477th Bombardment Group.



STEWART B. FULBRIGHT JR.

He is a native of Springfield, Mo., and attended public schools in his home town, He later recieved the A.B. degree from Lincoln university. He earned his M.B.A. degree at the University of Chicago. Before coming to North Carolina college in 1947 he taught ta Lincoln university in Missouri and at the Metropolitan School of Tailoring in Chicago.

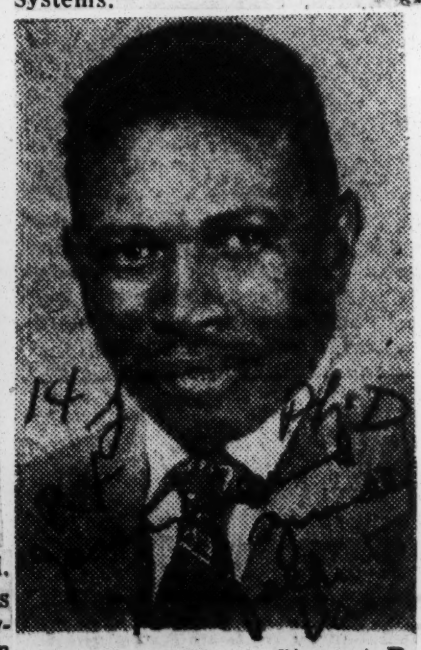
He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa and Delta Pi Epsilon Honorary societies, and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Fulbright's disertation at Ohio State university was on "Training Programs in Negro Insurance Companies." It was directed by Dr. J. M. Hanna, noted authority in business education at Ohio State.

Dr. Fulbright's parents are Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fulbright, Sr., who reside at 221 S. McAllister Avenue, Springfield, Mo. He is married to the former Miss Della Cox of Jefferson City, Mo. The Fulbrights have one child, Gina Delise, who is one year old.

RECEIVES PH. D.

E. LANSING, Mich. — Ray Thompson, counselor-trainee at North Carolina College, Durham, and guidance consultant with the N. C. State department of public instruction, was awarded the D. Ed. degree here recently. Thompson, a native of Jasper, Ala., submitted a dissertation on "Counselor Training in State Supported Negro Colleges and Universities in the States with Dual Educational Systems."



GETS DEGREE — Stewart B. Fulbright Jr., professor of commerce at North Carolina College, Durham, recently received the doctor of philosophy degree in business administration from Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Wallace, Baltimorean, joins Atlanta U. faculty

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Phyllis A. Wallace, a native of Baltimore, Md., and holder of a Ph.D degree in Economics from Yale university, will join the faculty of Atlanta University's School of Business Administration in September, according to an announcement made public this week.

According to President Rufus E. Clement, this is in keeping with the expansion program underway in the graduate and professional schools of Atlanta university. This is the first appointment to the faculty of the School of Business Administration since the elevation of Dr. Samuel Z. Westerfield to the directorship.

Honor Student

The new appointee did her undergraduate work at New York university, receiving the bachelor of arts degree in 1943. She matriculated at Yale for her graduate studies, earning the M. A. in 1944 and the Ph.D. degree in 1948. She has been a consistent winner of academic honors.

At New York university, she was graduated magna cum laude and elected to Phi Beta Kappa. At Yale University, she was a University Fellow, a Susan Rhoda Cutler Fellow, Julius Rosenwald Fellow, and Sterling Fellow.

In 1944 - 45, Dr. Wallace was an economic statistician with the War Production Board. For two years at Yale, she was a research assistant with Professor John Percy Miller as well as a graduate assistant in the Department of Economics.

Dr. Wallace obtained her teaching experience serving on the faculty of New York City college, 1948 - 1951. Since that time she has been associated with the National Bureau of Economic Research as economist-statistician, and with the Department of Defense as a statistician.

4 Receive PH. D. At Ohio State U.

..By BARBEE W. DURHAM...

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — (ANP) — There were four Negro students among the 77 who received Ph. D. degrees at Ohio State university at the summer convocation last week and 13 among the 351 who received their master's degrees.

Among those receiving Ph. D.'s were: Albert Cornelius Antoine, chemistry, New York City; Richard Hudson Dunn, horticulture, Petersburg, Va.; Stewart Benjamin Fullbright Education, Springfield, Mo., and Earlie Endris Thorpe, history, Durham, N. C.

Among those receiving master's degrees were: Eddie Mae Caldwell, education, Dayton, Ohio; Urcelle Louise Carter, education, Wilmington, Ohio; Umer G. Hathaway, fine arts, Montgomery, Ala.; Frank Emmett Lewis, education, Columbus, Ohio; Ralph Milner, education, Manchester, Ga.; Murray Lee Neely, physical education, Columbus, Ohio; Samuel Charles Nixon, education, Sebring, Fla.; Marjorie Reed, home economics, Richland, Ga.; Clara Fairfax Savoy, education, Columbus; Mayola Lightfoot Senior, education, Toledo, Ohio; Anne Wilhelmina Jordan, education, Wilmington; Robert Leslie Lewis, education, Natchez, Miss., and William Van Quisenberry, education, Dayton.

2 Ph. D's added at Clark college

ATLANTA—Two persons holding doctorates and five Clark graduates are among those receiving appointments at Clark College this year, according to an announcement by President James P. Brawley.

Dr. Albert C. Antoine, a graduate of the City College of New York and Ohio State university, from which he earned the Ph.D. degree in chemistry, will head the department of chemistry.

In the department of physics will be Dr. Sabinus H. Christensen, a graduate of Pratt Institute and holder of the master of science and doctor of science degrees from Harvard university. He will also teach mathematics.matics.

Clark Graduates

The Clark graduates are:

The Rev. George A. Tate, Miss Emma L. Johnson, Mrs. Marie W. Cooper, Miss Samuella Gray, Mrs. Anona Walker Standard, Henry M. L. James, Mrs. Mineola Hardiman, Chestyn Everett, Mrs. M. Barbee Boone, Mrs. Georgia B. Wilkes, and Mrs. Albert C. Antoine.

DR. MAGGIE BROWNE DANIEL, professor of English at Alabama State college has been awarded the Ph.D. Degree from the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Daniel is the daughter of Mrs. Fannie C. McIntyre of Ft. Worth, Texas, and is one of two women professors of the college who hold doctorates.

year at Calcutta University in India on a Ford Foundation scholarship.

"The awarding of the Ph.D to Mr. Logan highlights the policy which Bennett college administration has followed for a number of years of advancing the faculty training from among the most promising and successful teachers on the staf Dr. David D. Jones, president said.

Bennett teacher earns Ph.D degree

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Frelise Logan, instructor in history at Bennett College, will be awarded the Ph. D. degree at Western Reserve university at the fall convocation in absentia, since he and Mrs. Logan will be sailed for India. Dr. Logan will study for a

DOCTOR — Dr. Maggie Browne Daniel, professor of English at Alabama State College, was awarded the Ph. D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in August. She came to Alabama State College in 1948 and taught until 1951 when she took a two-year leave of absence to complete the doctorate at Wisconsin.

Gets Ph. D. In Bombay, India

BOMBAY, India — (ANP) — Lawrence B. Wilson, an official of the American consulate general office in India, has the distinction of being the first American to earn a PHD degree from the Bombay University.

Wilson received his B. A. and M. A. degrees from the University of Illinois and has studied at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Arthur E. Teele gets PhD. degree

WARRENTON, N.C. — Arthur E. Teele of Vaughan, N.C., and 611 Harrison ave. nw, Roanoke, Va., was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy at Cornell university in September.

A. E. TEELE

His doctoral thesis is entitled, "Education in North Carolina, 1862-1872."

In the fall of 1952, Cornell university awarded Dr. Teele a grant-in-aid of research for school year 1952-53. Dr. Teele is now located at St. Augustine's college in Raleigh.

James W. Chapman, a native of Louisiana, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Ohio State University at the annual fall commencement. He holds the B.A. degree from Southern University and the M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania with graduate study at Oxford University, London, England, and the University of Paris, France. He is a member of the national sociology honorary fraternity, Alpha Kappa Delta and the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Major Clarence Laws, former staff member of the Louisiana Weekly, returned to the city this week following a two year tour of duty in the European theatre. The army officer, who was separated from the service at Camp Chaffee, Ark., is also former executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League. Major Laws visited the office Monday and chatted with former co-workers.

GETS PH.D. — Mrs. Vivian Floyd Lewis, who is head of the women's division of the health, recreation and physical education division at Central State college, received the doctor of philosophy degree from the Ohio State university at the winter commencement on December 18. Having written her doctoral dissertation on the subject "A Study of the Informational Needs of College Women Sports Spectators" she holds the B.A. degree from Wilberforce university and the M. A. degree Western Reserve university. She is a member of the American Association of Health, Recreation and Physical Education, the Ohio section and the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

14j 1953

PHI BETA KAPPA

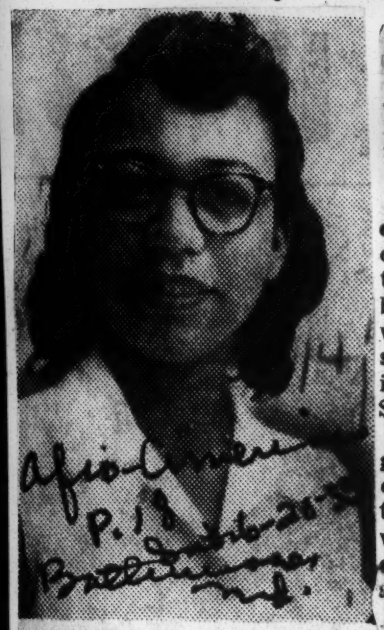
Penn Track Star Phi Beta Kappa

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)—The lates psrson to dispute the adage that "brains and brawn do not go together" is Arthur T. Faulk, a member of the track team at the University of Pennsylvania, who last week earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's highest academic fraternity.

Faulk, a pre-medical student, is a former honor student and track star at Roxborough high school. He was valedictorian of his high school graduating class.

His selection for recognition in Phi Beta Kappa is not the only honor which has come to him since matriculating at the U. of P. Among the others are election to Alpha Epsilon Delta national pre-medical society and Phi Lambda Upsilon honorary chemical society.

Faulk has been accepted for admission to the U. of P. medical school.



WINNER OF the National Scholarship contest sponsored by Phi Delta Kappa Sorority is Miss Mary Bunton of 1336 Quincy st., nw, a graduating senior at Dunbar high school in Washington. She plans to enter Radcliffe College.

Frederica Frohberg, Winner In Phi Delta Kappa Contest

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Miss Frederica Cornelia Frohberg, daughter of Mrs. Thelma Frohberg and the late Herman C. Frohberg, both natives of South Carolina, was the highest of the 202 high school senior girls who competed in the test given by the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa.

Each year the test is given to girls in the upper third of their class who plan to prepare for the teaching profession. This year's winner was entered by Theta chapter of New York, and the result of the test was announced by the national program chairman Mrs. Grace H. Racker.

FREDICA FROHBERG

Miss Frohberg, the third child in a family of seven children, began school in Philadelphia, Pa., and completed the grades in Brooklyn. She was summa cum laude on the honor roll each term and received various certificates for high scholarship.

Secretary of the school's honor society, she received the History, Science, and Art medals upon her graduation. She entered Hunter College High School in 1949 and excelled in Latin. She was a member of the art staff of the school magazine and vice president of her class for several terms.

MISS FROHBERG RECEIVED fourth prize in the city-wide Latin three-year sight reading contest given under the auspices of the New York Classical Club of New York University; the Bronze Medal for Excellence in Latin Three years; and honorable mention in Latin poetry reading contest for students taking four years of Latin. She also received numerous certificates for excellence in Latin dating from the beginning of her high school career, and graduated from Hunter College High School in January, 1953.

A member of Brown Memorial Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and a member of its Young People's Choir, she is presently attending Hunter College with hopes of becoming a teacher of classics in the New York City school system.

Phi Delta Award Three Teacher Scholarships

TOLEDO, Ohio—The national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa has just announced through Mrs. Grace Racker, notional progrm director, the 1953 winner of its National Scholarship contest.

High School girls in the upper third of their senior class, who desire to prepare themselves for the teaching profession, are invited every year, by the various chapters of the sorority through out the country to take th scholarship test. This year a total of 202 girls completed.

Frederica C. Frohberg, 18 years old, Brooklyn, N. Y. has been awarded the National and Eastern entered by Theta chapter, New York City, and is the daughter of Mrs Thelma Frohberg and the late Herman C. Frohberg

Frederica is the eldest in a family of seven children, a January graduate of Hunter College High school where she spent three years and was the recipient of numerous certificates for excellence in Latin dating from the beginning of her high school career

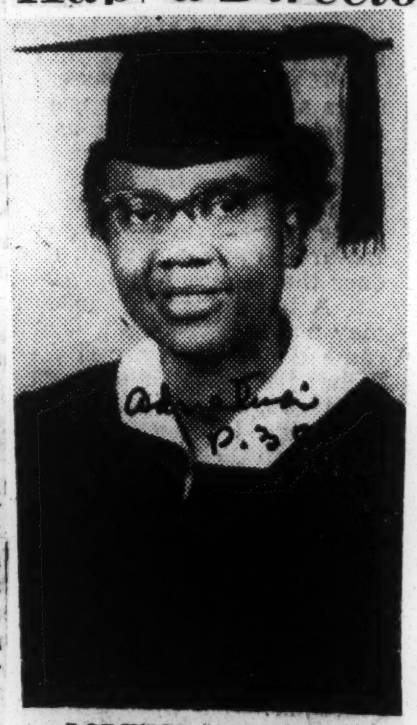
She is a member of Brown Memorial Baptist church of Brooklyn, and a member of its Young Peoples choir, and has high hopes of becoming a teacher of classics in the New York City system.

Southern Regional winner is Edna E. Ware, the seventeen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Ware, Bessmer, Ala. Edna was Nu chapter's contestant and a June graduate of Brighton High school, Brighton, Ala. She plans to enter Miles college this fall to prepare herself for teaching chemistry.

Mary Jane Benson, Detroit, Mich. was awarded the Mid-Western Regional Scholarship. Mary Jane is eighteen and one of two children in her family.

She graduated in January from Eastern High school. She was entered by Chi chapter, and will major in physical education at Michigan State Normal college next fall.

Scholarship Awards Announced By Phi Delta Kappa Director



LORETTA WILLIAMS

Mrs. Grace H. Racker, National Program Director of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, announced that ($3,000) in new scholarships has been awarded for 1953 to high school graduates, who are going to pursue teaching careers.

The national award of ($900) was won by Miss Frederica C. Frohberg sponsored by Theta Chapter in New York. Miss Frohberg topped the National list of 202 students who competed in Intelligence and Achievement College Entrance examinations for the award. She is a graduate of Hunter High School in New York City.

Regional winners in the contest are Miss Shirley Lawson, sponsored by Chi Chapter in Detroit, Mich. and Miss Edna Earl Ware sponsored by Theta Chapter in Birmingham, Ala. Local award ranging from $25 to $200 will be given to the highest ranking students in localities throughout the country where the sorority has chapters.

In addition to these awards, the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa will renew awards to Ethel Mae Sanderson of Alabama State College in Montgomery, Ala. Mariann Russell of St. Johns College in Brooklyn, N. Y. and Louise Greenfield of Hunter College, N. Y.

The National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa is composed of women in education.

The national scholarship test was given to 11 girls from the various high schools in the city. Of this number, Miss Loretta Mabel Williams, Route 3, Montgomery, Ala., has been awarded a scholarship fee of $25 to the college of her choice, by the Beta Beta of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa in Montgomery for obtaining the highest rating.

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RACHEL HERSTEIN FUND

4 NYC Students Get Scholarships

NEW YORK — Four scholarships of $100 each were awarded recently to NYC high school graduates by the NAACP, from the Rachel Herstein Fund.

The NAACP has been trustee of the fund, which awards the scholarships to outstanding colored students graduating from New York City high schools, since 1939.

Recipients of the awards for 1952 were Sadie Lindsey of Manhattan, a graduate of High School of Commerce, who ranked second in a class of 320; Edith McGinley of Jackson Heights, graduating from Newtown High School, 15th in a class of 221;

Harold Rodgers of the Bronx, graduating from High School of Science with an excellent record in biology and chemistry; and Samuel Roman of Brooklyn, a graduate of E. New York Vocational High School, who will study to be an engineer.

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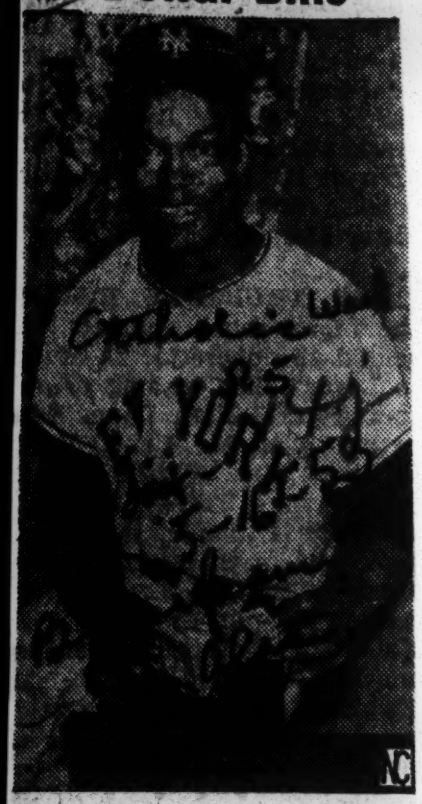
REGIS COLLEGE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
Denver, Colorado

Dollar Bills



Monte Irvin, top outfielder for the New York Giants and benefactor of Regis College, Denver, Colo., Memorial Scholarship dedicated to a Negro alumnus, is shown stuffing dollar bills into the high top baseball shoe he wore last year after breaking his ankle in an exhibition game. (NC Photos)

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ROBERT SENGSTACKE ABBOTT MEMORIAL JOURNALISM SCHOLARSHIP

Grambling Sect'y Wins The Abbott Memorial Award

GRAMBLING, La.— Mrs. Mary Alice Hobdy, secretary to the dean of instruction at Grambling college, is the winner of the coveted Robert Sengstacke Abbott Memorial Journalism scholarship for the 1953 - 54 session.

Dr. Armistead S. Pride, dean, school of journalism, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., made the announcement early last week.

The $500.00 memorial scholarship grant is made each year by the Chicago Defender to an outstanding student for study in the school of journalism at Lincoln university.

Mrs. Hobdy was selected on the "basis of scholarship, character and aptitude for journalistic study and work."

The scholarship covers school expenses for one year.

ABBOTT SCHOLAR — Mrs. Mary Alyce Hobdy, secretary to the dean of instruction at Grambling college, Grambling, La., wins 7th annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial scholarship in journalism for a year of study at the Lincoln university School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Mo. The scholarship carries a $500 cash award with it.

Secretary Wins Abbott Award

MRS. HOBDY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Mrs. Mary Alyce Hobdy, secretary to the dean of instruction at Grambling College, has won the seventh annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial Scholarship in journalism for a year of study at the Lincoln University School of Journalism. The scholarship carries a $500 cash award with it.

Mrs. Hobdy is an honor graduate from Tougaloo College in Mississippi. She taught English at Harris High School, Meridian, Miss., for three years and served on the staff of the Meridian Morning Star. Her husband, Frederick, is assistant football coach at Grambling.

The Chicago Defender, donor of the scholarship in memory of its founder, established the award in 1946 to encourage youth in the study of journalism. The seventh scholarship, which was increased from $400 to $500 two years ago, will bring to $3,000 the total amount the Chicago Defender has invested in the annual award.

Two former winners are now Defender staff members. Nina M. Redd, who received the Bachelor of Journalism degree in June 1952, is a reporter in the women's department of the paper. S. Lee Blackwell, Johnson C. Smith graduate who completed the Lincoln U. journalism course in 1951, has served two years as general assignment reporter with the Defender.

One other Lincoln U. journalism graduate, Zack Weston, in the class of 1949, started last fall with the Defender as special assignment writer after receiving the Master of Journalism degree from Northwestern University in August. He served two years as reporter for the Kansas City Call.

Each Abbot Scholar spends a three-months' summer internship with the Defender at the close of the scholarship year.

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Jackie To Get LL. D. Degree From Bethune

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla (SNS)—During the half-time on Saturday, in the Memorial Stadium, Daytona Beach, Florida, JACKIE ROBINSON, professional baseball and football player will have the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him. He is the first Negro to be chosen to play in Major League Baseball, beginning with the Montreal Royals, farm team of the Brooklyn Dodgers, during spring training of 1946 here in Daytona Beach, and signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1945. For his outstanding play was named "Rookie of the Year" in the National League in 1947.

Bethune-Cookman College Wildcats will play the Xavier Gold Rush of New Orleans, Louisiana. The kick-off will be at 2:30 p. m. President Richard V. Moore states that the Homecoming celebration will begin at ten o'clock in the morning with a parade starting in front of the Administration Building of the College.

The Executive Secretary of the National Alumni Association asks that all Alumni please register in the Alumni Office on the second floor of White Hall.

AT $5,000 SCHOLARSHIP PRESENTATION — This group took part Saturday in the presentation of Southern Life insurance company's $5,000 scholarship award to the most promising business pupil graduating from a Maryland high school this term. Left to right are: Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State college; Carl Murphy, president, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers; Willard W. Allen, president, Southern Life Insurance company; George A. Green, award winner from Douglass high school: Mrs. Mary A. Stewart, mortician, Salisbury, Md.; and G. Russell Waller, manager, Mutual Benefit Society.

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WOODROW WILSON FELLOWSHIP

James Atwater Wins Wilson Fellowship

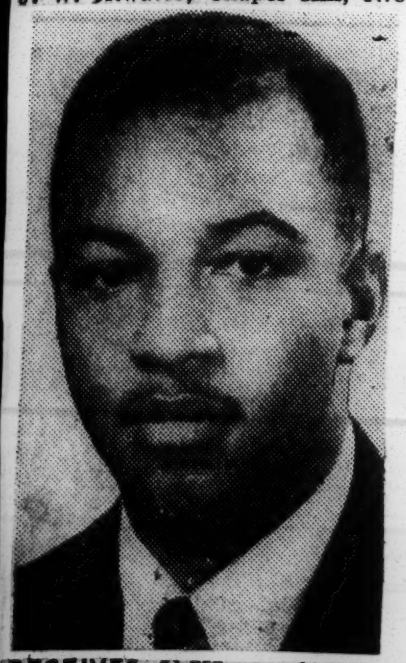
DURHAM, N.C. — (ANP) — James Leon Atwater, president of

JAMES ATWATER

the Student Government association at North Carolina college has been awarded $1,250 in cash grants as part of a Woodrow Wilson fellowship.

Atwater, graduating senior at NCC where he has been an honor student throughout his college career, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Atwater, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Mrs. J. W. Atwater, 509 Church st., Chapel Hill, N.C., and president of the Student Government Association, North Carolina College, Durham, has received a $1,250 cash award from the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship foundation for one year's graduate study at the University of Pennsylvania.



RECEIVES $1,250 — James Leon Atwater, son of Mr. and

Awarded $8,000 Research Grant

Dr. Ezra L. Totton, of the department of chemistry at the North Carolina College at Durham, was recently awarded a research grant of $8,000 by the Wright Air Development Center. Dr. Totton and his students will engage in the synthesis of intermediates to be used in the preparaton of plastics.

Since receiving the doctorate degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1949, Dr. Totton has been chairman of the department of chemistry at North Carolina College. During this time he has been actively engaged in teaching and research.

Negro educator says schools equal white at high school level

MOBILE, Ala., June 16 (AP)—A Negro educator said today he is convinced public school systems in the South give Negro students at the high school level equal educational opportunities with white students.

Dr. D. F. Martinez, president of Johnson Memorial Institute Junior College at Batesville, Miss., said in an interview with The Mobile Register his opinion is based on observations in such cities as Mobile, New Orleans and Birmingham.

Dr. Martinez said that "propaganda" to the effect that Negro students in the South do not have equal educational opportunities "simply is not true."

Former director of Negro public schools in Missouri, Dr. Martinez is in Mobile for the meeting of the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in the United States.

The Negro educator and others attending the church conference yesterday heard reports on a $700,000 building program now under way at four church-supported educational institutions in the South.

They are: Trenton College, Rockhill, S. C., $250,000; Lomax-Hannon College, Greenville, Ala., $250,000; Walters Institute, to be moved from Lexa to Warren, Ark., $100,000, and Johnson Memorial Institute, being moved from Stover to Batesville. Miss., $55,000.

School board approves Negro vocational school

BY ALICE MURPHY, News staff writer

The first major step towards providing a vocational high school for Birmingham Negroes was approved today by the city school board.

In a special session this morning the board signed its approval of an agreement with a large national foundation which has offered to pay $600,000 for the establishment of the school.

The money is expected to pay for construction costs and the equipment of the shop buildings.

The name of the foundation is not to be made public until the final agreement is complete. However, the agreement which school board members approved this morning was drawn up by the foundation and there is little doubt that it will also be approved by them.

Preliminary plans drawn by the school board's architects, Warren, Knight & Davis, show the building will have at least 12 classrooms and five shop rooms, with a lunchroom.

A LARGE PLOT of land in Avondale bordered by 41st-st, First-av, n, and the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks is the proposed site for the school. The land board members have in mind is included in the Birmingham Housing Authority plans for a slum-clearance program.

Because the name of the foundation is not to be revealed yet, however ,the complete agreement was not available for public study. It is understood, however, that the only obligations of the school board to the foundation will be to name the school for the founder of the foundation; and a guarantee from the board to pay any costs which may be in excess of the $600,000.

Supt. Frazer Banks has explained that the building plans, site, and type of materials of construction must be approved by the donor, but that the purchase of the site, drawing of plans, and construction contracts will be the responsibility of the board. The school system will be required to meet certain specific standards having to do with curriculum and personnel, but the board is to have complete control of the operation of the school.

DR. T. M. KEGLEY, director of research for the city school system, estimated it will cost approximately $100,000 a year to operate the school.

The school board expects to get additional funds from the state minimum program fund, which allots a certain amount of money for each teacher-unit. Dr. Banks said the board also hopes to receive additional states monies under the vocational eduction program.

The school is expected to accommodate about 500 students.

The preliminary plans also show long-range plans for additional buildings that would almost double the size of the first part of the vocational school, and also would include establishment of a Negro elementary school nearby.

Parker recognized— All white high schools approved

Birmingham's high schools are starting the New Year right.

Dr. C. J. Going, director of city high schools, said today he has received word that all city white high schools have been continued on the approved list of the Southern Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools for 1954.

In addition, this year, Dr. Going said Parker High School has received word it is Birmingham's first Negro high school to be approved by the association. Dr. Going said Parker High had received word from Dr. J. C. Blair, director of Negro education for the State Department of Education, congratulating the principal, teachers, and pupils on their accreditation by the Southern Assn.

Carver High School Offers Well Rounded Curriculum

By E. P. WALLACE

The Carver High School's Curriculum includes a varied program with emphasis being placed on extra-curricular activities as well as a balanced literary one. This was revealed during an observation tour by this writer Monday morning.

Carver High's fifty-two faculty members assumed their years responsibilities with a smile according to comments made by principal M. H. Griffin as he explained the secret of success at this institution and pointed out that the group was very co-operative.

The two spacious lunch rooms one for elementary children and the other for High School groups, are among the best equipped in the state. Prof. Griffin pointed out that a huge modern mixer had just been purchased which would mean a speeding up of the work in the kitchen as well as serve as a help mate.

The elementary building, housing the 20 elementary teachers and pupils, is the latest in architecture and has added a new look to the plant, located South of Fairview Avenue where Oak and the Avenue intersect. The next move will be the addition of a gymnasium.

Among the many extra activities on the camping is the Boy Scouts of America by the latest of them. This phase of extra work wil be directed by Prof. Leon Williams who will have a strong faculty member troop committee to assist him.

Assistant Principal W. E. Thompson solicited the service of a Boy Scout official this past Monday to help Director Williams in setting up the troop. Approximately sixty boys of scouting age responded to the call and it now seems that Carver will have two troops instead of one.

H-"Y" and Gray "Y" leaders are getting ready to complete their set-up with those organizations. Football is already in operation with other units to be organized within the next few days. With the perfection of science Clubs, "Y" teens and other, Carver's Program will be complete.

Of the 1,975 students enrolled, the greater portion of them are now and will be affilliated with one or more extra-activity on the campus before the year is over.

Classroom work has gotten off to a good beginning. Within the next few days, all attention will be directed toward the climaxing features of the first six weeks work. With the issuing of academic cards, teachers will be handing down their initial evaluation of the child thus far.

Carver's Principal, Prof. M. H. Griffin, is ripe with experience. This, plus his literary attainment fits him for the audious task of such a huge institution.

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D.C.

4 on Board Would Join Units to Cut School Cost

But Corning Sides With 3 Others in Opposing Unified Gym-Auditorium

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

For economy, and over the protetts of Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, four Board of Education members yesterday urged construction of a combined gymnasium and auditorium at Washington Vocational High School.

Two members of the board's building and grounds committee, Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, chairman, and Miss Mary Parker, said they thought there was no need for separate units, as planned for a new addition to the Negro girls' school, O st. between N. Capitol and 1st sts. nw.

Walter N. Tobriner said "in this day of economy" he felt the school property could have a combined facility. He noted enrillment had dropped from 570 in 1947 to 395 today. Robert R. Faulkner said he thought it was "high time to consider the high cost of school buildings and consolidate new things."

Corning and the three Negro members of the board said a combined facility would curtail the school program. "It seems there should be a thorough restudy of the school curriculum," Corning declared, "if each plan is to be questioned." He said the combination of these two special rooms has been "pretty well abandoned across the country."

Mrs. Phillips said Budrick High School for white girls has such a combined unit and the principal "feels they are putting on an adequate program." West A. Hamilton, third member of the building committee, said he would prepare a minority report on the proposed change. The matter will come up for board action May 20.

Corning told the committee he intends to announce any recommendations for changed use of present school buildings "immediately after" a Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of segregation. He said announcement of a major change now might prove "wholly unnecessary and unwise."

Both Hamilton and Mrs. Velma Williams said they wanted relief for overcrowded conditions at Payne Negro Elementary School by next fall. Corning was to have made a recommendation for this relief at the May board meeting.

Fight Over Washington High Nipped

Dr. Corning Asks Board Members To Postpone Decision

WASHINGTON

A showdown fight over the controversial plans for a new addition to the M. M. Washington vocational high school, was postponed indefinitely Wednesday at a meeting of the board of education.

The delay was requested by Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of education, who asked board members to postpone a final decision on the plans, until he is able to provide them with additional information on the needs of the school.

In granting the request, the board headed off an expected clash between Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, chairman of the building and grounds committee, and Col. West A. Hamilton, committee member.

Mrs. Phillips has advocated the reduction of a number of facilities in the new building, while Colonel Hamilton, one of the board's three colored members, has been insistent that these facilities be included.

Last week in a stormy meeting of the building committee, Mrs. Phillips joined with Miss Mary Parker, committee member, in labeling the plans as "unacceptable," while Colonel Hamilton insisted that the plans be adopted without change.

The issue was expected to come up for a vote on Wednesday before the full board, but Dr. Corning's request, shelved the dispute.

School Transfer

In other actions the board heard a request from Austin Williamson, vie-president of the Northwest Boundary Civic Association, that the Raymond elementary school at Tenth and Spring rd., nw, be transferred from white to colored pupils.

Basis for the request was Mr. Williamson's assertation that the Raymond school has a capacity of 648 and an actual enrollment of 305, while a companion white school, Petworth, has a capacity of 576 and an enrollment of 227.

On the other hand, Mr. Williamson declared, the Parkview elementary school for colored children in the area, has a capacity of 936 with an actual enrollment of 1,088 and a projected enrollment in September of 1,308.

Warning that "fine words and noble sentiments will not solve the problems," Mr. Williamson suggested that the white pupils be combined in the Petworth building, and the Raymond school be turned over to colored children.

Under Advisement

The board took the request under advisement and asked that a report on the situation be prepared by Dr. Corning.

The Wednesday meeting, the last before the personnel of the board is changed, was also marked by a wrangle between Colonel Hamilton and Mrs. Phillips, over the adoption of plans for a new colored elementary school at 6th and East Capital sts.

Colonel Hamilton opposed a motion by Mrs. Phillips to approve the plans with the added provision that school officials be instrurted to investigate several of her suggestions for reduring the cost of the building.

Despite the opposition of Colonel Hamilton and Mrs. Velma Williams, the motion was carried by a vote of 52.

The board also upheld the dismissal of a complaint filed by Mrs. Pearl A. Frealng, protesting her transfer from the Dunbar to Spingarn high school.

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FLORIDA

Diplomas Handed to 58 High School Graduates

Diplomas were handed to 58 Greater Miami White and Negro high school graduates at commencement exercises held Thursday at Miami Jackson and Booker T. Washington High schools.

A total of 53 seniors of six high schools took part in exercises Thursday evening at Miami Jackson High where the summer academic high school is centered each year.

Five seniors took part in the exercises Thursday morning at Booker T. Washington High, the Negro summer school.

Assistant School Superintendent W. W. Matthews handed out diplomas at Jackson High.

Lila Merein, senior of Miami High, spoke on "Looking Ahead," and Mark Tanenbaum, senior of Miami Beach High, on "The Master Chessboard."

The Rev. John Haldeman of Allapattah Baptist Church gave the invocation. Mrs. Laura DeFonso conducted singing by a school ensemble.

Represented in the graduation class were 22 seniors from Miami Senior High; three from Technical High; three from Miami Jackson High; eight from Coral Gables High; eight from Miami Beach High and nine from Miami Edison High.

W. C. Cogdell, assistant director of Negro schools, handed out the diplomas at Booker T. Washington High.

Cynthia Symonette, president of the June graduating class, gave "The Challenge to the Class."

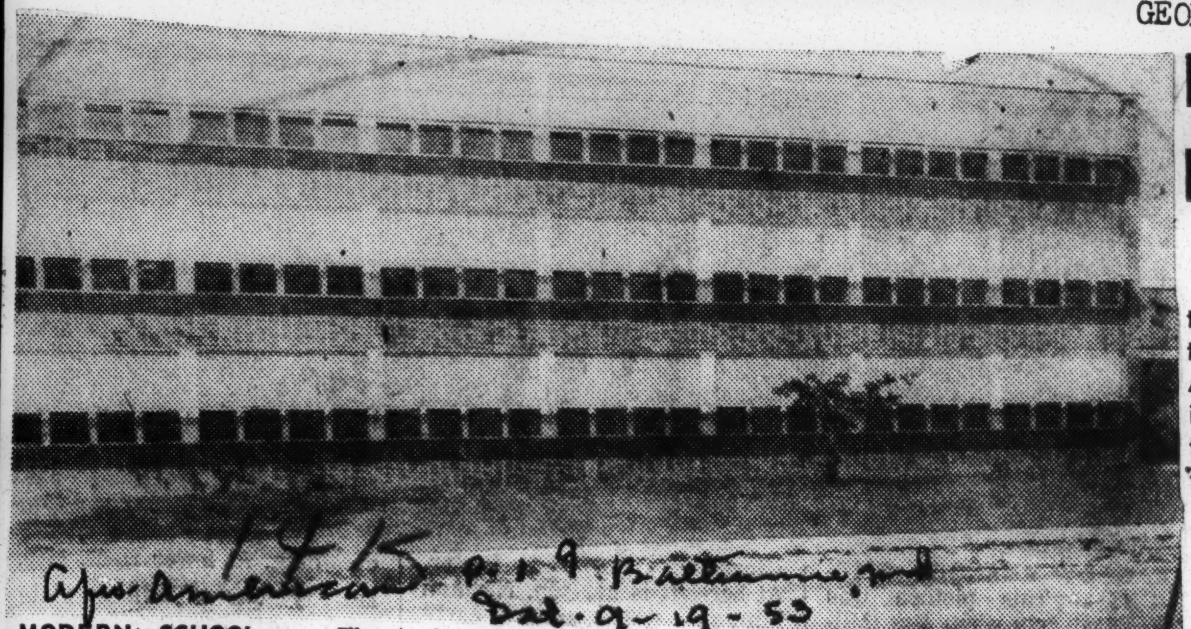
Clara Francis, senior of Washington High, spoke on "Honesty," and Dorothy Johnson, senior of Carver High, on "Loveliness."

Music was supplied by a choir conducted by Miss Leila Roberts Williams.

Represented in the class were two seniors from Washington High; two from Carver High and one from Dorsey High.

14k 1953

GEORGIA



MODERN SCHOOL — The new Lucy Laney high school, the cost of which runs close to three quarters of a million dollars, is the most modern school building in Richmond county.

Lucy Laney high honors founder who devoted life to education progress

By JULANE LAMPKIN

AUGUSTA, Ga. — The Lucy Laney high school, one of the finest in the south, means little more than a sleek new building located on Gwinnett st., but to old citizens of Augusta, it is a living memorial to a woman who dedicated her life to furthering education for the colored race.

Lucy C. Laney was one of the pioners in the field of education.

To realize her dream of educational opportunities for colored people, she had to overcome countless obstacles, first, to obtain her own education and then to assure others the same opportunity. She opened the first kindergarten and the first nurses' training class in Augusta.

Miss Laney endured many hardships, going without warm clothes and even without sufficient food when school finances were short. But finally her dream was realized.

The school, which is completely fireproof, has 21 general classrooms, 15 special classrooms and an auditorium gymnasium, fully equipped with shower-lockers for students. The cafeteria and kitchen are in a separate wing.

The school has various shops, including a paint booth, providing instructions in that type of work and also offering facilities for maintenance of school equipment.

The school has also a very elaborate homemaking department with spaces for dressmaking classes, homemaking activities and cooking. Special courses are being offered in:

Radio, shoe repairing, automobile mechanics cosmetology, mechanical drawing, brick masonry, plastering, woodwork, industrial arts, distributive education, typing, shorthand, business machines general business, bookkeeping, and accounting.

Charles W. Johnson is principal of the school, and Hubert E. Wilson is assistant. Current session begins on Sept. 8.

HIGH SCHOOL IS NAMED FOR BISHOP FOUNTAIN

BY OZEIL FRYER WOOLCOCK

One day after Bishop and Mrs. W. A. Fountain celebrated their 54th wedding anniversary, Bishop Fountain was honored at two ceremonies on Sunday afternoon when the Builders Class of Allen Temple A. M. E. Church celebrated its 40th anniversary during the church's 84th Homecoming week; and at the new elementary and high school at Forest Park, Clayton County, Georgia, that was dedicated and named after the prelate.

In the first unit of the church a testimonial dinner was held in the Bishop's honor with his wife sharing in the celebration. More than two-hundred guests, including members and friends of the city, paid high tributes to the bishop who is listed in "Who's Who."

C. L. Gideons, supervisor, introduced the presiding officer, J. C. Johnson, a founder of the class, and retired executive of the Pilgrim Life Insurance company.

Introduced for short tributes by the master of ceremonies were Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie, Prof. C. L. Harper, Miss Doris Drummond, who flew down from New York for the occasion; Miss Ella Mae Tate, representing the Gate City teachers; Dr. J. R. Coan of Morris Brown College; Mrs. Alma Bryan a community leader; William Gordon, Atlanta Daily World; Mrs Emmie Maddox, public school teacher; Dr. R. L. Chamberlain, president of the organization; R. O. Sutton, representing the Citizens Trust Company; Mrs. Dollie Alexander; C. N. Cornell, principal of Washington High School; Dr. L. D. Middleton of Morris Brown College; Edmond Kemp, representing the youth of the church; R. Henry Reaves, founder of the Builders Club; Miss Jessie M. Jones, organist of Allen Temple and Mrs. Ozeil F. Woolcock of the Atlanta Daily World.

School Lacks Facilities, Strike Begins

LAFAYETTE, La.—A student-parent strike at the Paul Breaux High School here was in effect Friday, having begun Tuesday.

Center of controversy is the New Paul Breaux High School now nearing completion which will not have an auditorium or gymnasium.

Parents demand facilities equal to those provided for white high school students or an end of the segregated system.

Also, the parents say, the new school's playground could have been located better and that the new building should have inside toilets. Of some 655 students enrolled only nine attended classes Friday, according to William Smith, Principal of the school.

The strike is being actively sponsored by the Progressive Women's League, Mrs. Eva Reynolds Domingue, President.

La. Students May Prolong School Strike

LAFAYETTE, La. — It was learned here early this week that the 750 Paul Breaux high school students who staged a four-day strike last week will continue their action, of some agreement isn't reached between the Progressive Women's League, composed of parents, and the superintendent of schools, J. C. Landry.

The students walked out Feb. 24 protesting limited school facilities. At the time they and their parents demanded either a new modern high school or the end of segregation.

The parent-student group are against the idea of accepting the proposed new high school for them, the original plans of which call for no gymnasium nor auditorium. They are also definitely against the present school building which has no inside toilets.

In the conference between the striking students, their parents and Supt. Landry, a definite demand was to be made that the new school be modern in every respect, or that segregation must be wiped out entirely.

Landry is reported to have assured the students and their parents that the new Paul Breaux high school will be modern in every respect, but their concern now is whether this assertion means a gymnasium and auditorium, and the proper placement of a playground.

Negro Students To End Strike In Louisiana

Lafayette, La., Feb. 27 (AP)—A leader of the parent-student strike at Paul Breaux High School for Negroes here said today the students will return to school Monday.

Eva Reynolds Domingue, president of the Progressive Women's League, said parents had decided to send their children back to school.

Today was the fourth day of the strike which cut school attendance to almost nothing as parents demanded equal school facilities or an end to segregation.

Negro parents don't like the present Negro high school and don't like the new Negro school nearing completion any better.

The new school, also to be named Paul Breaux High School, will not have a gymnasium or auditorium.

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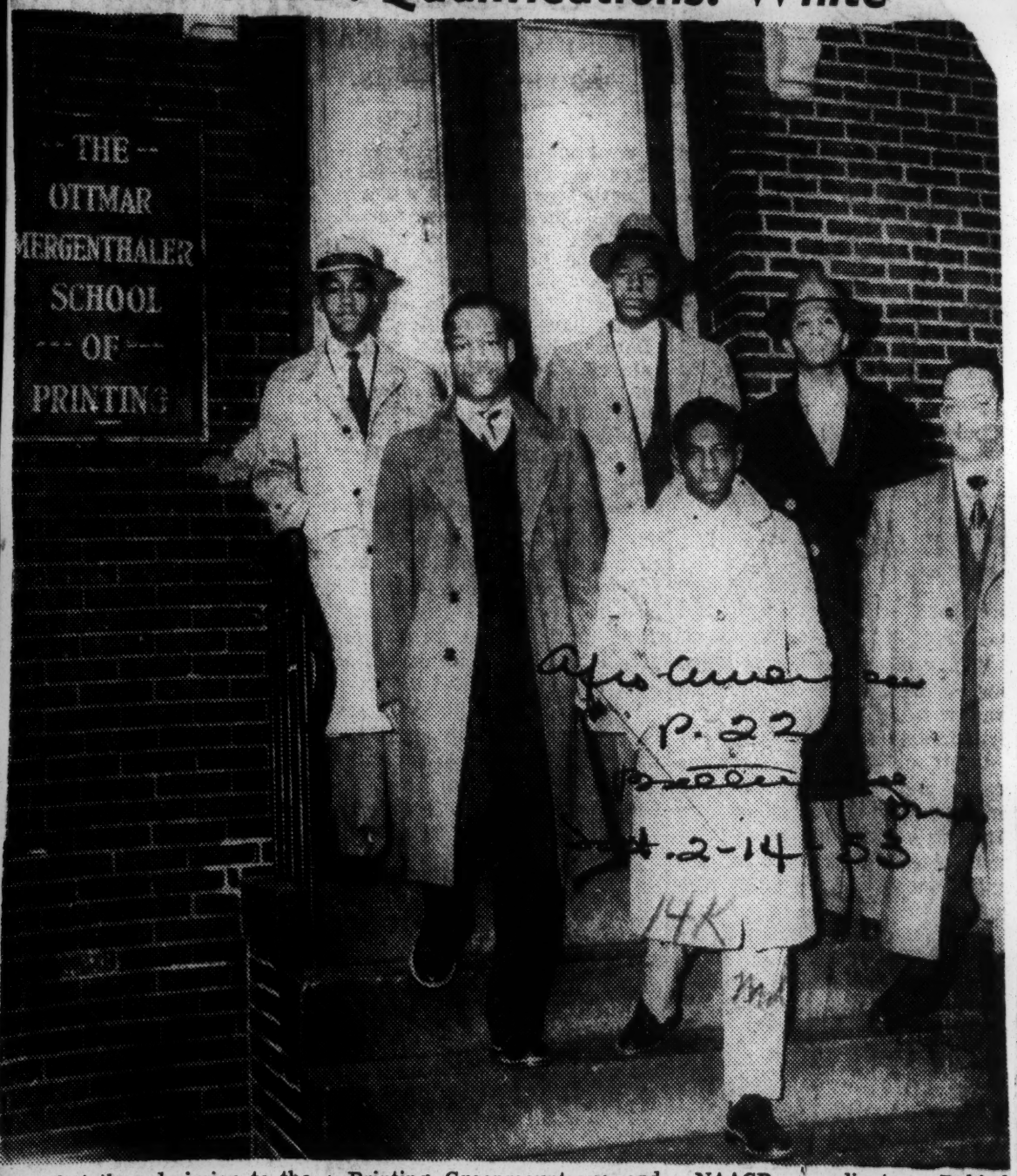
MARYLAND
DISCRIMINATION

REJECTED! Qualifications: White



Told that the admission to the school is open to members of the white race only, four Dunbar High School pupils leave the Mergenthaler School of Printing, Greenmount ave. and Eager st., after being rejected. Front, left to right, are Howard Boone, James Mosby and Bowen K. Jackson, NAACP coordinator. Behind them are Robert Scales and David Kaintuck, with Jesse Scales, father of Robert.

Printing School Rejects 4 Pupils

NAACP Asks School Board Action; Gets Official Refusal

BALTIMORE

Four high school youths were refused admittance to the Mergenthaler School of Printing, Tuesday, because of their color.

The NAACP immediately dispatched a letter to John H. Fisher, deputy superintnedent of schools, isking that he either order the school principal to admit the youths, or else bring the subject before the School Board.

Mr. Fischer is acting as head of the public school system because of Superintendent William H. Lemmel's sudden death last week.

The Mergenthaler, a public school, is the only school in the city offering highly technical training in printing and the related arts.

The School Board decided Thursday that the four youths should not be admitted to Mergenthaler at this time, but that a study should be made of the possibility of providing equal printing instruction at Douglass and Dunbar schools.

Roszel C. Thomsen, president of the board of commissioners, said that the $4,000,000 Carver school, yet to be constructed, will offer a course identical to that at Mergenthaler.

Mrs. Juanita Mitchell of the Baltim[illegible] NAACP; Clarence Mit[illegible]d of the Washington [illegible]bureau; S. Edward Smith, [illegible]sonnel manager of the AFRO, and Donald G. Murray, attorney, presented arguments before the board for the immediate admission of qualified students.

"We feel that it would be a denial of the constitutional rights of these boys to deny them an education opportunity in printing at this time," Mrs. Mitchell declared.

Mr. Smith, who has just returned from a 780-mile trip in an effort to recruit printers, said that the AFRO "has been short-handed in printers for the last 10 years," while not one colored printer has been trained locally.

"I don't see how we can postpone one day the admission of colored students to the Mergenthaler printing course," he said.

Mr. Thomsen originally advised the board that on the basis of consultation by school officials and printing authorities, an equal course could be provided in a colored school in six months, including the hiring of colored or white teachers and the buying of equipment or moving some from Mergenthaler.

Because of this, Mr. Thomsen said, the board was obligated under the City Charter to maintain separate schools.

Mr. Mitchell, however, did not agree.

"This decision today is neither legally correct or morally justifiable," he said.

Mr. Thomsen recommended that a committee make a study of the printing course at Mergenthaler and of the possibility of instituting a similar course at a colored school. The three men he suggested for the committee were:

Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers; Hugo Delscheimer of the Waverly Press, and William Schneidereith of the Fidelity Trust company.

Applying for admittance to the white school were James Mosby, 15, 1738 E. Lanvale st.; David Kaintuck, 15, 1027 Rutland ave., Robert Scales, 15, 3029 Walbrook ave., and Howard Boone, 18, 1202 Short ct.

Dunbar High Pupils

The 15-year-old boys are all graduates of the Dunbar Junior High School, while Boone is a graduate of the Dunbar Senior High School seeking a special linotype course.

They were accompanied to the school, Greenmount ave. and Eager st., by Bowen Jackson, NAACP Coordinator, and Jessie Scales, father of one of the youths.

Upon arrival at the office of the principal, John G. Edelmann, Mr. Jackson informed the school head that the four youths were applying for entrance to Mergenthaler.

Mr. Edelmann was also told that the applicants were all qualified as to the age and educational requirements.

"A White School!"

The school principal was then quoted as saying: "Well, Mr. Jackson, as you know this is a white school and we do not accept colored entrants."

He refused to state whether such a policy was a result of a School Board directive, however.

Mr. Edelmann concluded the interview with the reminder that his instructions were not to accept colored applicants.

When news of the rejection became known there were rumblings that Mrs. Ethel J. Hucles, counselor at Dunbar, faced disciplinary action because she released names of the qualified pupils to the NAACP.

Scoffs At Rumor

Houston Jackson, assistant superintendent of schools scoffed at such a possibility. "As far as I'm concerned there will be no action against Mrs. Hucles and, if necessary, I will defend her."

When asked about the rejection of the youths seeking entrance to Mergenthaler, Mr. Jackson said: "I've previously stated that if Mergentahaler opens up before Carver and there are courses offered not available in the public schools, the matter should be taken before the School Board.

"I did learn that the NAACP had contacted various principals and requested then to send children to Mergenthaler for registration.

"That wasn't proper because no principal has a right to send pupils to the special schools such as Mergenthaler.

Blames City Code

"The real trouble lies with the City Code which clearly states that separate schools must be maintained. The School Board cannot allow integrated schools unless the Code is changed.

"The City Solicitor, Mr. Biddison, however, has determined that the schools must be equal. Therefore the colored pupils were admitted to Poly," Mr. Jackson concluded.

The NAACP has deferred further action on the Mergenthaler school situation until a response is received from the letter dispatched to Mr. Fischer.

Qualified applicants for training at the Towson State Teachers' College and pupils desiring training in printing at the Mergenthaler School should contact the local NAACP office, 402 Dolphin st.

Baltimore Refuses To Mix Students

BALTIMORE —(ANP) — The School Board voted last week not to admit Negro girls to Western high school, an all-girl institution although there is no such institution for Negro girls in the city.

Roszel C. Thomsen, chairman of the board, said the majority of the board was not convinced that education at an all-girls school was better than at co-educational schools, and so they could not see that the constitution of the United States required them to overrule the provision of the Baltimore City Code requiring separate education of races.

Thomsen announced further that the majority of the board was not convinced either that the A-course about to be set up at Douglas high school for both colored girls and boys would not be equal to that at Western.

IMMEDIATE APPEAL

Dr. Bernard Harris, sr., the board's only Negro member, was the lone member of the seven to vote for the admission of Negro girls to the school.

Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, attorney for the plaintiffs, said that the decision will be appealed at once in the courts.

Jack Greenberg, NAACP attorney, and one of the many witnesses representing the NAACP, said there were two legal issues before the school board: segregation per se and the issue of separate but unequal facilities. As to say that the white girl in Baltimore has her choice of either. The Negro girl cannot choose, he said.

Others appearing were Dr. Ellis O. Knox, director of the department of education at Howard university who said Douglas was vastly inferior to Western in facilities; Emerson Brown, jr., attorney for Alumni association, Douglas; Dr. Carroll Chandler, a member of Johns Hopkins faculty and of the Urban League, who supported the admission of the Negro girls'; Mrs. Mae Gollman, Baltimore Fellowship; Mrs. Naomi Richardson, Maryland Civil Liberties Union; and Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president emeritus of Morgan college.

Board Refuses To Admit Negroes To White School

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Jack Greenberg, NAACP attorney, and one of the many witnesses representing the NAACP, said there were two legal issues before the school board: segregation per se and the issue of separate but unequal facilities. As to the controversy over whether co-educational or single-sex-education is better, he would only say that the white girl in Baltimore has her choice of either. The Negro girl cannot choose, he said.

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Boasts School Unit Will Equalize Negro Education

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Ground has been broken on the site of a school which Mississippi hopes will fulfill demands for equal facilities for Negro and white pupils and thus relieve the threat of integration in public schools here.

The embryonic school is the Hinds County Agricultural high school at Utica Institute which is being constructed from a $390,000 appropriation by the county permitted by the state legislature.

Mississippi boasts that the two-building unit will equalize educational facilites for Negroes.

According to Robert M Mayo, the Hinds county superintendent of education, thetrustees decidded to pattern the new high school after the Mississippi State Vocational School at Itta Bena after architests employed by them had traveled over the state inspecting the most modern school plants.

The new school will not replace any of the existing buildings at Utica Institute, but will provide additional facilities.

The institute itself was founded about 50 years ago by William H Holtzlaw, a colored Mississippian.

Vocational education was stressed in Holtzlaw's school, and the buildings were constructed largely by the students. Although their lack of professional planning becomes more apparent, they still are being used.

The institute was governed by a board of trustees appointed by Holtzclaw himself. When he died the management of the school was taken over by his son.

Through the years, the younger Holtzclaw found it increasing hard to meet the financial obligations of the institution and finally the trustees deeded the land and buildings situated there to Hinds county.

The school was then placed under the supervision of the board of trustees of the Hinds Junior College and Agricultural High School.

In commenting on the new school Mayo said:

"The school is superior in accommodation and design to most of the white schools in the county because it is more modern. We are sure it will meet the equal facilities test, both now and in the future."

Miss Bernadine Holtzclaw, a senior at the institute and granddaughter of its founder, turned the first spade of earth in the groundbreaking ceremony.

Toledo names first Negro teacher

TOLEDO, Ohio ANP)—James W. Hill, 40, who graduated with high honors in June from the University of Toledo, is slated to be named the first colored high school teacher in Toledo at a meeting next week of the local school board.

Mr. Hill's appointment has been assured by the school system's administrative heads. He will be assigned to a teaching position in Scott high school.

Indications are that the school board will turn a deaf ear to the pleas for the appointment of the first colored principal. The board is scheduled to fill the vacancy of Washington school left by the resignation of Mrs. Sadie Galvin, veteran principal.

STATE TEACHERS TO PROBE SPENDING OF SEPARATE SCHOOL FUNDS IN 11 OKLAHOMA COUNTIES

Certified Accountant Employed to Check Up On Expenditures Made by Administrative Boards

LEGISLATORS BUTTONHOLED RESPECTING BASIC AID

The legislative committee of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, headed by F. D. Moon, following a morning session at Douglass High school, spent Tuesday afternoon on the 4th floor of the capitol, where they button-holed legislators, in an effort to secure sponsors for the legislation desired passed by Negro teachers.

During the morning session decision was made to hire L. Kipp, certified accountant, to check separate school funds in eleven of the counties of the state. Negro principals have complained for years that separate school funds are disiapiated in an unaccountable way. A portion is taken as payment for white supervision, and another item is funneled into "supplies" that never reach the Negro school.

The county funds for Negro schools that Kipp will be asked to check are in Okmulgee, Muskogee, Creek, McCurtain, McIntosh, Wagoner, Logan, Seminole, Washington and Carter counties. Kipp has done previous auditing of school funds for the state teachers.

Efforts will be made this year by the OANT to increase the basic aid, and the teachers argued Tuesday that but for the constant raids made on their enrichment funds they could increase teacher's salaries to bring them up to par with white teachers in the hinterlands. In addition to teacher's salaries retirement funds were discussed at length, and some talk was made of amending present legislation having to do with the one mill levy for improvements.

Teachers who attended the Tuesday meeting, in addition to Moon included C. Whitlow, Tulsa; Jesse Lucas, Muskogee; A. M. Jordan, Wewoka; L. R. Kirkpatrick, Muskogee; G. A. Jackson, Okmulgee; R. B. Gracey, Chandler; J. J. West, Ponca City; Adolphus Williams, Sapulpa; Gil Smith, Bristow; E. E. Weaver, Anadarko; Mrs. Gloria Ainsworth, Ardmore; H. F. V. Wilson, Ardmore; Mrs. Bessie Hogan, Hugo; George Tilmon, Sand Springs; E. M. Watson, Shawnee; C. R. Buford, Ada; C. R. Johns, Seminole; E. W. Warrior, Muskogee.

White Nurse Blasts Separate Schools

State High School Courses For Blacks Inadequate

"These segregated high schools do not provide the curriculum to prepare Negro girls for the course in nursing that we have established here," declared Mrs. Ada Hawkins, head nursing instructor at the Oklahoma University School of Nursing, to a representative of the Black Dispatch last week.

Mrs. Hawkins' astonishing statemen came following inquiry as to why so many Negro girls had failed in their examinations in the nursing school, and comes as a severe indictment of the separate school system of the state.

This charge was brought last year by the NAACP before several teacher groups in the separate school, but apparently nothing has been done to correct this situation.

Evidence that there is positively no discrimination in the nursing school came last week when it was pointed out that Mrs. Marie Mink, formerly head nurse at the Edwards Memorial hospital, has been elevated to the position of instructor in nursing art at the Oklahoma University School of Nursing.

Mrs. Mink has an R. N. diploma from the St. Mary's Infirmery, St. Louis, Mo., B. S. in Education, Southern university, and M. S. in Nursing from Columbia university.

The Inferiority of Negro Schools

We have been insisting all along, since the opening of the State Nursing school to enrollment for Negro girls that adequate preparation be made to prepare Negro high school graduates to meet the scholastic requirements of the nursing school.

As many of our readers know, a large number of Negro girls have been turned away from the nursing school with the charge they are deficient in chemistry and allied sciences. This allegation has been made against many of our smaller high schools of the state not having courses equal to Booker T. Washington in Tulsa, Manual Training high school in Muskogee, and Douglass High in Oklahoma City.

Our attention this week, however, is claimed by the father of a girls who graduated this year with honors from Douglass high school in this city, which proves conclusively that something needs to be done with the curriculum in the Oklahoma City separate schools, if one is to give full faith and credit to the charges brought against Douglass high school.

The young girl in question had applied for admission to the nursing school out on Thirteenth street, and on being advised she had failed the preliminary examination, wrote an additional letter asking for a clearer picture of the grades she had made. She specifically requested she be told the points exposed in her examination where she is weak. The second letter from the nursing school follows:

> "The tests in the Ohio High School content in both mathematics and science were in the first decile in relation to beginning college students, which would mean that ninety per cent of the students taking the tests would have exceeded the scores that were obtained in these areas. The reading score was not available and perhaps some of the difficulty lies in reading. It would be very well, if possible, to concentrate on improving ability insofar as speed and vocabulary are concerned, if this is the case.
>
> "If it is possible for you to go to college for a year we would strongly recommend that you consider taking some science course, college algebra and English."

It is difficult for us to believe an honor student from the 1953 Douglass high school class would fail in an examination given beginning college students, and that this young woman would fail in the sciences, algebra and English. Up to now we had assumed these courses at Douglass were up to standard and fully adequate, but the letter written under date of July 22 reveals another totally and different story.

Before the Sipuel decision several years ago, we had no opportunity to accurately determine and weigh the difference between the white and Negro schools of this state, and while we were assured in our mind inferior standards were offered Negro children, it has taken just such experiences as this young Negro girl has suffered to reflect clearly and accurately the differentials between white and Negro education in this state. Perhaps the only final answer is total integration, for we have always felt separate schools were instituted in order to provide inferior education for black people and place lags in their intellectual advancement.

This problem is not one wholly for the Negro teacher to resolve. It is rather one for independent groups, such as Parent-Teacher associations. Usually when one passes a Negro school and sees one light on, he will discover a few

Third and Walnut. Immediate inquiry should be made as to why an honor student at Douglass high school this year should be declared deficient in English, algebra and the sciences when she arrives at the door of the University of Oklahoma. The question that should be asked is, "Do high school students from Central, Classen and Capitol Hill have to take a year in some teachers college before they can go to the State Nursing School?"

Patrons of the school meeting in a Negro Parent-Teacher association, but the matter is entirely different in the white structure. White parents will fill a school building because of the active interest whites have in the type and pattern of education given their children.

What we have revealed here is a matter that should be taken up immediately by the Parent-Teacher association of Douglass high school with the administrative authorities at

Of course there might be a satisfactory answer to the above question if this young woman was just a "mine run" selection who might be mediocre in some major fields, but this is by no means the case. Here we have a young girl designated as an honor student, which means she is the best Douglass affords. Looks as though in this contrast between black and white schools we are beginning to strike pay dirt. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

As the matter stands now, the University of Oklahoma recommends an honor student at Douglass high school spend a year in college, brushing up on the sciences, algebra and English, before she is qualified and prepared to enter the University School of Nursing.

5 NEGRO HIGH SCHOOLS TO ASK ACCREDITATION

City Units Begin First Step On December Action

Ernest C. Ball, city schools superintendent, said yesterday applications of five Negro high schools, requesting accreditation will be submitted to the Secondary Commission of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in December.

An improvements program at the Memphis schools over several years has progressed to the point where the applications are being filled out, Mr. Ball said.

The Negro schools are performing the first step toward future accreditation — self evaluation. Later they will be avaluated by an outside committee and both reports will be studied by a state reviewing committee of the association when it convenes here in December for its annual meeting.

The accreditation decision was disclosed in reply to a letter to the Board of Education by the Memphis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The group in a resolution urged the necessary steps be started toward accreditation of the schools within the calendar year.

First In Texas

Negroes Get Mixed Hi School

FT. WORTH — Two Negro girls are attending regular classes in OUR LADY OF VICTORY. Their enrollment in the Catholic school, making the first mixed high school in Texas, has occasioned a flurry of comment in school circles, but most white pupils going to OLF have taken it in their stride.

Only five OLV pupils have been withdrawn from the high school since the Negro pupils enrolled, but only two of those were in the classes with the Negro girls, OLV officials said.

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The Negro girls are sisters, Joe Ann Bennett, 14, a high school freshman, and Marjorie Bennett, 18, a college freshman. They are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Norris and Ell G. Bennett of Fort Worth.

Marjorie is a 1953 graduate of I.M. Terrell (Negro) High where a third sister, Constance, 16, is now a junior.

The two girls are the first Negroes to attend OLV. This possibly is the first mixed high school class in Texas history.

Rumors around town of a large Negro enrollment and of mass withdrawals of OLV pupils today were branded false by OLV.

According to several white pupils in OLV the Negro girls are accepted as fellow pupils. One girl said, "There's no fuss about it. They are just there. I'm in the same class with one of the Negro girls and everything is all right."

Catholic schools here offer no advanced classes exclusively for negro pupils. They have a Negro grade school, Our Mother of Mercy, at 1007 E. Terrell Ave.

Norcom High School

PORTSMOUTH, Virginia, has just completed a new building for its I. C. Norcom High School at a cost of approximately $3,000,000. In design and construction the building meets the requirements of the times as to secondary education, and is a credit to Portsmouth's School Board which planned it and to the City Council which provided the basic means for its construction. The plant appears capable of being adapted to all practical methods of modern education, literary and technical. To be perfectly frank, Portsmouth's new Norcom is a *high school*, not a *Negro high school*, in the pattern of the past.

It required progressive, objective planning to bring forth such a high school plant in a city the size of Portsmouth. The need for it is there, of course, but in the past the policy has been to provide the minimum standards in design and construction on the theory that those who were to use the facility "could make out" with it. Portsmouth has thrown that policy "out of the window" and has built for the education of its Negro youths a school plant equal to any in the South, regardless of race.

What is obvious is that, in the design and construction of the building, care has been taken to preserve the esthetic factors that make education complete, without overdoing this important element. The auditorium, for example, is equipped with a pipe organ and stage arrangements which admit of the utmost development and expression of the musical and dramatic talents of the students. There are space and facilities for the complete development of the physical education and athletic development of the students which give the appearance of having been planned with as much care as that devoted to the classrooms and shops. An overall appraisal of the new Norcom is that the plant was designed and constructed to meet any educational needs of present or future.

Superintendent Mapp, the Portsmouth School Board, the City Council and Principal W. A. Waters and his faculty all deserve commendation, but even more do the citizens of Portsmouth deserve congratulations. Portsmouth has filled a long standing gap in its educational system in a most acceptable manner. The new plant is admirably located which enables it to lend itself more completely to the high school education of the City's youths, and to the total educational advancement of the community.

Refuse To Attend Jim Crow Unit

West Point Pupils Enroll at Schools Outside of County

WEST POINT, Va. —(NNPA)— Local colored high school students, who this year continued to boycott the Hamilton Holmes School in King William County, are apparently attending schools in other areas, authorities said last Thursday.

An investigation, prompted by the absence from county schools they were instructed to attend by the West Point School Board, followed a report that pupils were attending a privately operated school there.

There is no such school, W. E. Garber, division superintendent of schools for West Point and King William county, said.

Refusal of colored high school pupils here to attend the county high school is similar to the situation in 1952 when the Beverly Allen School here was limited to elementary pupils only.

Colored high school pupils were ordered to attend the Hamilton-Holmes School, some eighteen miles away in the county. They refused, raising the question of racial discrimination in school facilities provided for them in contrast with those provided for white pupils. Prosecution of parents followed under the State's "compulsory attendance" law and the case has gone to the Virginia Supreme Court.

Six colored pupils were promoted last June from the Beverly Allen elementary school. None showed up when the Hamilton-Holmes school opened this year.

Garber said he plans to determine if the six pupils, each of whom must stay in school until 16 years old, are attending classes elsewhere.

He said he learned that parents had discussed setting up a school of their own here and even had hired a teacher before the plan was dropped.

The superintendent plans to ask each parent where the children are going to school and check with the schools to confirm their attendance.

Va. School Boycott Enters Second Term

Special to Journal and Guide

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REFUSAL OF colored high school pupils here to attend the only county high school is similar to the situation in 1952 when the Beverly Allen School here was limited to elementary pupils only.

Colored high school pupils were ordered to attend the Hamilton-Holmes School, some eighteen miles away in the county. They refused, raising the question of racial discrimination in school facilities provided for them in contrast with those provided for white pupils.

Prosecution of parents followed under the State's "compulsory attendance" law and the case has gone to the Virginia Supreme Court.

SIX COLORED pupils were promoted last June from the Beverly Allen Elementary School. None showed up when the Hamilton-Holmes School opened this year.

Garber said he plans to determine if the six pupils, each of whom must stay in school until 16 years old, are attending classes elsewhere.

He said he learned that parents had discussed setting up a school of their own here and even had hired a teacher before the plan was dropped.

The superintendent plans to ask each parent where the children are going to school and check with the schools to confirm their attendance.

14 L 1953

Alabama

Negro educator honored—Carol W. Hayes (behind cake), director of Birmingham Negro schools, received a plaque, awarded by the Birmingham Council of Colored PTA at the 56th annual Founders Day of National PTA in a program at Parker High School. Presenting it was Mrs. Sallie Anderson, council president.

Left to right in picture are Mrs. Clara Brown Rodgers, program chairman; Mrs. Wilhelmina Vaughn, Fairfield Elementary School principal; P. D. Jackson, Western High School principal; Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Hayes and Mrs. J. A. Dupuy, Birmingham Board of Education president.

Carol W. Hayes, Negro educator honored here, credits his success to others

A Birmingham Negro educator, who has served schools here 30 years, gives credit for his success to the help of others.

He is Carol W. Hayes, director of Birmingham Negro schools.

Highlight of his career came last night when he was honored in a program at Parker High School marking the 56th annual Founders Day of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

MRS. SALLIE ANDERSON, president of the Birmingham Council of Colored PTA, presented him with a plaque in recognition of his efforts in furthering the progress of the schools and his race.

Born in Hopkinsville, Ky., Prof. Hayes came to Birmingham in 1922. He was educated at Tennessee State Teachers College and Fisk University at Nashville and at Columbia University.

He is a member and former president of the Alabama State Teachers Assn.; life member of the American Teachers Assn.; member of the department of supervisors and directors of Instruction of the National Educational Assn., and a member of the U. S. Office of Education's National Advisory Council on education of Negroes.

A trustee of the First Congregational Church, he also is treasurer of that church's building fund. Among other civic activities, he has been head of the Negro division of the Community Chest campaigns, area warden for Civil Defense and head of the United Negro College Fund.

He was promoted last year from supervisor to director of the Negro schools.

MRS. J. A. DUPUY, president of the Birmingham Board of Education, spoke at the meeting. She discussed "The Development of the Child."

The program began with an organ prelude by Mrs. Mary C. Stoldenwerck, PTA music committee chairman, and prayer by the Rev. L. S. Brannon, Thirgood CME, church pastor.

The Parker High School choir presented musical selections, with William Henry directing.

Mrs. Clara Brown Rodgers, historian and chairman of the Founders Day Committee, introduced the program. Mrs. Wilhelmina Vaughn recited the history of PTA.

P. D. Jackson, program committee chairman, introduced Mrs. Dupuy. C. A. Howze, parliamentarian of the PTA Council, was master of ceremonies.

Supervisor Negro Rural Schools Retires After 48 Years Of Education Service

After nearly a half century of unstinted labor and sacrifice to improve the educational facilities for colored children in Marengo County, Mrs. Amelia Love Johnson is retiring from active service and will now enjoy some well earned leisure, attended by the good wishes of thousands of friends with whom she has worked and served. The following sketch of her life is furnished to the Democrat-Reporter by one of her fellow workers:

"Mrs. Amelia L. Johnson was born and reared in Alberta, Wilcox County, Alabama. She received: (1) high school training at the Presbyterian School of Wilcox County, Alabama; (2) B.S. degree from the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.; (3) additional training at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn. She began her tour of services in the Presbyterian School of Wilcox County, Alabama, where exceptional services were rendered for five years."

"Mrs. Johnson came to Marengo County during the year of 1909 and served in the elementary school system of said county as a classroom teacher for eighteen years. Her first service in this county were rendered at the Pleasant Hill School of two years on this assignment, Mrs. Johnson was assigned to the Thomaston's School a principal teacher. The Thomaston's School at this time was privately owned and operated, and during the year of 1922, Mrs. Johnson saw fit to serve as a pioneer in the procurement and construction of a public school in the Thomaston's community."

MRS. A. L. JOHNSON

Magnolia, Ala. After spending

"Application was submitted for a three-teacher Rosenwald School, revealed that the enrollment for lthe proposed schoo merited high school facilities. To initiate this project, Mrs. Johnson donated a lot of five acres on which a three-room building was erected.

"The last project attempted was a library for the colored boys and girls of the county. Around $3,000 has been accumulated to this effect and the project promises to mature in the nera future. Aid from the county and state has made possible additional, essential improvements."

"The teachers and citizens of Marengo County are very grieved to know that Mrs. Johnson now sees fit to retire from her tour of services as supervisor for the county. Yet it is understood that one who has served so well for such a long period deserves a period of relaxation. To this end, the teachers of Marengo County wished for her a lounge chair in hopes that she may relax and continue to counsel and advise those who will seek to uphold and improve the work which she has started."

Dr. Scott Given New School Post

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Two new school supervisory positions were created and 10 major posts in the local public school system filled by the Board of Public Instruction recently.

One of the new posts is that of director of colored schools and named to that post was Dr. J. Irving E. Scott, who returns to the local public school system after serving tenures at Wiley College in Texas and in South Carolina State college, Orangeburg.

He had been principal here at the A. L. Lewis junior high school for a number of years to take over the Wiley deanship.

Dr. Scott will assume the position of Supervisor of Elementary Education in colored schools held previously by Miss Edna M. Calhoun.

Dr. Scott Named Schools Chief

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Dr. J. Irving E. Scott, a former Jacksonville school principal, has been named to fill the newly created post of general supervisor of Negro schools for Duval county.

Dr. Scott's appointment and the appointment of Miss Nettie Bogden, supervisor of elementary schools, as coordinator of curricular aids, were made on the recommendation of Mrs. Iva T. Sprinkle, who was elected last year to the superintendent of public instruction.

The post of general supervisor abolishment of the post of superintendent of Negro elementary schools, which was announced last July 1.

The position of superintendent of Negro elementary schools was held for 12 years by Miss Edna Calhoun.

At the time Miss Calhoun's post

DR. J. I. E. SCOTT

was abolished it was indicated that she was offered a teacher's position. But there has been much speculation regarding whether she would accept what is generally regarded as a demotion.

The newly-appointed supervisor is well-known in Jacksonville where for a number of years he served as principal of Davis Street school, Darnell-Cookman school and A. L. Lewis school.

Dr. Scott is the author of a number of text books and is the director of one of the South's leading educational organs. Recently he was on the faculty of South Carolina State Teacher's college.

PRINCIPALS, SUPERVISORS MEET — Principals and Supervisors affiliated with the Georgia Teachers and Education Association held a two-day meeting at Atlanta School Friday and Saturday, November 20-21. Highlighting events were, left to right, seated Prof. C. L. Harper, executive secretary GTEA; Miss B. E. Usher, director of instruction in Atlanta colored schools; Mrs. Manella Dempsey, consultant, Georgia Negro elementary school, and Miss Martha L. Martin, president Georgia Jeanes Association.

Standing, left to right are C. V. Duval, president, Georgia Council of Principals and C. M. Richardson, consultant, Georgia Secondary Schools. — (Alexander Adams Photo)

O.B 14 L Pa

Foreman—Mrs. Alyce Woodruff, 7012 Idlewild Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is foreman of a Criminal Court jury which is currently hearing the vice case involving public officials of the borough of McKees Rocks, Pa. Mrs. Woodruff is the wife of Robert J. Woodruff, a supervisor in the Pittsburgh Public Schools Division of Guidance and Child Accounting. 14 L Pa

14m 1953

Georgia

Teacher Fired, Asks $84,000 Damages

ALEXANDERIA, GA. — The $84,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. Gladys O'Neill against the Chatham county school board got under way last week.

The suit named William A. Earl, superintendent as defendant. Mrs. O'Neill charges she was dismissed without cause in 1951 as a fifth grade teacher. She is asking the total amount which she would have received in salary if she had remained until she retired.

Booker T. Smalley, attorney for Mrs. O'Neill, said that the suit was based on damage to her reputation and professional character as a result of the matter of her dismissal without notice.

The board refused to renew her contract or to give her a hearing on her dismissal Smalley said.

Alabama County Teachers Elect W. Grant President

MOBILE, Ala. — Wayman R. F. Grant Sr., principal of Chickasaw Terrace school, has been elected president of the Mobile county teachers association.

Mr. Grant served as graduate assistant to the faculty of teaching and curriculum, Columbia University during the summer of 1952 and has been recommended for 16th edition of "Who's Who in American Education."

The new Chickasaw Terrace teachers, under his leadership, developed a teachers handbook and student handbook in connection with Teachers college at Columbia University. They also worked in research with modern trends in report cards.

Leader in Research

Their most recent research contribution was a study of teachers and principals evaluation. After this research material was compiled on evaluation, the teachers evaluated each other and each teacher evaluated the principal.

His faculty-staff was the first school in the county to have a 100 per cent membership in the National education association. the

Wayman R. F. Grant

American teachers association, Alabama state teachers association and Mobile County Teachers Association.

A life member of the National education association, American and Alabama state teachers associations; member of National secondary and national elementary, and superintendent of the intermediate Sunday school at Samuel Chapel AME Church. Prichard.

On educational setup—

State's Negro teachers may form own group to petition Legislature

Alabama's Negro teachers may set up their own special committee to go before the State Legislature to appeal for "the equalization of educational opportunity between the races in the state."

A recommendation for such a step will be placed before the delegate assembly of the state Negro teachers' organization, the Alabama State Teachers Assn., by their president, J. D. Thompson of Cottage Grove, in Montgomery March 26-27.

* * *

THE RECOMMENDATION will call for a committee of five or seven members, to be appointed by the ASTA president, with an expense account of $50,000, "to be used as it sees fit in the achievement of its objective."

Its duty would be to work with the State Legislature and boards of education in an effort to influence legislation and educational policy.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS to be placed by the president before the delegates call for an expansion of the association by the organization of district units, whose presidents would serve as vice presidents of the state group.

An amendment to the organization's constitution calling for secret ballot elections on the local level for state officers, with primary balloting to take place 60 days before the date of the annual meeting, and with nominations to be made by Jan. 1 of each year and signed by at least 20 members in good standing.

Another recommendation will call for business of the state group arising between annual meetings to be transacted by elected members of the association's executive committee.

Teachers Contribute $5,000 To 'More Education' Program

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—(SNS)—While efforts to equalize educational opportunities by blotting out the racial gap in begging Negro teachers in Alabama contributed and estimated $5000 to a fund sponsored by the Alabama Education Association for the AEA's "more education" program.

J. D. Thompson, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association, revealed this information on the heels of issuing a public letter in which he "set forth (the ASTA) position" on the "$2 voluntary contribution of Negro teachers to the AEA special fund.

Mr. Thompson said that Negro teachers in the Birmingham Public School System contributed $1,197.00 while Negro teachers in the Jefferson County School System contributed $420.00

In point IV of his proposed program, presented at the opening session of the March 1953 ASTA convention Mr. Thmpson recommended the raising of a $50,000 fund and the creation of "a Committee on Education and Legislation whose duty shall be to work to influence legislation and educational policy—the principal objective—to urge equalization of educational opportunity between the races in the state."

But a delegation from the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association, described as "the Birmingham Bloc" led the opposition to the ASTA $50,000 equal-education fund, and defeated it. Professor W. J. Moore, principal of the Lewis School is president of the BNHA and was nominally head of the delegation.

On May 17, Geoffrey Birt, writing in The Montgomery Advertiser-Journal, wrote: "The Alabama Education Association has levied a voluntary $2 a head charge on school teachers for a special legislative lobbying fund." He pointed out that there were 17,000 white and about 7,000 Negro teachers in the Alabama public schools.

This money was to be used chiefly for a publicity campaign.

Ads appeared in the white press but not a single one was given to the Negro newspaper press.

Here is the text of Mr. Thompson's letter:

Not long ago the Alabama Education Association set up a plan whereby all school teachers in Alabama, both white and Negro, are asked to make a voluntary contribution of $2.00 in order to promote the AEA legislation program. Since than I, as president of the Alabama State Teachers Association, have been variously approached by our teachers to find out what position ASTA or its president takes in this matter. I take this method to set forth such position.

The Alabama State Teachers Association has not endorsed the AEA proposal. The ASTA president does not endorse it. In the first place, as far as I know, ASTA has not been asked to endorse the plan. And I do not endorse it for two or more reasons. First, ASTA had no part in proposing such a program. It seems unfortunate that the two educational associations in Alabama whose ultimate objectives should be about the same have no machinery for cooperative efforts. I have publicly praised AEA very highly for the usual good programs which it sponsors, but at the same time I have complained that AEA gives practically no attention or recognition to ASTA.

Another reason why I do not endorse the AEA plan is this. I feel that every penny the Negro teachers can spare should be used in efforts to achieve equal educational opportunities for Negroes. Thus we see that due to the peculiar circumstances of ASTA and Negro teachers generally, ASTA must have some goals divergent to those of AEA. For example, as an immediate goal AEA wants MORE, while ASTA wants EQUAL. AEA is trying desperately to hold its teacher college graduates for the many teaching positions which are open in the State; STA should be trying just as desperately to find job opportunities for its many unemployed qualified teachers. My estimate is that by next September there will be anywhere between 500 and 1000 unemployed Negro teachers in Alabama.

In spite of the fact that teacher salaries in Alabama are not what they should be, ASTA president is more concerned about other aspects of educational situation than he is the 10 per cent salary increase. Frankly, I am opposed to any general salary increase or any over-all expansion in the educational program in the State until the level of educatioal opportunity for Negroes is brought up equal to that for whites.

Please do not misinterpret my intentions. This letter is no attempt to discourage any of our teachers who wish to contribute $2.00 or more to AEA for its program. We are only stating our position on this matter and giving the reasons why. The contribution is said to be 'voluntary.' It is great to be living in a country where we can sometimes exercise our free will. However, we know that many times when a Negro says that he agrees to something it does not mean that he actually agrees. It may mean that for his own good he thinks it is best to agree. Thus, if our employers ask us, though ever so subtly, to cooperate in this matter naturally we are going to "agree."

Guest Editorial

Teachers Show Courage

(From Cleveland Call-Post)

BY a vote of 219 to 80, the American Federation of Teachers, A.F.L., at its thirty-sixth annual convention, voted to ban segregation in its 400 local unions throughout the nation.

The resolution noted that the federation was a leader among educational, institutional and labor organizations in the fight against segregation. Declaring that segregation still obtained in the federation, it said that no local chapter that defined or recognized jurisdiction on a basis of race or color, or permitted the practice of such jurisdiction, would be recognized as valid "and the practice of any local in limiting its membership on account of race or color, shall render its charter void."

The only opposition to this amendment which was presented by the Boston Teachers Union Local 66, was from the Atlanta, Ga., local. Its spokesman, Emory S. Lunsford, said he knew the step would be taken some time, but had hoped it would not come so soon.

The feelings of the delegates were summed up by Dr. Counts who asserted that in the nation's struggle to lead the free world against Communist despotism, the question of minority treatment assumed a fateful urgency. It is about time, he declared, that Americans took literally their professions of equality and pronouncements of justice and democracy.

In taking this type of leadership, the American school teachers are giving added hope and encouragement to those who believe that the schools, next to the home, must be the spawning grounds for our democracy.

In abolishing segregated locals, the American Federation of Teachers is setting the proper example for all other labor unions. This move is also designed to have great effect on the movement now gaining momentum to abolish all segregated schools. Certainly, we cannot rid the public schools of segregation without first abolishing all forms of segregation in our teaching corps.

We hail the teachers for this forward step. We feel sure their example of practicing what they teach, will have repercussions throughout all of our school rooms.

Vote Financial Aid to Ousted School Head

Alabama Principals Will Aid Fight to Save Kidd's Position

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — In session here Aug. 21, the Alabama Association of School Principals voted to give financial and other assistance to Prof. James E. Kidd in his fight for reinstatement to his principalship job.

Mr. Kidd, deposed head of the Monroe Junior High School, Lower Peachtree, was reportedly dismissed by the Monroe County Board of Education on alleged charges of inefficiency, absenteeism and neglect of duty. He had obtained tenure under the Alabama tenure law.

It has been common knowledge that a number of Negro teachers in the Alabama Black Belt bearing tenure status or who were active in civic improvement work had failed to get contract renewals or received job cancellations.

* * *

A WOMAN teacher in Pickens County was dropped but later restored under legal pressure because her students resented appearing in a cotton-picking scene during a city-wide pageant celebrating the half-century anniversary of the city.

Monroe County with 13,161 Negro and 12,511 white citizens has only one Negro voter.

Prof. J. D. Thompson, principal of the Coosa County Training School and president of the Alabama State Teachers Association brought the dismissal to the attention of the delegates.

Bryant Foster, principal of Van Buren High School, Eufaula, was elected president, succeeding Prof. Leon Kennedy of Birmingham, principal of Wenonah High School.

Other major officers elected were S. J. Whisenhunt, principal of the Escambia County Training School, Atmore, vice president; E. R. Stickney, principal of the Calhoun School, secretary-treasurer, and Walter Dewey branch, principal of Hard School, Bessemer, research secretary.

Duty of Our Teachers

THE NEWS from Alabama that the State Teachers Association (colored) rejected its leader's proposal that the teachers contribute to the educational equality drive, while contributing $5,000 to the all-white Alabama Education Association project for "more education" makes us pause for station identification.

Certainly it is difficult to understand why a group of Southern Negro teachers would not give generously to the NAACP educational equality drive, especially since the association has been the one force that has done most to equalize teachers' salaries in the South.

We wonder how Negro teachers throughout the South are contributing to this educational equality fund in the absence of any NAACP breakdown of contributors.

We would like to think that all of them are making a real effort to give all they can to the NAACP in this campaign because they owe the association so much for its successful efforts in equalizing salaries.

We should like to remind the teachers that the financing of this fight for complete educational equality must be done by those Negroes who have income above the subsistence level, and that they are now in this class.

There is scarcely a Negro teacher in the country who cannot afford to contribute at least ten dollars to this campaign.

Sheer gratitude alone would seem to make it mandatory that those who have benefitted most from the NAACP efforts should be the first to come to its aid.

If the 80,000-odd Negro teachers do not lend substantial support to this campaign, individnally and through their state associations, where do they think the money is coming from?

Our teachers should regard it as a solemn duty to support this great campaign, no matter what it costs, and we have enough confidence in them to believe that they will.

Equal School Facilities Urged By Negro Teachers Group Chief

Equalization of Negro and white educational facilities in the state was urged yesterday by J. D. Thompson, Negro, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

"We should use any legitimate means to do so," Thompson said.

He spoke before more than 3,000 Negro teachers at the Alabama State College for Negroes here. The Negro educators are holding their annual meeting concurrently with the white school teachers who are in session in Birmingham.

The organization of a committee on education and legislation to achieve equal educational opportunities was recommended by Thompson.

Full political rights, greater participation in employment and policy-making on a state level, establishments of a teacher-welfare and defense commission with funds, were recommended by the ASTA president.

He also told the educators that enforcement of the state compulsory school attendance law should be carried out along with raising the professional status of teaching.

A panel discussion on "Greater Goals for our Professional Organizations" was held yesterday morning.

Members of the panel were Walker Carroll, chairman of the ASTA trustee board; Vernon McDaniels, professor of secondary education, Tuskegee Institute; M. E. Chambliss, ASTA music chairman; R. C. Johnson, secretary of ASTA executive committee, and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the Montgomery college and chairman of ASTA headquarters.

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., was the main speaker at the public session last night.

The conference will begin this morning at 9 o'clock.

New officers will be installed at a final business session this afternoon, and the meeting will be concluded with the annual musical concert, directed by Dr. Hall at 8 p.m. in the gymnasium of the college here.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — This afternoon at Alabama State College, the delegate assembly of the Alabama State Teachers Association, will decide the fate of the far-reaching reform program advocated by its president, J. D. Thompson, principal of Coosa County Training School, Cottage Grove, Alabama. The recommendations, which are merely ideas for revamping the association's administrative machinery, electoral process and financing of its program, has run into difficulties.

Today I am presenting the text of the portion of the speech in which Mr. Thompson argued brilliantly yesterday before the convention of teachers. He is standing, at the moment, almost alone, fighting with his back to the wall for a program which if adopted would mean much to the teachers. In other days, the leadership from Birmingham supplied the strength which gave the ASTA its get-the-vote program and other service-to-teachers activities, many of which have been discarded. Negro teachers in Alabama aren't bearing much of the financial load in the costly and tough fight for first-class citizenship. Mr. Thompson's program is a challenge to them.

His speech says in part: "I shall discuss briefly certain points in each of the six recommendations."

NO. 1 proposes a plan for election of officers very similar to that used by AEA. It is democratic. It will give a president chance to present proposals to the delegate assembly soon after he is elected, and not have to wait 12 months before getting any consideration on any plans he may propose. This plan will eliminate using much time and effort during annual sessions campaigning for office the way we did last year. It will also eliminate "cut and dried" elections as we have experienced in previous years. (recent previous years). This plan may not be a perfect one — it is not expected to be. But we can always make desirable changes when we find them needed.

NO. 2 — There are those who believe in minimum organization in the matter of the districts. But usually where there is minimum organization, there must be maximum autocratic control. This plan of district organization will give greater opportunity for local participation and growth. In most of the district meetings I attended last fall there was general complaint on the conduct of the district meetings. In its meeting last fall District 1 voted unanimously to endorse permanent organization of the districts.

NO. 3 — This matter of limiting the executive committee, I am pleased to say was a suggestion which came from a person who is at present a member of the executive committee. One main point in this matter was made very clear to me by this person. The executive committee as it is now composed gives double representation to some groups. Why should any particular group need a special representative on the executive committee when all members of the executive committee, the officers, etc. were elected by the members of the association, and thus represent all members of the association. Why do the science teachers need a representative on the committee any more than the English teachers or the history teachers or any other group of teachers. Members — the regular elected members of the executive committee represent all members of the association. Another point I have in this matter is this. From my own experience, I have seen little need for a large number of persons on the executive committee. The most that this committee does is to attend to routine matters. After all, all matters of great significance must come before the delegate assembly anyway. At least the association can save some money by having fewer persons to whom to pay travel and expenses attending committee meetings.

NO. 4 — This is the item which has aroused so much concern. It is a definite proposal to insist on equal educational opportunities for the Negro youth in our State. It may appear some out of proportion but it is not for 8,000 teachers. If you pass or approve this proposal I will see to it that persons of the highest integrity, courage, and intelligence that we can get in this State will be appointed on the committee. You will note that in some instances the proposals give the president the power of appointment. The reason is this only. Since the executive committee does not endorse these proposals, they cannot logically be asked to execute them should they be approved by you.

NO. 5 — Increased membership dues are recommended only on the basis that you will approve of a project whereby more money will be needed in an effort — a sincere effort to get some concrete results for Negro education in this State. I am opposed myself to continued increase in dues unless we are going to at least try to get better results than we have been getting in our association. I say again, it is not how much we spend that counts, but what we get for the money we spend.

NO. 6 — Little needs to be said about the importance of this. For some time we have placed great stress on the ballot. We have had a VOTE COMMISSION for years. But take my word for it. This vote commission is treated like a step-child. We say that we cannot do anything until we get votes, but we do very little to get more votes. Mr. Henry J. Williams, chairman of this commission for several years is most conscientious. He has worked hard, but he has had very little help, and not much encouragement. Not much from the association which appointed him. This matter of getting the ballot should be one of the really big objectives of our association, and no pains should be spared in this job. I recommend $500 and would as soon recommend $5,000 if it can be used to advantage.

You will note that nothing has been said about the HEADQUARTERS BUILDING. I have been in favor of this project since it was first brought up several years ago. I was on the executive committee when it was recommended that the matter be placed before the association for consideration. I voted for it. But I favored it, not so much because of what we were doing in the association to make it justifiable but for what I hoped the association might do in the future. But for the time being, the building is in my opinion very well taken care of. The matter is behind us as far as I am concerned — all except paying for it. You adopted a plan last year which should take care of the building. BUT THE BUILDING, EVEN THOUGH I AM PROUD OF IT, IT DOES NOT EXCITE ME. FOR WHAT GOES ON INSIDE OF ANY BUILDING IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE BUILDING. THE BUILDING IS NOT A PROGRAM. The building is an instrument to be used in helping to carry out a program. LIKEWISE, I have said nothing in my recommendations about a full-time executive secretary. I said last year that I WOULD NOT FAVOR A FULL-TIME EXECUTIVE SECRETARY UNTIL WE SET UP OBJECTIVES AND A PROGRAM WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY A FULL TIME SECRETARY. The secretary is like the building, it is an instrument to be used in carrying out a program. If we have no program except to hold meetings I cannot see the need for any of these things.

Twelve months ago I took what I called the ISSUES to you — the members and delegates of the association. Today, again, I take these issues to you and you only for your consideration and decision. I have tried hard to see the side of the OPPOSITION. I cannot see it.

Many persons are speaking of TEN YEARS PROGRESS. We have made progress in the last ten years BUT WHY? I say, look at the court battles which have been fought in the last ten years. One prominent educator in this State recently said in a speech that the progress in Negro education in the South in recent years has been due to two things. (1) To a religious awakening and (2) To demands from Negroes themselves. I say that much of it has been due to demands by Negroes themselves, but demands by Negroes in other states, NOT IN ALABAMA.

There are only three methods open to us. (1) Beg and plead, which we have always done. (2) Use of the ballot. But with most of our folks disfranchised by methods both fair and foul I predict that it will yet be many years before our vote becomes really effective. (3) Use of the courts This method has been used and found effective.

He who would deny you the use of the courts would also deny you justice in the first place. Nobody who respects the law, and believes in justice would fear the courts.

NEGROES IN TEXAS, ARK., OKLA, MO., N. C., S. C., TENN., GA., LA., and even in AFRICA are demanding their rights. It's time now for Negroes in Alabama to demand theirs. HUMAN NATURE DOES NOT CHANGE ACROSS STATE BOUNDARY LINES. However, a few circumstances make lots of difference. And we must check up on these circumstances.

Alabama Teachers Hear President Thompson Deliver Fighting Speech

By Birmingham World Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(SNS)— "Let it not be said by the next generation that we, their predecessors stood still in the midst of a flowing stream, and never even lifted our hands to resist a backward tide," declared J. D. Thompson, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association, in a fighting speech at the 70th nnual ASTA convention in session at Alabama State College.

Mr. Thompson, the 36t6h president of the association, was pleading to the teachers to adopt his six-point program "in the interest of some changes." He asked for a change in the election machinery, geopraphic districts for the association, a $50,000 lobby fund, a $500 appropriation for the vote commission, revamping the executive committee and increase of the membership fee.

He said that he had received cooperation "on minor matters" from the executive committee but that they "generally oppose" my plans

In discussing his activities during the ASTA year Mr. Thompson asserted "I haven't been agle to find anything much to do" because what he has been called on to do under the present set up. Any average high school student could have

J. D. THOMPSON

done." But he said there was one exception when one counted his "efforts in the interest of some changes and a proposed program." Unless, he said, the delegates change "the present pattern of the association" he will have another recommendation to mke. That is, "Hereafter, the president be chosen by drawing names irom a hat. Drop in the names of all candidates, and let the lucky name drawn be president."

A 30-teacher delegation from the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association headed by W. J. (Bill) Moore has indicated that it will fight to the bitter end the basic reforms advocated by Mr. Thompson. One member of the delegation, interviewed in Birmingham prior to the convention, charged that Mr. Thompson was trying to tear up the association, was suggesting dues check off by the superintendent of boards of education. However none of such things was included in either the speech or the recommendations of Mr. Thompson. Another member of this delegation suggested it was a fight on "a certain personality in the association." But most of the recommendations made by Mr. Thompson were contained in the platform upon which the teachers elected him a year ago.

To this type of opposition, Mr. Thompson pointed out in his speech that "I have been amazed and puzzled at some of the things which have been said relative to the president and of many of the attitudes which have been displayed. I feel that I have become a widely hated person in Alabama. I have been called many things - a radical, fanatic and no telling what else. It seems that some how I have become a villain."

Then he went on to put his finger on the real source of opposition like that coming from the "Birmingham Bloc" which is out to wreck his program. "One thing which has aroused statewide concern . . . (is the) contention which I have taken from the outset . . . that educational opportunity in the state (of Alabama) should be equalized and the ASTA should use whatever legitimate means it can find to bring this about."

He went on: "It does not seem that statement would cause as much concern over the state it has caused. It has been said that I should be fired from my job. Special efforts have been made to have this done. There are some strong suspicions about these matters. In all of this I have been steadfast in my original contention. I have not taken back one word. I have not added one word. I have tried hard to make this position clear to all."

"It has been said that I should be run out of Coosa County and out of Alabama. But that proposition makes one error in its calculation I know that I can be fired. There is no question about it. I can be carried some place. But I cannot be run anywhere. Because I do not run. The president in his life time has seen some hungry days. I am not afraid of hunger."

Turning to the "many critics" of his six-point program, Mr. Thompson said they have accused him of having "the wrong objectives for the association" but that he says "we have the right objectives to develop a better school system, greater opportunities for Negro boys and girls, as well as to secure for ourselves as teachers those things to which we are entitled."

To the criticim that he does not "have the right approach," he argued that "we must use methods which will best fit our case and circumstances." He then asserted: "It is difficult for me to understand why many persons who disagree with these approaches will not even discuss the issues before us.

He said it had been suggested that his program will "lose ASTA members . . . who pay dues through the superintendent's office" be he answered this by saying "if that is the way we must hold such members it does not matter much about losing them."

To the "we may split the association" opposition he said that his refreshing reform program "will not split the association because as long as I am president the majority is going to rule." He challenged the saying that his goals would adversely affect race relations. "Good race relations (as viewed by his critics) simply means that the Negro gets the worst of everything and keeps his mouth shut" He suggested that "many scare tactics" had been used againts the proposed ASTA program and that "many of us are scared."

"If we have become satisfied or scared, woe unto us and the Negro boys and girls of Alabama. One of our biggest handicaps is simple complacency.

He assailed the 'wait and be patient" doctrine and gradualism and asserted "the time to fight is when the battle is on." Failing to do this and waiting until things settle down "the Negro is going to find himself right where he was - at the bottom."

Dr. Felt on G. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., was scheduled to address the public session last night.

The final business session was scheduled for two o'clock this after noon where reports of the auditing committee, of Executive Secretary Robert C. Hatch, Treasurer W. E. Morton, the legislation and resolution committee headed by Research Secretary H. Councill Trenholm and the committee on nominations of officers chaired by B. M. Montgomery.

Other matters for consideration included the employment of a full-time paid executive secretary, which has been approved by the convention in principle, and a strengthened vote commission. Other officers include Vice Presidents: Mrs. Thelma Morris, Montgomery; Miss Tessie Oliver, Union Springs; Leon Kennedy, Birmingham; Mrs. Hattie B. Witt, Birmingham; L. B. Sykes, Lanett; Menrie Smith, Anniston; Treasurer, W. E. Morton, Opelika; Research Secretary, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, Executive Committee: C. W. Orr, Normal; Robert C. Johnson, Birmingham, and Robert I. Beasley, Eutaw.

Contribute to 'White' Chest

Alabama Teachers Ignore EE Fight; Seek More Money

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Negro teachers in Alabama, having rejected a proposal by their own association leader to raise a financial war chest to fight for equalized educational opportunities, reportedly have raised approximately $5,000 to support the white teacher association's "more education" project.

The Alabama State Teachers Association has an announced program of getting out the facial grin in Alabama public association while the all-white Alabama Education Association is using its "money pot" to raise the salaries of teachers.

J. D. Thompson of Cottage Grove, Ala., president of the Alabama State Teachers Association revealed this information on the heels of issuing a public letter in which he "set forth (the ASTA) position" on the "$2 voluntary contribution" of Negro teachers to the AEA special fund.

Mr. Thompson said that Negro teachers in the Birmingham public school system contributed $1,197 while Negro teachers in the Jefferson County school system contributed $420.

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White Teachers' Union Moves Toward Merger With Negroes

The white District teachers' union has elected a committee to work with members of the Negro teachers' local in drafting a constitution which, if ratified, would merge the segregation units of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL.

This action on the part of Local 8 virtually approves integration of the units which has been sought since 1946 by Negro Local 27. Both locals held separate meetings Wednesday to discuss the conditions of an acceptable constitution.

A third AFL unit, Local 867, which was organized seven years ago on a bi-racial basis, will meet next week to discuss whether to join the other two groups if a merger is effected. This local is made up of school attendance officers.

About a year ago, Local 8 began to consider a possibility of merger as a result of a resolution adopted by the national union convention in Syracuse which urged an end to segregation in locals.

Spokesmen of the teachers' locals yesterday said a joint meeting will be held in June for a vote on the ratification of a constitution that would bind the groups together.

Teachers Here Merge Unions

Post
Dec. 6-12-53
p. 17
Washington
D.C.
Negro
Local 29

The District's white and Negro teacher unions merged Wednesday without a single dissenting vote.

Three units will make up the new local, which still has to get its charter approved by the national union, the American Federation of Teachers, A.F.L.

They are Local 8, white teachers, Local 29, Negro teachers, and Local 867, a biracial group of school attendance officers. Several weeks ago, these units agreed to work out a constitution which would bind them together.

This constitution was accepted by the units during separate meetings. The first integrated meeting followed and a biracial set of officers was approved. The names will not be announced until the new local receives a charter.

Dr. L. D. Reddick To Be Friedlander Speaker

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS) — Dr. L. D. Reddick, chief-librarian of Atlanta University has been selected by the Friedlander Committee of the Muscogee County Teachers Association as the speaker for this year. The program will be presented at the Spencer High School, Sunday afternoon, March 8, 1953 at 4 o'clock.

Besides being an able and efficient university librarian executive, he is also educator and historian. He graduated magna cum laude from Fisk University and received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. His achievements and experiences are indeed challenging. He has held positions in some of the country's outstanding colleges and universities, having been assistant professor of history at Kentucky State College, associate professor of history at Kentucky State College, associate professor at Dillard Universty, lecturer in the history department at New York City College and lecturer at the New School for Social Research.

One of Dr. Riddick's greatest contributions to Negro literature was made when he was curator of the famous Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature located at the New York Public Library. It has been said that during Dr. Reddick's curatorship this collection became the most famous library of Negro literature in the United States.

Dr. Reddick has proved to be an excellent literary figure having been at one time editor of "The Crecent," the official organ of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, and assistant editor of the Journal of Negro History. His timely and scholarly writings have appeared in such magazines as the New Republic, School and Society, Social Frontier, Journal of Southern History, Journal of Negro History, Crisis and Opportunity.

Besides being head-librarian at Atlanta University, Dr. Reddick takes an active part in the civic life of Atlanta's cosmopolitan community.

This year's program promises to be one of the best sponsored by Friedlander Committee. The public is invited to attend

Education Equality for All Is Negro Teachers' Plea

More than 3,500 Negro teachers attending the annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association Friday approved a report of the resolutions committee calling for "equality of education for all children without regard for race or color."

The State Board of Regents, the State Board of Education and the county boards of education were advised in the report "not to discriminate against any school child." The GTEA pointed out the need of adequate facilities and opportunities for the education of Negroes had been placed before these public authorities in previous resolutions.

"Any attitude temporizing or stalling to avoid implementing these resolutions," the committee said, "will leave this body no alternative than to seek the above objective by means other than resolutions."

The GTEA, headed by C. L. Harper, also went on record as opposing a move by the Board of Regents to inaugurate graduate institutions in education in Negro state colleges. The organization said the addition of graduation instruction "in institutions which from the point of view of personnel, appropriations and facilities are desperately trying to meet first class academic college standards is not only unfair to these colleges at this time but is unsound educationally."

The organization also opposed out-of-state aid to Negroes which "clearly does not meet the requirements of the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States."

The resolutions committee and the GTEA went on record "against dismissing teachers without preferring charges" and in favor of a law on tenure. It also opposed the practice of arranging the school term for Negroes "to meet the convenience of white farmers."

The GTEA expressed its approval of the Minimum Foundation program and the School Building Authority to the governor and Legislature; its approval of equalizing salaries on the state level to the State Board of Education, and its approval of a promise by the State Board of Regents to meet the requirements of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, which resulted in the "approval" of three Negro colleges.

Integration of Schools Inevitable, K.T.A. Told

Negro teachers were told here yesterday that some of them are going to be casualties when the schools are completely integrated.

And integration is inevitable, said Dr. William R. Ming, Jr., a University of Chicago law professor. He spoke at a Kentucky Teachers Association session at Central High School.

School boards forced into taking Negro children aren't going to be willing to take Negro teachers at the same time, Ming predicted. Other Negro teachers won't be employed because of inefficiency or because they are "too old to learn new tricks."

He urged teachers to stay in the fight for integration so they will maintain their professional standing when the fight is won.

Wants Negro Teachers Used

After his speech the group adopted a resolution opposing any integration plan that does not include a corresponding plan for the use of Negro teachers.

Included in adopted resolutions was an increase of annual dues from $3 to $4. Members had voted down the proposal the previous day.

Other resolutions called for:

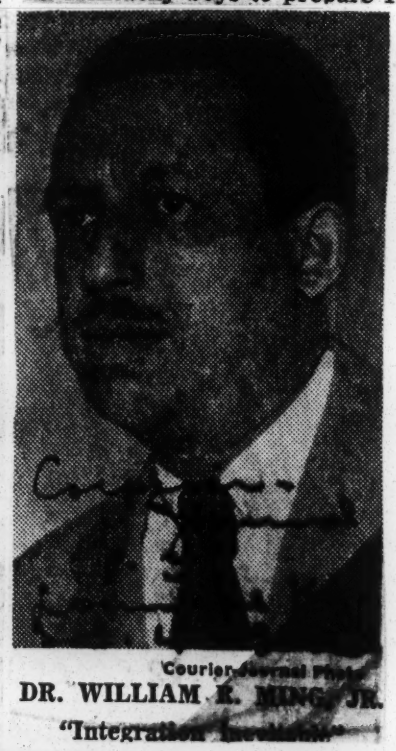
1. Complete integration in tax-supported schools.
2. Outright repeal of the Day Law, which prohibits teaching white and Negro children in the same classroom.
3. Increasing the retirement fund so that minimum benefits will be raised from $80 to $100 a month for all teachers reaching the retirement age after 20 years of service.
4. Making the State job of assistant supervisor of Negro education full-time.

More Revenue Is Sought

5. Finding more revenue to raise teacher salaries to meet the national average of $3,400 a year.
6. Working for repeal of Section 186 of the Kentucky Constitution, which distributes school funds on a census basis rather than on school attendance.
7. Increasing appropriations for construction and operations at Kentucky State College, Frankfort; Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, and West Kentucky Vocational Training School for Negroes, Paducah.

The K.T.A. opposed:

1. Regional education based on race or creed.
2. Unequal opportunities for all Kentucky boys to prepare for military service through R.O.T.C. programs.
3. A "double standard" of accrediting schools. The same measurements should be applied to all, the group said.



Courier-Journal Photo

DR. WILLIAM R. MING, JR.
"Integration inevitable"

Peabody Man Is Head

A proposed resolution opposing newspaper publication of findings of school supervisors or evaluating committees before the findings have been referred back to schools was dropped.

Dr. Willard E. Goslin, chairman of the division of educational administration at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, was another speaker yesterday. He told the teachers:

"There are some people in America who are unsure how free they want us to be. Some of them are in Congress; some of them are out on the street corner. They whittle away at the base of freedom by making schoolteachers afraid."

The convention ended last night with the annual musicale. Groups from Kentucky State College, Central High School, Lincoln Institute, and the University of Louisville, as well as guest artists, took part.

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Mississippi

Say Negro Teachers Waived Retirement Benefit Under Threat Of Losing Jobs

The state Negro Teachers Association said Saturday some of its members have charged that certain county superintendents of education have forced them to sign waivers of retirement benefits on threat of losing their jobs.

The association said the obvious motive for such acts would be to save the county education department money since counties must pay part of the cost of retirement benefits for each teacher that participates in the plan.

The association said so far only the allegations have been made but that an investigation is underway and concrete evidence, where it is found, will be turned over to the attorney general.

Meanwhile, the association said "it is hoped that the governor and the attorney general will themselves investigate such reprehensible conduct on the part of superintendents.'

Gov. Hugh White and Attorney Gen. J. P. Coleman were out of town and unavailable for comment.

The association did not say which of the 82 county superintendents had been accused of the threats.

But the allegations said those accused acted like this:

They called Negro teachers of the county before them and passed out waiver blanks for the Negroes to sign indicating they did not want to take part in the retirement program.

The association said many of the teachers did not realize they had the alternative of participating.

Those that did know and insisted they wanted the retirement plan were warned to sign the waiver or lose their jobs, the association said.

The State Association of Negro Teachers announced Saturday they "deplore the attempt to state educational authorities to establish make-shift and pseudo-graduate training at Jackson and Alcorn Colleges . . . "

The teachers complained that neither of the colleges have been approved for more than undergraduate work and they are opposed to creating "easy credit mills" that would not require the same academic standards as white colleges.

The association said "better trained principals can be secured by giving more generous graduate aid for study in out-of-state universities . . . this aid should be the policy until such time as the state can provide graduate training with our state for Negroes . . ."

Negroes Pledge Cooperation --Not Obstruction, To Plan For Equalization Of Schools

Spokesmen for the 7,000-member Mississippi Negro Teachers Association, headed by President J. D. Boyd of Utica Institute, Thursday reported an attitude of "helpful cooperation" rather than one of "obstruction, fighting and antagonism" after a meeting with the Legislative Recess Education Study committee on the [illegible] program for equalization of Negro and white schools of the state.

"The Mississippi Negro Teachers Association," President Boyd said, "is willing to go along with the Education Committee's program in the hope that we can get a program of equal opportunities for our children started as early as possible."

The meeting was a follow-up to an earlier meeting held in the office of Gov. Hugh White with Negro and white educators to discuss the program in full. Thursday's meeting was an effort to "reconcile our differences," Boyd said, "and it was a helpful conference tended to clear up rather than deepen suspicions of the program for equalization."

Sen. George Owens of Pontotoc, vice-chairman of the Legislative Recess committee, headed the group of 13 out of 18 members of the committee. They met with seven members of the Negro Teachers Association including President Boyd, E. S. Bishop of Corinth, L. T. Ellis of Laurel, A. A. Alexander of Brookhaven, Walter Washington of Utica and A. L. Johnston of Prentiss.

State Rep. Ney Gore of Quitman, secretary of the Legislative committee, said the meeting yesterday served to clear up certain objectionable phases of the program in the minds of Negro educators and proved helpful to all.

Boyd said his race wants to see the program first enacted into law, after which diferences can be "ironed out peacefully" rather than throw a kink into the whole program by objecting to minor phrases and words that at first may seem to set forth discriminatory powers to boards.

"After a very careful study of all parts of the program Thursday, the Negro Teachers Association feels that it can continue to work with the Legislative Recess committee in a spirit of cooperation rather than one of fighting," Boyd said.

PEA Committee Raising Funds

TEACHERS PLAN TO BUILD HERE $75,000 HOME, OFFICE BUILDING

The officers and members of the Palmetto Education Association this week announced their plan to build a $75,000 Home. The building will house the administrative offices of the association, ten offices for rent, lounges for ladies and men and a small auditorium. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of 200, will be available for public meetings.

The Association has commissioned architect John Branch Orangeburg to draw the plans and supervise construction. Mr. Blanche has completed the specification and will soon offer them to contractors wishing to make bids.

Special Committee Appointed

John R. Bowen, President of PEA, was authorized by the Executive Committee to appoint two special committees to assist with construction plans and financing of the building.

Dr. J. C. Parler, supervising principal of the Orangeburg City Schools, was named chairman of the Contribution committee with G. W. Lebby, Bluffton; C. W. Fields, Columbia; L. B. Moore, Abbeville; J. E. Beck, Greenville; Alvin Arnold, Pageland and C. M. McQueen, Hartsville representing the sixth districts.

John R. Harper, Camden, was named chairman of the Building committee with Rev. M. D. Bogan, W. Columbia; John Dorman, Orangeburg; G. A. Anderson, Florence and U. G. Conyers, Sumter.

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Mississippi

TEACHERS CAN REGAIN RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Those Who Signed Waivers Have Until June 30 To Act

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., April 18. Negro teachers who signed waivers rejecting retirement benefits under Mississippi's new Federal Social Security-State annuity program have until June 30 to rescind their actions, it was announced Saturday.

W. R. Hough, executive secretary of the state system, released a letter sent employers in February stating employes who had signed the rejection waivers could withdraw them and qualify for benefits under the program.

The announcement followed recent charges of the Mississippi Negro Teachers Association that "Several county superintendents have circumvented the program by forcing Negro teachers to sign waivers of their retirement benefits on threat of losing their jobs." The association asked that Governor White and Attv. Gen. J. P. Coleman "Investigate such reprehensible conduct on the part of such superintendents and take necessary action to correct the situation."

It was reported that waivers had been suggested because those making less than $1,200 a year would not benefit under the state retirement system, and the employers were suggesting the waivers in order to sidestep payment of the employers' part of the contribution. Under the act, employes making $100 or less a month are not required to pay into the state part of the system, although deductions are made for the Federal plan in the dual system.

Mr. Hough said the state board had suggested that all employes be entered in the system "with the thought that in the future an employe might earn more than $1,200 annually and may want to count his prior service records." Those signing the waivers lose prior service in computing their retirement benefits in event their annual pay later exceeds $1,200 a year.

Mr. Hough also pointed out that under the state retirement system all members, regardless of annual salary, are eligible for disability benefits, which are based on total salary regardless of whether it was $1,200 a year or less, and regardless of whether the employe had made any contributions to the system.

"It appears to me that each employe, whether they earn $1,200 a year or not, should be encouraged to become a member of the system," Mr. Hough said.

Teachers Forced To Waive Benefits

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) —Colored teachers here have charged some county superintendents of education with forcing them to sign waivers of retirement benefits on threat of being fired, according to the Mississippi Teachers Association.

The association itself issued a blast at efforts to establish graduate schools at Jackson and Alcorn colleges.

The association, in commenting on reported efforts to get colored teachers to waive retirement benefits, said the only moment of the Mutual Benefit Society. The case was heard by Judge Michael M. Manley.

tive behind such a move is one to save money by the counties. An investigation is underway and whatever evidence is discovered will be turned over to the attorney general.

Deplore State Attempt

Relative to the issue of forming graduate schools at Jackson and Alcorn, members of the association said they "deplore the attempt of state educational authorities to establish make-shift and pseudo-graduate training at Jackson and Alcorn."

The teachers complained that neither of the colleges has been approved for more than undergraduate work, and they are opposed to creating "easy credit mills" that would not require the same academic standards as white colleges.

Meanwhile, the state is going ahead with plans to establish the graduate school at Jackson. In an effort to outline a program to begin summer graduate work, three white and three colored educators met last week in Atlanta.

List Of Educators

The six educators who attended the planning confab were: Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board of trustees of institutions of higher learning; Dr. Forrest Murphy, head of the department of education, University of Mississippi; E. T. Rawson, head of the division of colored education, state department of education;

Also J. L. Reddix, president of Jackson college; H. T. Sampson, dean of Jackson college, and N. R. Burger, Hattiesburg, president of the state Principals' Association.

Educational Facts And Figures

When the Alabama Legislature meets a little more than three weeks hence, it will face an educational finance problem of major importance. On the one hand more money is needed if the state's educational system is to be maintained even at its present level—which, admittedly, is relatively low. On the other hand, there are a state budget already strained to the limit and the opposition, both by the administration and by people generally to more taxes for any purpose.

The facts of the situation are clear enough. The March issue of *The Education Bulletin*, published by the Alabama Education Association, presents some significant figures and comparisons.

TEACHER SALARIES—The average annual salary of the instruction staff (teachers, principals, and instructional supervisors) in 1951-52 was $2537. For classroom teachers it was $2487. The beginning salary of Alabama highway patrolmen is $3240, of welfare case workers $2880, and the average salary paid merit system employes is $2960.

To raise Alabama instructional salaries to the level of the nation would call for $21,464,688, which would not include increases earned by teachers through education for higher certificates or provision for new teachers to meet increased enrollment. The Alabama Education Association is asking for an increase of 10 per cent in salaries which, together with increases for improved training and for new teachers to meet increased enrollment, would call next year for $6,146,550. This would leave Alabama teachers still far behind the nation in average salary. In purchasing power, Alabama teacher salaries are below the 1939 level.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—A study made in 1951 by the Alabama State Department of Education and the U. S. Office of Education showed $289,529,007 needed to give Alabama adequate school buildings. Latest figures available (1949-50) give Alabama's cost value of public school property per pupil as $162, that for the nation $511.

FREE TEXTBOOKS—State law places the first six grades under the free textbook program. Present appropriations are sufficient to buy books only through 3½ grades. An additional $425,000 annually is needed to meet the state's own standard.

TRANSPORTATION—Only one state has a lower transportation cost than Alabama. To replace obsolete and unsafe equipment, $3,348,000 is needed.

These are only some of the figures that the AEA has compiled to make a dark picture, a picture of pressing need. What can be done?

The AEA is asking for the 10 per cent salary increase noted above. It is proposing a $100 million bond issue to meet the most urgent of building needs. And it is requesting a constitutional amendment that would allow counties and cities to increase their school taxes, if they wish. Both the latter two propositions must, of course, be submitted to voters for ratification.

The state now provides 74.3 per cent of the total school dollar. The state should not decrease its appropriation, nor abandon the minimum school program, but it would be better in many ways to enlist more local support. This cannot be done without a constitutional amendment.

We have quoted figures above. Those figures should be understood in terms of human realities. They mean underpaid teachers leaving the profession or for a state that pays more. They mean unsafe, unhealthful buildings. They mean dangerous school buses. They mean children retarded by lack of textbooks. They mean shortcomings in quality of instruction and in the education of citizens of tomorrow.

There is the possibility of more federal aid. If the international situation should improve, easing the strain on the national budget, more federal assistance may be extended to education, thus more nearly equalizing educational opportunities among the states even as Alabama's minimum program fund does within the state.

These are basic considerations to be faced in dealing with an urgent, fundamental problem.

Equal Pay For Ark. Teachers

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.) — The Pulaski County Special School District last week approved a single salary schedule for both white and Negro teachers. The pay will be dependent solely on training and experience.

County School Supt. E. F. Dunn estimated the action increased salaries of the 53 Negro teachers in the area a total of $22,000.

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Board Asks Funds For 85 New Teaching Positions

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — The Board of Education and school officials requested a total of $231,505 for eighty-five new teaching positions in the colored schools of Washington for the next fiscal year, according to hearings on the District of Columbia appropriation bill made public Thursday.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, asked for an appropriation of $37,917 for nine class 3-C teachers for the senior high level of Division 2, the colored schools.

He said this request was to bring the pupil-teacher ratio in the colored senior high schools tion standards, which is one teacher for each twenty-five children.

ALSO REQUESTED was an item of $79,123 for twenty-one teachers for colored junior high schools, also to bring the pupil teacher ratio in the colored junior high schools more nearly to standards, and an item of $212,465 for fifty colored elementary-school teachers.

"The need is due to two things," said Dr. Corning. "It is due to the influx of the colored population, on the one hand, and it is also due to the increased birthrat

TO KEEP THEM FROM LEAVING JOBS:

Must up teachers pay $500 a year

14 m (4)

CHICAGO — Salaries of public schoolteachers must be upped an average of $500 a year across the country immediately if their exodus to jobs in business and industry is to be checked, Carl J. Megel, president of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL declared here last week.

He reiterated that teachers are leaving their desks at the rate of 100,000 a year "in order to secure cost of living pay," and said adequate state tenure laws are "also essential to teacher stabilization in the near future."

"Immediate answer to the question 'Can we keep good teachers?' is no," Megel said, 'now up to superintendents and school boards who, between now and spring, must act on salary increases in budgets for the coming year.'

"Our 400 affiliated locals in as many cities are now up with increased pay proposals.

"Tachers everywhere are tiring of present-day educational 'boondoggling' and inaction in the evergrowing crisis resulting from low pay and overcrowded classes. At long last, teachers across the nation are assuming a forceful leadership expressed in an 'either or else' attitude.

"Present average teachers' pay ranges from a low of $1,675 annually in Mississippi to a high of $4,625 in New York State.

The national average 8—$3,310 before income taxes — is 25 per cent under the average pay of occupational workers and 60 per cent less than the earnings of other professions requiring comparable education and training."

Megel said a $500 per teacher raise for the country's one million teachers would call for a $500 million increase in school budgets.

Beneficiaries Must Pay

"Under present school tax formula, without federal aide" he said, "the financing must come from local property taxes and increased state aid. Teachers have become fed up with the old school board song, 'We haven't got the money".

The AFT president said that bills for tenure laws making it impossible for school administrators to fire qualified teachers without proving cause will be submitted to most state legislatures at their next sessions.

"Such laws," he added, "would help stabilize the profession by placing teachers under tenure after a reasonable probation period and make teaching more attractive to young people contemplating it as a life work."

Instructors' Jobs Under Kan. Threat

TOPEKA, Kans.—A sinister plot by school boards in 10 of the largest cities in the state to oust Negro public school teachers if the United States Supreme Court outlaws segregated schools was disclosed here last week.

The disclosure was made on April 6 in an article by Anna Mary Murphy, staff writer for the Topeka State Captial. The articles stated that a "state-wide survey of first-class Kansas cities which still have segregation revealed a mass unannounced weeding-out of Negro teachers is taking place."

Parents of colored children here filed one of the five cases now pending before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of segregation in public schools.

It has been learned that Negro leaders here are mobilizing to halt the whole-sale plan.

The article indicates that Kansas school boards are operating on the assumption that the country's highest tribunal will decide against segregated schools. If the court rules in favor of the Negro parents separate schools would be outlawed throughout the state. Smaller Kansas communities already have integrated schools.

The newspaper article discussed the school situation in eight of the ten largest cities in the state. No mention was made of Wichita, the largest city, or Lawrence, the other first-class city.

Miss Murphy implied in her article that the plan to "purge" Negro teachers out of the school system was made at executive sessions and not during regular meetings of the school boards. The Topeka school board, the article says, failed to renew the contracts of its most recently employed Negro teachers.

"When the March 15 deadline for notifying teachers of their contract renewals came, the Topeka board did not notify several of the most recently employed Negro teachers," the article said. "No action was taken authoriz-

ing any teacher renewals in a public meeting."

It was pointed out that there are 237 Negro teachers employed in first class cities of the state, and 7,521 Negro students. Although no mass firings have taken place, the article states, boards have anticipated the abolition of segregation for several years by filling all vacancies with white tecahers.

Miss Murphy quoted several school superintendents as saying: "Integrating the pupils will not pose as much of a problem as realigning the facilities. Other than the blow to Negro teachers, the result of a reversal of the present segregation statute would not be too severe in Kansas."

Equalization Money Sought

Mississippi Group To Check On Funds Set Aside For Negro Teachers But Never Used

14m(4)

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., March 21.—The Legislative Roving Investigating committee is going to try to find out about something the Recess School Equalization group disclosed but was unable to expose. It centers around a paragraph in the final report of the committee after nine months effort to develop a plan for equalizing the racially segregated public schools.

Here's what stirred the investigative instincts of the roving committee headed by Representative John Junkin of Adams County.

"According to the report of the State Auditor, in many counties money specifically appropriated for equalizing the pay of Negro teachers which was sent to the counties for that purpose never got to the Negro teachers. For that matter, it has never been returned to the State Treasury, either. The committee does not know for what purpose the money was spent."

Mr. Toler

It was the last sentence in the paragraph that drew attention of the roving committee members who met this week and discussed it. They said it would not be left unanswered insofar as they are able to get at the facts.

And, accordingly, the "rovers" plan to "get at the facts."

Just what procedure will be used has not been disclosed. But since the matter was documented by State Auditor W. D. Neal, it is likely he will be the No. 1 witness called to shed light on admission of the school group that it "does not know for what purpose the money was spent." The Junkin Committee is also highly interested in ascertaining the recipient-sources of the money since "it has never been returned to the State Treasury, either."

Others May Be Called

It may be that state and county school officials will also be called before the investigators.

Just how much information the Auditor has on the subject was not revealed by the education committee. It reported, however, that copies of the State Auditor's report "are on file in the records of this committee."

Under the method of disbursing state funds to the counties, they are sent to the county superintendent of education and handled from that level by that official. State educators have said once the money is disbursed to the county, they are without power or authority to check its end use.

Another matter being inquired into by the "roving" committee is the practice of some departments, under authority of law, to withdraw lump sums appropriated by the Legislature and then deposit in special accounts in private banks. Some of the "rovers" have said all funds should channel through the regular course—a requisition issued by the State Auditor on the State Treasurer.

Fiscal officials contend if all public moneys were required to take the regular course that added personnel would be needed to handle the separate items. The separate checks are now handled within the departments which draw their own checks against their deposited funds in their individual accounts in the banks.

Meanwhile, a sub-committee of the investigating group is due at Holly Springs Thursday for a look-see into operations of the State Park in that vicinity. The nature of the visit was not disclosed.

Superintendents Strongly Assert Negro Teacher Funds 'Not Mis-Used But Un-Used'

By PHIL STROUPE

County superintendents of education charged with misuse of state funds earmarked for equalization of Negro teachers' salaries Wednesday came to Jackson and vehemently proclaimed that the "funds are not misused but unused."

Meeting with Asst. Atty. Gen. James T. Kendall and State Auditor William D. Neal in the State Senator chamber, the superintendents called for a public apology from State Rep. John R. Junkin of Adams county, chairman of the Legislative Investigative Committee who charged that funds were not spent for the purposes outlined in the law covering the special $3,000,000 appropriation.

Junkin's report stated that 38 counties had spent funds for purposes other than for raising Negro teachers' salaries. Tuesday Kendall, who is making the investigation at the request of Junkin's committee, said that eight of the 38 counties had been exonerated from the claim after explaining funds disposition in their counties.

The investigation is continuing to determine the status of the other 30.

Kendall said Wednesday that several legal questions remain as to whether: 1) The law requires that unspent portions of the funds be returned to the state treasury. 2) Whether county superintendents can explain their figure juggling by using it for transportation facilities rather than for Negro teachers salaries.

E. Ray Izard, superintendent in Copiah county, which was one of the eight counties cleared on Tuesday, said:

"The State of Mississippi has suffered a grave injustice. We are in the midst of a great reorganization of our public schools and are waiting on the U. S. Supreme Court to decide the segregation issue before we continue with our program. A charge such as the one leveled against county superintendents by the Investigative Committee will fall on the ears of the U. S. Supreme Court and some people will go to their graves believing that these chargse are true.

"I don't believe the committee treated us right when it revealed the names of the counties without first calling in the superintendents for a hearing.

"This meeting here today," Izard continued, "will be in vain unless that gentlemen (he referred to Junkin without naming him) publicly appologizes."

Supt. John Bynum of Jefferson Davis county said: "I think it is one of the most unfair things that has ever happened to county superintendents and someone is responsible."

Several of the superintendents remained in Jackson after the meeting to confer with Auditor Neal on their explanations of the funds.

Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman said earlier that any money spent unlawfully will have to be repaid to the treasury.

MONEY FOR NEGROES APPARENTLY MISUSED

State Seeks Return Of Funds Earmarked For Teachers

INVESTIGATION STARTS

By The United Press

JACKSON, Miss., May 13.—The state attorney general's office launched an investigation Wednesday into charges that 38 counties spent money appropriated by the legislature to increase Negro teacher salaries for other purposes.

Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman appointed assistant Atty. Gen. James T. Kendall to conduct the investigation after the legislative investigating committee asked Mr. Coleman to take "proper legal action to recover any money that was spent contrary to the provisions of the act."

Seek to Recover

In 1950 the legislature appropriated $3,000,000 earmarked for increasing Negro teacher salaries.

Representative John Junkin of Natchez, committee chairman, said it appears certain counties have "deliberately flauted the provisions of the laws to spend the money for other purposes. The money should either be used for what it was meant or go back to the state treasury."

Representative Junkin said information on the reported discrepancies had been obtained from Auditor William Neal who said he had been unable to determine for what purposes the money had been spent.

"All we con go by is the audit report," Mr. Junkin said. "It may be that some of the counties can clear themselves."

The matter first came to light when Mr. Neal reported the apparent discrepancies to the Legislative Recess Education Study Committee which published his statement in its final report. Mr. Junkin's "watchdog" committee took it from there.

"If there have been any unlawful expenditures," Mr. Coleman said, "this office will seek to recover them."

Figures Listed

Under a 1952 law the attorney general is charged with recovering any funds spent unlawfully by public officials when requested by the state auditor.

Mr. Junkin said the responsibility for the school money rests with the county school systems as the money was distributed by the State Department of Education according to law.

Wollowing are the counties listed by Mr. Neal whose expenditures for Negro teacher salaries were than their appropriations for that purpose and the differences between the two amounts:

Alcorn $2,562, Amite $9,027, Calhoun $2,164, Chickasaw $3,767, Choctaw $162, Claiborne $12,682, Clay $20, Copiah $3,507, De Soto $15,698, Greene $590, Hancock $942, Harrison $2,980, Issaquena $1,150, Itawamba $1,276, Jackson $5,082, Jasper $1,496, Jefferson Davis $539, Jones $4,101, Kemper $18,607, Lafayette $7,457, Lee $1,628, Leflore $3,122, Newton $9,552, Quitman $587, Smith $28, Stone $1,994, Tate

4 EXPLANATIONS SEEN IN NEGRO FUND ISSUE

Money Set Aside for Teachers Unspent By Some Counties —Kendall Reports

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., May 15.—An investigation into whereabouts of funds allocated by the Mississippi Legislature for increases in Negro teachers' salaries indicated they may be in one of four places, James T. Kendall, assistant attorney general, said Friday.

Mr. Kendall began the investigation when charges were brought that 38 counties had failed to raise Negro salaries from an earmarked appropriation.

Sees Four Explanations

Mr. Kendall said there are four points involved in the issue:

"Some of the counties may still have the funds on hand.

"Some may have earmarked monies to separate school districts as tuition for Negroes whose schools have been closed.

"Some may have transferred the funds into another county for payment of salaries where a line school serves two counties.

"And some may have equalized salaries of Negro teachers with whites and have a balance on hand."

Eight Not Involved

A check of a report by State Auditor W. D. Neal, on which the accusations were based, Friday developed that some of the counties originally listed in the charges still have the earmarked funds on hand. Eight of the 38 not involved are Choctaw, Clay, Copiah, Hancock, Issaquena, Newton, Winston and Yazoo. Twenty-four of the other 30 are shown to have balances in their common school funds in excess of amounts claimed to have been al-

Negro Teachers Complaints Are Disregarded By Legislative Education Study Group

Say Bad Features To Stay In Proposed Bills

Jackson, Miss., May 1[illegible] (DSN) — The complaints of Mississippi Negro Teachers against certain obvious defects in some of the bills designed to bring about equal educational opportunity in the state despite the [illegible] representatives of the state Negro Teachers' organization, according to wellfounded reports were completely disregarded at a meeting here last week with the Legislative Educational Study Committee which has written the bills for action at an extra session of the State legislature which Governor White plans to call following the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The meeting of the representatives of the Negro Teachers organization with members of the legislative Educational Study committee is seen as having been brought about by objections raised by representatives of the Negro Teachers' organization at a previous meeting with Governor Hugh White at which they pointed out certain objectionable features in a number of the proposed bills.

Chief points of objections of the Negro Teachers is the use of the words "satisfactory" and "discretion" in certain of the proposed bills.

The Negro teachers pointed out that learning any part of the action necessary to bring about equalization of educational opportunity to the "satisfation" or "discretion" of any official or group of officials leaves the problem of equalization of education for Negroes subject to the same condition existing at present.

The Negro teachers insisted that [illegible] matters of equalization be spelled out without leaving anything the satisfaction or discretion anyone.

According to reports, Atty. Ney[illegible]ore, secretary of the Legislative [illegible]ducational Study Group, and [illegible]okesman at the meeting told [illegible]e Negro representatives that no [illegible]anges would be made in the pro[illegible]sed bills, and after alluding to [illegible]e possibility that the insistence [illegible] the Negro teachers for more [illegible]an was contained in the propos[illegible] bills, told them that the courts [illegible]uld be always open to them in [illegible]ich to make their complaints.

The spokesman for the Negro [illegible]achers was Prof. J. D. Boyd, [illegible]esident of the association who [illegible]aded a committee which includ[illegible] Prof. A. A. Alexander, Prof. [illegible] Washington, Prof. E. S. Bishop, [illegible]d Prof. A. L. Johnson.

Charge Mississippi Counties Snitch $160,000 Earmarked For Teachers

JACKSON, Miss (ANP) — Some 38 Mississippi counties have been charged with misappropriating a total of $160,000 designed for increases in pay to colored teachers. An investigation into the charge now is under way.

Attorney General J. P. Coleman appointed James T. Kendall, an assistant, to conduct the investigation after the legislative investigating committee asked Coleman to take "proper legal action to recover any money that was spent contrary to the provisions of the act."

The misappropriation charges were made in connection with some $3,000,000 provided by the state legislature in 1950 for increases to colored teachers.

Deliberately Flouted Law

Rep. John Junkin, Natchez, legislative investigating committee chairman, said it appears that certain counties have "deliberately flouted the provision of the laws to spend the money for other purposes. The money should either be used for what it was meant or go back to the state treasury."

The supposed discrepancies were reported by William Neal, state auditor, who said he was unable to determine for what purposes the money had been spent.

Neal reported the apparent discrepancies to the legislative recess education study committee which published his statement in its final report.

In State of Mississippi

Negro Teacher Robbed!

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Mississippi counties which failed to use a special appropriation for raising Negro teachers' salaries must return the funds to the state treasury.

That was the decision of James T. Kendall, assistant attorney general, after a meeting with county superintendents representing some thirty-eight counties accused of misappropriation of money approved for raising colored teachers' salaries.

Eight of the counties accused were cleared and some twenty-four others said the funds were not "misused, but unused." Kendall said these funds would have to be returned to the state treasury.

Some county superintendents had said that they had used their share of the $3,000,000 appropriation for transportation facilities rather than for Negro teachers' salaries.

A Legislative Summary

State teachers will get a base $100 per month increase in pay under the new legislative enactments of the 24th session of the Oklahoma legislature, plus substantial gains in increament payments for services. This will mean much to the Negro teachers of the state if the leaders of the OANT are alert to see that these gains are properly and adequately distributed as provided by law.

No one should consider that these new legislative provisions will be properly safeguarded by simple reason of their enactment. The current experience in Mississippi, where it has been exposed thousands of dollars have been feloniously misappropriated, should be sufficient warrant to alert Oklahoma teachers seeing that the new increases are actually funneled through, not only to teachers in the larger counties, but to the little fellows out near the forks of the creek who often times do not have much say about what is going on down at the county seat. An effort some-time ago on the part of teachers right here in Oklahoma to find out what is going on in the administration of school funds was effectively squelched when a news story appearing in the columns of this paper, exposed what the state teachers had in mind. It may be that the NAACP will have to enter this fight before Oklahoma's Negro teachers will secure their just desserts and proper share of the school funds.

The three million dollars voted for state parks should be eyed quizzically. It should be recalled effort is being made to establish an all-Negro park up on the Grand river. Protest has been made against this proposal by the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP. The NAACP feels the rising tempo of liberalism in Oklahoma should be recognized by the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, and Negroes admitted to all parks. Some of this huge appropriation will be used to promote the revenue bond program, proposed by the Planning Board, and this publication suggests another trip be made to the Planning Board in opposition to the proposed jim crow park, which is said to be tagged for a half million dollar allotment, if the revenue bonds can be floated.

Citizens of the state who have loved ones incarcerated in mental instittuions should immediately become interested in the $15,012,230 appropriated for the mental health hospital program. It is fully established that an adequate reclamation program in our insane asylums can return thousands of unbalanced citizens to normalcy, and when we study the recent disclosures made by a legislative committee showing the indifference and marble-hearted treatment given average white and black patients in the state mental hospitals, we realize that something should be done immediately. Since the state has segregated all Negro mental patients at Taft, efforts should be made immediately to see that the state board of affairs makes additional provision for psychiatric treatment at Taft. It is generally rumored that the Taft institution is extremely weak along this line and should have at least four psychiatrists on the job day and night. At the present time we have only one.

The club women of the state, who have in the past exhibited so much interest in this field, should empower a special committee to take this matter up with the state board of affairs and the state mental health board, to the end that Negroes unfortunately unbalanced may receive proper treatment.

Toll roads received considerable attention from the 24th annual session of the legislature and a bill was passed providing for the extension of this type of road in two directions in Oklahoma. This publication approves the general idea of charting roads by the shortest route to a given point, as contrasted to the old idea of guiding highways by circuitous routes through every little hamlet and village; but we are of the opinion that citizens residing on all traffic arteries should, if they require with standard regulations, have an opportunity to exploit business opportunities on such highways. We can forgive the loss of business suffered by the small towns on abandoned highways, but we cannot agree that those same business men should not have the right to move to the new highway and enjoy profits from the traveling public. This idea of establishing super-highways, and at the same time crushing the opportunity of the little fellow to sell oil and food, is in the judgment of the Black Dispatch offering death instead of life to free enterprise. There are too many methods being devised these days to prevent the little man from entering into competition in the transportation business and communication services, and it appears we have gone entirely too far when after we grant one company a monopoly on food services we tell that company no one can eat in his restaurants but those who have paid tolls on the highway. Railroads have never followed any such rule respecting Harvey Houses. You do not have to have a railroad ticket in your pocket before you can eat there.

A young man came to our office last week and posed this question: Will Negroes be permitted to eat in the restaurants soon to be opened on the Turner Turnpike? We shall have to wait and see what provision has been made in this new system of road services, where no one can eat except a toll rider. We would assume, however, that no class or color discrimination could obtain in this service since the basic requirement for eating is vested in possession of a toll ticket. We suggest all Negroes riding on the highway, who are hungry and need food, present themselves as all other travelers who possess toll tickets. At all times be gentlemen and ladies, but insist upon services to which you are entitled. Since the ticket holds you on the pike, all ticket holders should be the beneficiaries of all emoluments, privileges and benefits.

The most stupid and assinine bill introduced in the present legislature was the proposal to kill the sale of 3.2 beer in the state. We are delighted to know the senate killed this measure, but a bill was passed to provide for local option in cities on Sundays. About all this new measure will do is to generate more disrespect for law. The fellow who likes to drink beer will order a double supply on Saturday and drink it in his home on Sunday. In addition to this it will increase the sale in blind tigers and semi-private parties. Beer drinking will not cease. It will simply go underground.

We hope the day will come when Oklahoma will cease partnership with Mississippi in the prohibition business. At the present time we are the dupes of Texas, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri, all bordering states shipping whiskey into Oklahoma. From this ocean of contraband goods we derive no revenue, but in turn spend millions of good dollars trying to reverse the trend of human nature in futile law enforcement. This writer could get along if there were not an ounce of alcohol in the world, but the folk who like freedom and do not want government meddling into the individual identity, are the folk sumptuary laws have caused to disrespect law enforcement. The legislature should have left the liquor question alone unless it was going to provide a means by which citizens could vote out prohibition.

This Year Colored Teachers Are Not "Unequal" Victims

School People Of Both Races Hurt By High Cost Of Living And "Bite" Of Income Tax Collector; But Politicians Fear Doing All They Want To Do Because Raises Must Come From Raising Taxes On Everybody

With the two organizations of Nashville teachers putting in their requests for salary raises to the boards of education this week, considerable attention was focussed upon the public schools as a result of the State Department of Education's report on "the salary situation" in Nashville and Davidson County.

The matter of greatest interest, as far as the public is concerned, was the publication of salaries not being paid, showing what white men and women teachers get, in comparison with what colored men and women get. These figures do not support any theory that colored teachers are not as well paid as white teachers, unless the factor of the "teacher load" enters into the matter. The teacher load has been referred to as the number of pupils a teacher has in her classes.

Here are the figures on monthly salaries paid in Davidson County Schools as reported last week:

Colored Men, $337.86; Colored Women, $344.93.

White Men, $337.24; White Women, $323.07.

These figures indicate that the average salary for colored men teachers in Davidson County is 62 cents a month more than the average for white men teachers. They also show that the average salary for colored women teachers is $21.86 more than the average monthly salary for white women.

The figures for the City of Nashville show the following:

White Men, $386.81; Colored Men, $387.73.

Colored Women, $362.09; White Women, $360.68.

Thus the figures or Nashville schools show that white men teachers on the average receive $1.09 more per month than colored men teachers, while colored women teachers receive on the average of $1.41 more per month than white women teachers.

GRADE TEACHERS HARDEST HIT

This week committees from the county and city school organizations were to go before their school boards to ask for salary increases. The principal argument for increases, of course, is the increased cost of living and the fact that teachers without several dependents are severely "nicked" each month by the income tax collector.

Teacher upkeep, including food, clothes and a car, which now has become a necessity for teachers, renders it virtually impossible for teachers to save anything out of the salaries they are getting, which to some might seem liberal. The better pay in education goes to persons in the higher brackets, superintendents, assistants, supervisors, and school principals. It is the grade teachers, who admittedly do the hardest work, but who do not get what they deserve for their services. This fact is recognized by the authorities, but officials of the city and county who must struggle with making ends meet out of what they collect in taxes are expressing little enthusiasm for as high increase in salaries as the representatives of the teachers are demanding.

JUDGE BRILEY AND MAYOR WEST SHY

Neither Judge Beverly Briley of the County Court nor Mayor Ben West has come out with an announcement that he intends to see that the teachers get all of the salary increase they are requesting. There is a good reason for his. Both are elected officials. They must face the fact that to increase teachers salaries they must also raise taxes. They do not know how enthusiastic the public has become about increasing taxes, even for so worthy a cause as schools.

It is said that county taxes will have to be raised eight cents on the $100 assessed value of property to provide the amount of salary increases the teachers are demanding. Teachers and their families are in favor of this but how about that overwhelming majority of the taxpayers who get no part of increase for teachers? Taxing all of the people, to provide salary increase for a small part of the population is something that government officials must be prompted to do by strong public demand.

Teachers and educators have tried valiently and have put their cause before the public very forcibly but they seem not to have won many recruits among the political leaders.

It was expected that the legislature which recently adjourned would have done something to bring in more revenue out of which teachers could get salary increases, but it did not do so. The members were afraid to pass even the "enabling act" that would have allowed cities and counties to levy an additional one-cent sales tax for schools Money for free school books is to come from a bond issue the legislature voted

In this connection it is recalled that Governor Jim McCord back in 1947 put over the 2-cent sales tax all of which money was earmarked for schools including salaries for teachers. It was expected the sales tax would bring in $20 million and this would be enough to take care of the needs of the schools and teachers. But instead, the first year the sales tax brought in $41 million—twice the amount expected and one million dollars more This year the tax is to bring in more than $50 million, which will be twice the amount sought in 1947 and $10 million more

A nice little, stiff state income tax would "turn the trick" for the schools and teachers. But you just can't get legislators to assess a state income tax on the big corporation.

STILL TALK FEDERAL AID

They still talk in Washington about giving Federal Aid to Education, but this is resisted, especially by the Southern politicians. This is because the Federal Government will insist that Federal Aid money must be dispensed equally, on a per capita basis for both colored and white children and that no state will be allowed to reduce any funds now going to colored schools and still get its share of Federal Aid. The Southern politicians reply to this demand by Uncle Sam by saying "Give us the Federal money but don't tell us how to run our business."

The educators are saying that poor pay is driving the best teachers out of the professions. The political leaders say privately that they know this is not so. The best teachers are so intensely interested in their work that they will not leave it for a few dollars extra in some other work.

What pleases Nashville and Davidson county teachers, and certainly the boards called upon to raise salaries, is the report that in only one other county in the state are salaries of teachers as high as in Davidson County, on the average. That is Knoxville and Knox County. The average monthly salary for city and county teachers in Knoxville and Knox County was $350.32 last year. In the city of Knoxville the average monthly salary is $413.42.

Teachers of Memphis and Shelby County do not get as high average pay as they do in Nashville and Davidson County, nor do they in the other major city and county of the state, Chattanooga and Hamilton County. .

It is reorted that big political jobs and jobs in Big Business are beckoning to white man teachers and the authorities are bothered with resignitions of teachers, who, understandably will take jobs offering $5,000 or more. But there appears not to be any such offers being made colored principals and teachers or elsewhere in the state.

THAT BASS-LOOBY DEBATE

This situation will doubtless remind many of the war of words which took place between Supt. W. A. Bass and Attorney Z. Alexander Looby some ten years ago when the fight was on to get the salaries of colored teachers raised to the level of white teachers, Mr. Bass had said there was no racial discrimination in the fact white teachers got more than colored teachers—just a case of supply and demand, said Mr. Bass. Mr. Looby in typical lawyer fashion, then propounded to Mr. Bass the question: "If you say you have more jobs than teachers for white schools but more teachers than jobs for colored schools, then why don't you fill vacancies in the white schools with colored teachers?"

"The people wouldn't stand for it," said Mr. Bass. Then and there Mr. Bass' beautiful "supply and demand" theory did a fadeout. Also, Mr. Bass' contention that the standard of living for colored teachers was lower than that of white teachers did a fadeout. His honor, Judge Elmer Davies, had asked: "Can you tell me where, in this town, a Negro, because he is a Negro, can get a bottle of milk cheaper than a white person?" It showed the judge was getting ready to rule, which he did.

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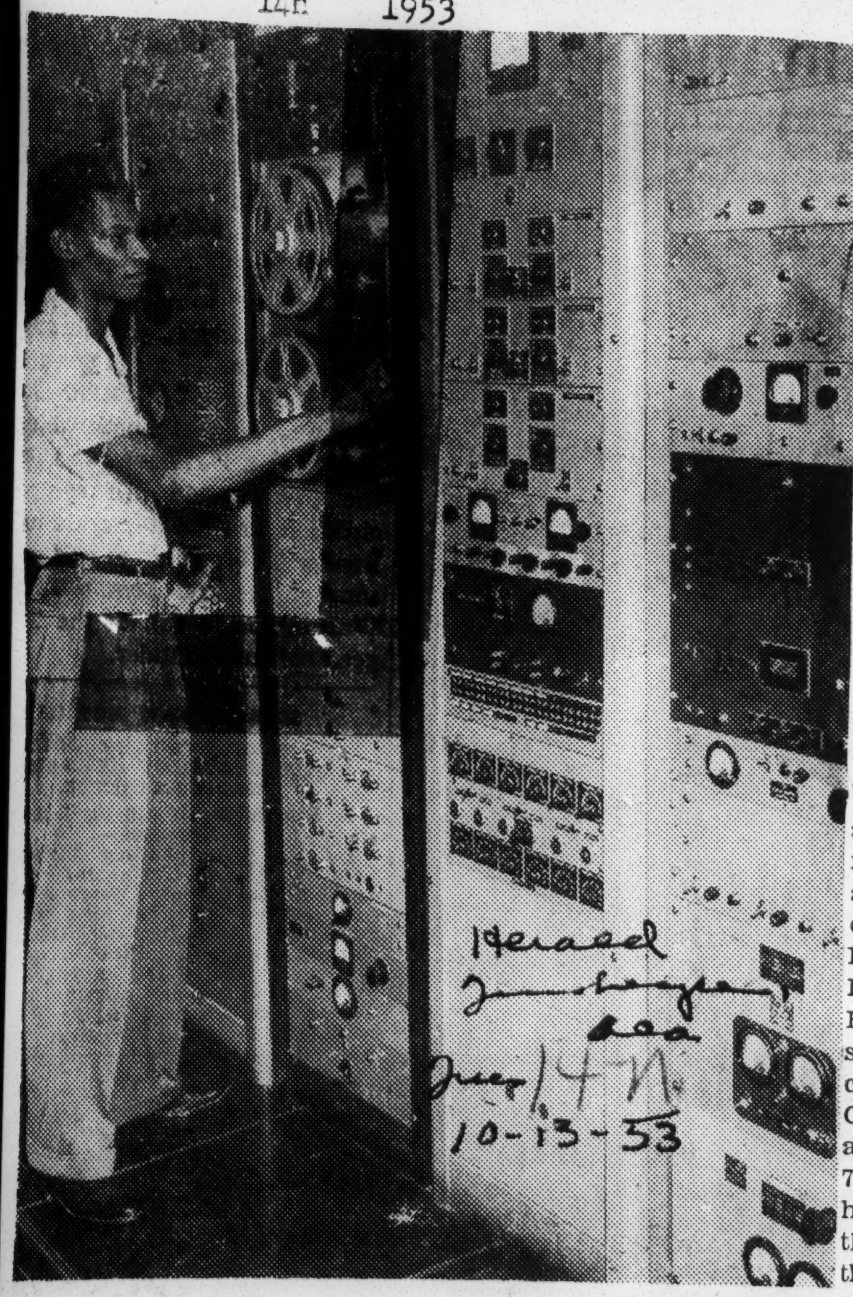

TESTING RECORDER—William Buckley, Jr., a senior in electrical engineering at Tuskegee Insittute is shown above starting the play-back system of a magnetic tape recorder. He used this to study amplifiers at the U. S. Naval Ordance Laboratory at White Oak, Silver Springs, Md., while employed as a student-aid trainee for the Summer. Buskley is the son of Mrs. Myrtle Johnson, of Jackson Miss., and a graduate of Lanier High School of that city.

Enrollment Is Near Record As Institute Opens Term

Tuskegee Institute moved into its seventy-third term Monday morning with a near record freshman class of approximately 700. When total figures are compiled by the registrar, the enrollment for the Fall term is expected to top any year since the peak period of G. I. enrollment.

In discussing the ground swell in enrollment with officials the belief was general that increased numbers of high school graduates rather than higher income is the determining factor. Many of the students are entering on the several self-help and scholarship programs offered by the institute.

A record number of students are being aided this year by home-town clubs, churches and fraternal organizations. It is reported by the dean of students that the calibre of students enrolling in the freshman class, for the most part, were in the upper third of their high school graduating classes.

Registration planned for Friday and Saturday spilled over into Monday, and no late registration was charged until Tuesday and later.

A highlight of Freshman Week was President and Mrs. L. H. Foster's reception for the class. The very colorful affair was held at the Faculty-Staff Club. In the receiving line, in addition to Dr. and Mrs. Foster, were Vice-President and Mrs. I. A. Derbigny, Dean and Mrs. C. G. Gomillion, Dean anjd Mrs. J. Julius Flood. Henry Jackson, president of the senior class, and Arthur Scavalla, chairman of the Student-Faculty Council. It took the promising and determined line of nearly 700 young people an hour and a half to receive the blessings of the school officials, partake of the refreshments, and become a part of the Tuskegee Institute family.

Saturday they went with the upper classmen to witness their first football game where Tuskegee overcame their new rivals in the state, the Alabama A. & M. Bulldogs, by a score of 6-2.

Monday morning, those who had completed registration began regular class schedules.

'Skegee Named Co-Sponsor Of Nuclear Studies

OAK RIDGE, Tenn.— (SNS) — Meeting in Oak Ridge Tuesday, the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies named Tuskegee Institute as one of its sponsoring universities. Southern Methodist University of Dallas was the other.

Representing Tuskegee in Oak Ridge was Dr. Russell W. Brown, director of the Tuskegee Institute Carver Foundation. Dr. Paul M. Gross, president of the Nuclear Studies Institute and vice president of Duke University, made the announcement and said that there are now 32 sponsoring agencies connected with the program.

Tuskegee students will soon be able to participate in nuclear studies at Oak Ridge, one of the principal seats of atomic energy study.

Dr. Brown of Tuskegee will be a member of the governing council which is composed of one representative from each sponsoring group. The Institute is managed by a board of directors elected by the council.

Council chairman is Dr. George H. Boyd, dean of the University of Georgia Graduate School; executive director is Dr. William G. Pollard of Oak Ridge.

Miss Vroman To Be Guest Speaker

Mary Elizabeth Vroman, author of the best-seller "See How They Run," will be the guest speaker at a dinner honoring seniors Friday evening at the Isstitute cafeteria. Miss Vroman is a teacher at the Booker T. Washington High School, Montgomery.

This is her second visit to Tuskegee Institute since her return from Hollywood where she went to give technical advice on the filming of her story. She was recently the guest of the English department of the Institute at a dinner given in her honor, and at that time and again on a Tuskegee Institute program broadcast over Station WTUS, she captivated listeners who heard her discuss interesting features of her work as both a teacher and writer.

The United Men's Congress and Associated Women Student's Organizations are sponsoring the program presenting Miss Vroman on Friday.

Reading Seminar Here Attended By Many Educators

The seminar in reading conducted by the Department of English at Tuskegee Institute last Friday at the Hollis Burke Frizzell Library brought together principals, deans, teachers and students from several sections of the country. The speaker at the morning and afternoon sessions was Maj. James L. Jackson, director of the reading improvement laboratory at Maxwell Field. A native of Illinois, Maj Jackson holds the Ph. D. degree from the University of Illinois. Formerly he was professor of English at the University of Arkansas.

Maj. Jackson opened the morn- session by reviewing the general aims of a reading program and by explaining the operation of the reading improvement laboratory at Maxwell Field. He stressed the importance of helping students develop habits in reading and demonstrated machines that may be used to increase the rate of reading and improve the reading comprehension. Making no effort to launch a course in the techniques of reading, Maj. Jackson directed his attention to teachers of English and of other subjects, all of whom had assembled for the purpose of receiving stimulation in a very import area of teaching.

Book Week Prizes Given At Library

Approximately 75 children, their parents and visitors witnessed the awarding of prizes

to winners of annual National Children's Book Week contests sponsored by the children's room of the Hollis Burke Frissell Library at Tuskegee Institute last Saturday morning.

Three divistons were set up to judge the 75 posters submitted by children of local schools to illustrate the national theme "Reading Is Fun." For the first division, Betty and Wilexia Shields, second and third grades, Children's House, won the first award for their jointly produced poster. Thomas Campbell, III, first grade, St. Joseph School, received the second award. Third award went to Ronald Green, second grade, St. Josehp's.

In the second division Marshall Cabiness, fifth grade, St. Joseph, won the first award; to Henry Hooten, Jr., fourth grade, St. Joseph, went the second award; and Marian Judkins, fifth grade, Children's House, received the third award.

In the third division six awards were made with no attempt to classify them according to levels of achievement. The prize winners were Dyanne Robinson, sixth grade, St. Joseph; Charles Fernandes, eighth grade, Children's House; Ruth Curtis, seventh grade, Children's House; George Cooper, eighth grade, Children's House; Jewel Brown, eighth grade, St. Joseph; and Keynard Agnew, eighth grade, St. Joseph. The prizes awarded were games and art craft sets.

Second event of the day, the king and queen contest promoted to select the boy and girl who best impersonated well-known book characters by use of costum and performance, delighted children and adults alike with many attractive costumes and clever pantomiming pointing up real knowledge of characters by the contestants.

Voncille Talbert, sixth grade, Washington Public School, received the title of "Book Queen" for her excellent impersonation of "Little Red Riding Hood." Her prize was a dresser set including a mirror, comb and brush.

"Book Week King" is Charles Webster, first grade, whose costume and clever actions really brought to life the "Gingerbread Boy." Honorable mention went to William Thornton, Jr., for his impersonation of the "Barefoot Boy."

An added attraction was the books sent by Rich's Inc. of Atlanta, which provided a rare opportunity for the children, their parents and teachers, and Tuskegee Institute students of Children's Literature to handle a collection of beautifully bound, wonderfully illustrated books that they would otherwise have to travel to a large city to see.

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A Class "A" Professional and Technical College

Journal and Guide p.21
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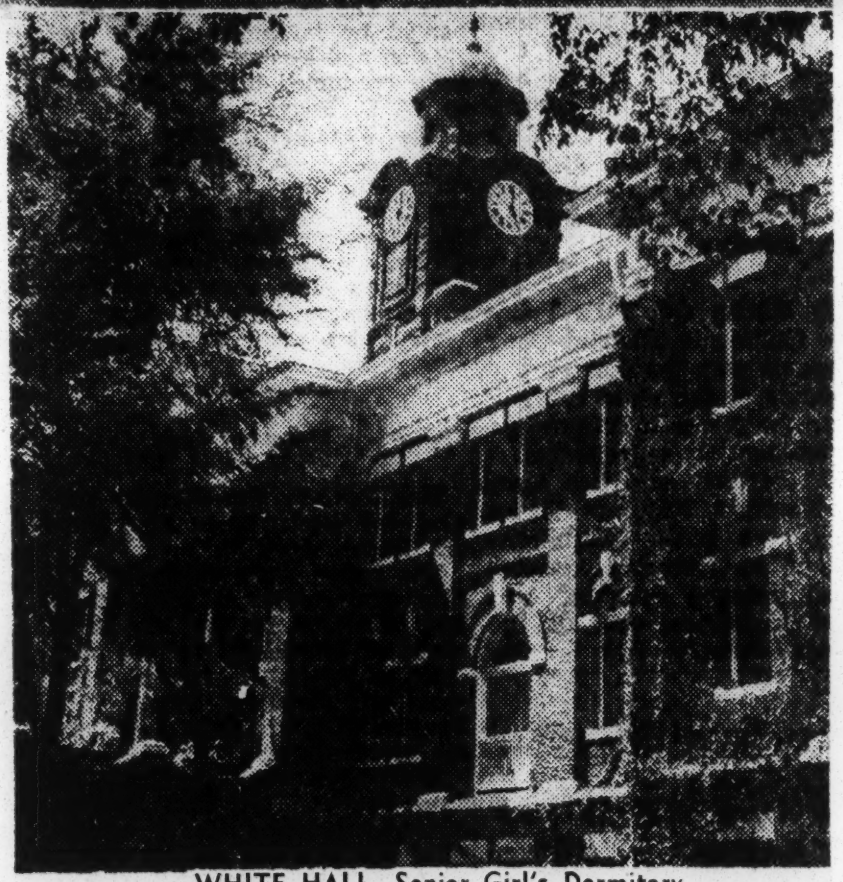

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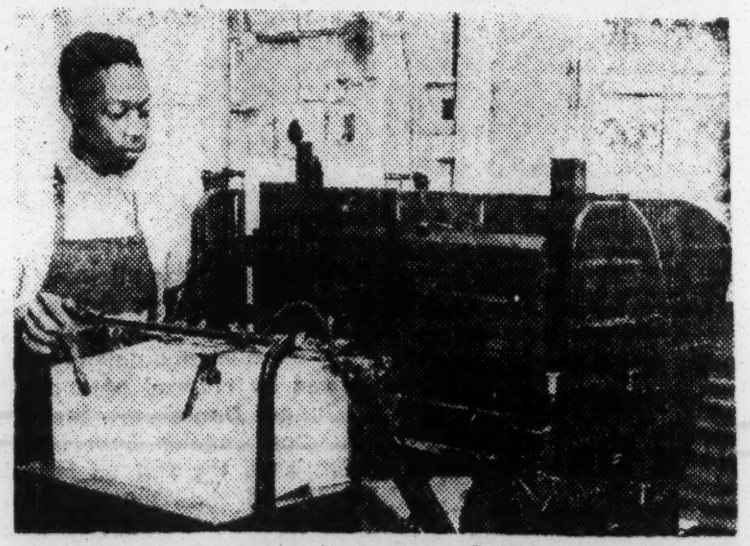

Student In Printing Division

Tuskegee Meet Hears Of South

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 — As a feature of the weekly assembly program, the Tuskegee Institute Little Theater presented "My Name Is Legion" at Logan Hall on Wednesday morning, July 1. Written by Nora Stirling and Nina Ridenour, this play has been released to the Tuskegee Institute Little Theater by the National Association for Mental Health and the American Wing Community Theater.

"My Name Is Legion" is a dramatization based on "A Mind That Found Itself," the provocative autobiography by Clifford Whittingham Beers, founder of the mental health movement in America.

The cast included George W. Turner and Frank R. Cannon, school principals attending the workshop conducted by the school of education. Charles Powell and Theodore H. Gipson, graduates students; Devaughn Belton and John T. Cotton, regular students. Other roles are being played by Dr. Alonza J. Davis, dean of the School of Education and president of the Tuskegee Mental Hygiene Society; Singer A. Buchanan, associate of English and director of the Little Theater.

The play opened before an appreciative audience at the Washington Chapel AME Church at 7:30 Sunday night, June 28. At this time Dr. Prince P. Barker, chief on neuropsy services at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, established the mood of the play. Mrs. Lexine H. Weeks, at the organ, played background music.

According to Mr. Walker, director of "My Name Is Legion," repeat performances are being planned for another local church and for out-of-town engagements.

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Children's House P.-T. A. Meets

The Chambliss Children's House P.-T. A. held its November meeting on last Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Vera C. Foster, president, directed proceedings and Dr. Ira L. Ferguson, associate professor of education and hygiene, Tuskegee Institute School of Education, was heard by the group. His subject was "What Children Think of Their Teachers," and his discussion was based on his article which appeared in a national magazine recently. The Rev. Mr. Robert DuBose offered the invocation.

Contrary to what some teachers believe, he said, his survey which he made among students in several schools revealed that children do not like teachers who fail to make them work, who sit at the desk all the time, who have "pets" in their classes, who are sarcastic to students, or who elevate some children in their classes above others in an attempt to gain the friendship of their prominent parents, or because of personal prejudices, or for other unjust reasons. Students like teachers, according to Dr. Ferguson's study, who are gentlemanly or ladylike, who know their subjects thoroughly and present them in an interesting manner, who have such a background or have had such broad experiences as will enable them to contribute something worthwhile to the subject being studied, rather than have to depend solely on the material included in textbooks. They like teachers who show fairness to all pupils, are sincerely interested in the welfare of all of the children, rather than in just the salaries they are paid; are honest and sincerely accept criticism without a feeling of resentment.

Mrs. Pearl W. Headd, assistant professor of education in the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute, directed the showing of a film on the variety of methods used in schools to teach children. Students were seen enjoying the many types of modern machines and visual aids provided by their schools. It revealed that in most instances children are able to learn much quicker and more effectively when they learn by doing, with audio-visual aids, and when teachers use many of the interesting modern methods of instruction. Here, again, supplementary material to the textbook was urged.

Mrs. Ethel Hardy Smith, soprano and instructor of voice at the Tuskegee Institute Department of Music, sang "Life and Death," by Coleridge Taylor. Postponement of the appearance of her women's chorus was due to conflict with their rehearsals for their scheduled television program in New York.

Mrs. Vera C. Foster expressed her appreciation to the chairman of the program committee, Mrs Gertrude Anderson, for inviting such able people to participate. She also thanked Mrs. Georgia Poole, chairman of the book committee, for the fine display of carefully selected and classified books which she had discussed in her report and which were displayed as wholesome reading experiences. These beautiful books were made available to the P.-T. A. through the efforts of the book committee, Mrs. Fannie Harris, co-chairman, and through the courtesy of an Atlanta store. Among them were included several types of literature: religious, picture, safety and health, social behavior, geography, history, communications, arithmetic, nature study and science, riddle books, favorite classics, fables and fairy tales.

Mrs. Audrey Byrd, chairman of the Christmas committee, announced that the Christmas party, which is the P.-T. A. gift for the children, will be held on the evening of December 16th. In the preceding years, this annual event has inspired almost 100 per cent attendance on the part of parents, and it includes a delightful play in which the children take parts.

Mrs. Lillian Thompson, membership chairman, reported that she has received excellent response to her committees request for early payment of the membership fee. That group will determine each month which grade has the largest number of parents present at the general meeting. A banner goes to the winning class. October winner was the second grade.

The attractive posters which were placed around the assembly room were made by Mrs. Elaine Thomas and Mr. William Peterson portraying the theme of that meeting "Our School, Our Children, and Our Homes."

After Mrs. Foster had expressed her appreciation for the cooperation of all P.-T. A. workers, the meeting was adjourned, and delightful refreshments were served by Mrs. Ruth Hume, chairman of the hospitality committee, and Mrs. Dennie Hicks, co-chairman.

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OUTSTANDING AMONG EXHIBITS at the 48th annual convention of the Shoe Service Institute of America, held June 13-17 in Chicago's Sherman hotel, was on depicting the intricate course of shoe repair and construction being done at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Senior students, left to right, William Joseph Fears, William J. Thornton and William F. Kimbrough demonstrate their skill in shoemaking and orthopedic brace making. More than 500 shoe specialists from various parts of the country witnessed the demonstrations.

Tuskegee Exhibit Is Highlight Of 48th Shoe Service Convention

By HUGH GARDNER

Tuskegee institute is fast becoming one of the prime factors in the American shoe industry.

This was proven to 500 or more delegates and friends who attended the 48th annual convention of the Shoe Service Institute of America held June 13-17 at Chicago's Sherman hotel. Along with numerous other exhibits on the mezzanine floor was an outstanding one from the Alabama institute, whiich caught the attention of shoe salesmen, wholesalers, and manufacturers of shoe machine equipment.

Practical demonstations were given by three seniors, William F. Kimbrough, William J. Thornton and William Joseph Fears under the supervision of Moses Beasley, director of the shoemaking division at Tuskegee.

The highlight of the demonstration was the measuring and construction of a long leg brace for polio victims and various other orthopedic levices.

T. W. Jones, dean of the School of Mechanical Industries at Tuskegee, made two addresses during the convention — Shoe Servicemen Go To College and Where Are Your Future Shoe Servicemen Coming From?

Before more than 500 who attended the meetings, he expressed the hope that a good number of shoe servicemen would come from Tuskegee institute, which was founded 72 years ago by the great American educator, Booker T. Washington. In a brief summary of the institution as it is today, he said it has more than 5,000 acres of land, 157 buildings, 550 persons are on its faculty and staff and it has 1,900 students. Approximately 400 graduate every year.

He fully described the four-year course in shoe making and orthopedic brace making stating that every individual, in addition to this trade, is well rounded out with a general education. He mentioned the interne program providing for a year for each student in the shoe industry, and told of the live campus facilities for the making of orthopedic braces, the Veteran's hospital and polio clinic serving as outlets.

Dean Jones asked the manufacturers to help the Tuskegee program by keeping modern equipment at the institution; to set up all-expense scholarships and to help work out an easier method of financing graduates who plan to go in business.

He pointed out that while Tuskegee needs this help, the manufacturers need the skill of well educated men the school produces.

Mrs. T. W. Jones, wife of the dean and principal of the Childrens House at Tuskegee, addressed the wives of the shoe manufacturers Wednesday morning at Edgewater Beach hotel.

Tuskegee Institute was invited to the convention by William L. Wardell, executive vice president of the Shoe Service Institute of America whose offices are at 222 W. Adams st., in Chicago.

He became vitally interested in the school after attending its annual trade conference held on the campus March 19-20 of this year.

'Stars Of Tomorrow' Thrill Great Crowd At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 16—A large crowd of students, Institute faculty and staff members, and citizens, in general, attended the annual musical, "Stars of Tomorrow" under the direction of Mrs. Alberta Simms, of the Institute Music Department.

Versatile Mrs. Simms thrilled the attendees with her soprano solo, "Good Morning To You," which followedl the Lord's Prayer, said by Dr. Carleton L. Lee with chorus singing the song by that name.

There followed "Oh, What A Beautiful Morning (from "Oklahoma"), Rogers Hammerstein, with the chorus leading and the audience joining as directed.

The Tuskegee Boy Scouts who attended the California Jamboree were seen now as they were seated on an elevation from the floor, while they were displaying fishing rods and blowing harmonicas in good vacation style. Included in this group were William Stafford, George Cooper, Russell Davis and Charles Trout Jr.

A concert arrangement of "Skip to My Lou," by Wilson, was then heard, with the chorus, a charming soloist, Nathaniel Buford, and a dainty skipper, Anlaurie Britt, cooperating.

Lois Williams, pianist, gave a spirited, impressive audition of "Patrol March Grotesque," by Sinding. She is a graduate of Virginia State College.

The fascinating voices of the Institute Male Quartette, Capt. William Wiley, director, were blended in the song, "Sit Down Servant," arrangement by Shaw. In this group were Messrs. Willie Paul Sr., Dwight Burgess, and James Wallace Jr.

The Misses Frances Ramsey and Margaret Benton, students of Mrs. Lexine Weeks, played in an accomplished way a moving composition, "Malaquena," by Lecuona.

A dedication to the principals attending the Principal's Workshop was a popular musical selection, "I Believe," by Stillman. Soloists were Miss Vivian Sampson, and Mr. Terry Gooch, with the chorus. In this connection, registered nurses, Misses Ruthie Robertson and Helen Rock, played special parts in expressing the fact that ability can develop with confidence.

Arthur Bragg Sings

Supported by the chorus, the well-loved song, "The Toreador," by Bizet, was sung in fine voice by Mr. Arthur Bragg, tenor and Institute instructor in Mathematics.

O'Hara's "Love Is The Wind" was then caroled in a charming manner by Mr. Lemuel Bland, Principal of the Ralph Bunche School, King George County, Va., and a baritone.

At the end of this first group, Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute's prisident, gave what might be termed a command performance on this program, when Mrs. Simms presented the vice-president, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, and requested that he go to the rear of Logan Hall where the president was standing, to escort him to a seat in the front of the building. During this walk, the audience craned necks to see these distinguished and greatly esteemed administrators whose presence was acknowledged with resounding applause.

Mrs. Ethel Hardy Smith, the guest star, gave an operatic performance. The voice instructor for the Institute's Department of Music, she sang in excellent silvery voice and equalled the swallows, indeed, as she effected the very intricate trills and warbles, ching great heights and depths range of "Villanelle" (The

Swallows, by Del Acque. "Let All My Life Be Music," by Spross, was great encouragement toward that end as Mrs. Smith sang it. By their great applause, the audience seemed to have been elated over the singing of this nationally known concert artist.

"Morning," by Speaks, starring Miss Mary Carolyn Derbigny and Mr. Walter Jackson, with the chorus and featuring petite girls called "Dew Drop Faries," was dedicated to President and Mrs. Foster.

Mr. L. M. Ringer, principal of Willard School, Willard, N. C., sang "The Big Bass Viol," by Bohannon, in a voice with tonal quality very similar to the music of that instrument. This delightful number ended the second group.

Two numbers combined in a sort of operetta launched the third and last group. Lambert's "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" was sung by the chorus while Lt. Federick Ratcliff played the part of Johnny and was amorously greeted by someone who cared (played by Mrs. Obie Lee Wright). Lt. Ratcliff was recently awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in the Koran conflict.

He, while playing his role, was offered Skegee Bread (cake) which was brought in by Mr. Devor Dandy who sang an adaptation of "Shorten' Bread" in a charming voice as he did last year on this annual program.

Talent Joins Together

For the last number, all of the talent came together with the addition of graceful majorettes and the color guard carrying U. S. flags and showing Tuskegee pennants, all the while singing and playing their parts to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mrs. Simms made this finale even more effective by waving "Good Bye" to the audience as the curtain closed. She served as Mistress of Ceremonies for the entire program and added to the high spirit of the occasion by her lively introduction of each number.

Participants:

Sopranos: Mrs. Eleanor Foster, Mary Carolyn Derbigny, Rosie B. Oliver, Patricia Eldridge, Gloria Yancy, Dovie Burnley, Jeanne E. Reed, Delores Burgess, Ruth Reliford, Ceatrice Taylor, Lydia Hanking, A. C. Horne, Octavia Shivers, Ramona Williams, E. N. Nettles, Earline Anderson, Mattie Washington, Bessie Jenkins, Alyce Joyce Doss, Elese Amakyi, Obie Lee Wright, Georgia Walker, Erma J. Ross, Catherine Lamarr, Ruth Ross, Millie Singleton, Edith Kitchens, Mary Myhand, Lillian L. Peterson, Mary L. Wilson, Lorene Dunham, Marian Tucker, Leveda McGlorie.

Altos: Joann Brown, Vivian Sampson, Hazel M. Land, Cathrilla Sampson, Sarah Myers, Katherine Turner, Laura George, Charlotte Thompson, Mattie H. Pouncy, Myrtle Coulon, Willie M. Davis, AnLaurie Britt, Charlotte Palmer, Jessie Butler, Vetre Barrett, Tansy Echols, Letitia Smith, Mattie P. Bennett, Beatrice Johnson, Martha McNabb, Alma C. Boykin, Frankie M. Thomas, Clarice Henderson, Dorothy Brown, Vivian P. Magby, Mary Nichols, Corine McNeal, and Minnie Calloway.

Tenors: Arthur Bragg, Sherrow Hudson, Leon M. Donaldson, Cecil T. Walker, C. Travis Billups, Rufus Williams, James R. Wallace, Choir President F. C. Jackson, Willie J. Paul, Freddie Washington, Robert F. Frisby.

Basses: Walter L. Jackson, Lemued C. Bland, George Fitzpatrick, William T. Lawson, Sylvester Johnson, Dwight Burgess, Thomas M. Ringer, Robert L. McDuffie, Terry Gooch, and Captain William Wiley.

Student Directors: Mrs. Delores C. Burgess, Mr. Willie Paul, Mr. Robert L. McDuffie, Miss Clarice Henderson, Mr. Nathaniel Buford, and Mr. C. Travis Billups.

Tuskegee Male Singers: Willie Paul, Dwight Burgess, James Wallace, Capt William Wiley, director.

Majorettes: Tuskegee Institute High School—Mary Benton, Ruth Pitts, Mary Clements; Lewis Adams School—Mrs. J. B. Blackmon, director; Lottie M. Adams, Alfreda E. Swan, Dorothy Mindingall, Dorothy James, and Mary McDonald; Washington Public School—Mrs. M. R. Cravens, instructor, Dorothy Freeman, Lillian Chambers, Mary Ruth Grant, Annie Jerrido, and Margaretta Alexander. Tuskegee Institute—Miss Nell Jackson, instructor; Carrie Henderson, Irma Williams, Blanche Chaney, Marian Tucker, Ann White, and Mary Carolyn Derbigny.

Dew Drop Faries, Tap Dancers: Mr. J. Ticholson, instructor; Michele Murray, Gwendolyn, Enid Williams.

Flag Bearers and Guard: Clinton Brown (others).

Band Instruments, Trumpets; Mr. George Whitehead and Mr. George Pugh; Bell Lyre; Mrs. Dona Cooper Crawford; Percussions, Mr. Charles Stephens and Mr. Ralph White.

Art Posters: Mr. T. W. Jones; Ornamental Horticulture: Mr. Edward Pryce.

Consultants: Chaplain Carlton Lee, Dean C. G. Gomillion, Major C. Abbott, Major Walter Dabney, Mr. E. W. Ramsey, Mr. W. E. Bronson, Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, Mrs. Lettie Carter, Mrs. M. K. Frazier, and Dr. A. J. Davis.

Sponsor: Dr. I. A Derbigny.

Co-chairmen: Mrs. Lexine Weeks, Mrs. Ethel Hardy Smith, Mrs. Alberta L. Simms, and Mr. Alton Davenport, acting director of the Music Department.

LABORATORY WORKER— Melvin Herndon, a senior student in electrical engineering at Tuskegee Institute, is shown above making adjustments to a naval research laboratory developed spectrum analyzer while employed as a student-aid-trainee at that laboratory for the Summer. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Herndon, Bessemer, Ala., and is a graduate of Dunbar High School of that city. He qualified for this job at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C., by taking and successfully passing a competitive Civil Service examination. He is an honor student and has been cited as an Institute Scholar at Tuskegee Institute. Herndon returned to Tuskegee Institute in September to complete the senior year of the five-year electrical engineering program.

14n 1953

Tuskegee Land Project Moving Under Forestry Service Group

By DON McKEE

The U.S. Land Utilization Project near Tuskegee, along with its personnel, will be officially transferred to the U.S. Forestry Service Jan. 1, according to reports here.

The 10,747-acre project is now under the federal Soil Conservation Service. Personnel consists of seven employes.

Transfer of the project from one agency to another is part of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's reorganization plan which he announced Nov. 3. Benson has ordered all land under Title 3, Bankhead-Jones Land Act, to be transferred to the Forestry Division.

An unofficial estimate set the total acreage in the U.S. to be transferred to the Forestry Service at about 7,000,000 acres.

C. F. Burnham, forest supervisor of Alabama National Forest here, said he understood the reason for transferring the lands is most of them are now forest lands.

When brought up under the New Deal resettlement program, the lands were mostly run-down farms, he said. And now that they have been developed into forests, they are being transferred to the proper agency.

Of the 10,747 acres in the project near Tuskegee, 4,000 acres are forest plantations, planted between 1936 and 1941, Burnham said.

The forest supervisor said no change would be made in the policies of the project.

O. C. Medlock, state conservationist, head of the Soil Conservation Service, said he understood the project was to be transferred, but had not been officially notified. His office took over control of the project in 1937, he said.

Policies which Burnham said would be continued include:

Major development, including reforestation, establishment of pastures and seed production areas, and general maintenance and protection of the area.

Major consideration has been given to demonstrational value of the project, stressing sound land use, management of forest and pasture lands, establishment, adaptation and cultural practices for new forage and soil-building grasses and legumes.

Annual Institute Week Of Prayer Set For Jan. 5-8

The annual Week of Prayer at Tuskegee Institute will be observed Jan. 5-8, it is announced by the Rev. Daniel W. Wynn, acting chaplain. The general theme will be, "Accept Christ In Campus Living."

Dr. Williams Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, will be guest minister for the week.

The program will begin on Tuesday Jan. 5, at 1:15 o'clock in the Trade "A" auditorium with the English department's presentation of the play, "Everyman."

On Wednesday evening and each night following the services will begin at 8:15 o'clock in the Institute chapel with the Rev. Mr. Borders presenting the special message.

Other features of the week will be early morning services in the Trade "A" auditorium each morning form Wednesday through Friday; consultation with Rev. Borders and Rev. Wynn at the chaplain's office, and special discussions by the Bible Study Group.

Music will be furnished by the Institute choir on Wednesday, Jan. 6; the A. W. S. Chorus, directed by Mrs. Ethel Hardy Smith, on Thursday, Jan. 7; and the Tuskegee High School chorus, directed by Mrs. A. A. Davenport, on Friday, Jan. 8.

WIN PLACES IN WHO'S WHO—Pictured above are the 25 students at Tuskegee Institute who were elected to the 1953-54 Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.

Landscaped Entrance To Beautify East Approach To Institute Campus

A beautified entrance to the Tuskegee Institute campus from the east on the approach from downtown Tuskegee will be provided by a project soon to be started.

The plan, according to H. K. Logan, business manager, and J. L. Anderson, superintendent of buildings and grounds, is to grade the present site of Cassedy Hall to provide a fuller view down the main thoroughfare to Carnegie Hall. The entrance plan follows the design originated some years ago by D. A. Williston, nationally recognized landscape architect, and includes necessary revision made by Edward L. Pryce, Tuskegee Institute landscape architect.

The Tuskegee Institute board of trustees approved these plans which include the removal of two historic buildings, O. D. and Cassedy Halls, recently condemned by engineers as unsafe for further use. The memory of these historic buildings will be preserved by placing their cornerstones and some of the structural brick and wood in the Institute Museum.

Both O. D. and Cassedy Halls were constructed before the turn of the century and during the first five-year period following the founding of Tuskegee Institue in 1881. O. D. Hall was named for Mrs. Olivia Davidson Washington, the wife of Booker T. Washington, and was the first men's dormitory constructed of brick. Cassedy Hall was originally used for a trade building but was later converted into a men's dormitory.

The new entrance, when complete, will greatly enhance the appearance of the east campus.

LIBRARY GIVEN MEMENTOES—M. D. Sprague, Tuskegee Institute librarian, is shown above receiving from Ernest Davidson Hughes, great-grandson of Booker T .Washington, several prized items from the Washington Collection. Among the items were a bound volume of Institute catalogs from 1881 through 1894 and a handwritten manuscript from Dr. Washington to Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong. There was a total of six priceless items in the gift. Looking on, left to right ,are Eric Kenneth Hughes, Marshall Cabiness, Jr., and David Eugene Cabiness. All are great-grandsons of the founder of Tuskegee Institute.

Musical Will Be Presented At Institute

"Stars of Tomorrow", the annual Summer school musical, will be presented at Logan Hall on Wednesday, August 12th, at 10 oclock a. m. This program is sponsored by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, Tuskegee Institute. Co-chairmen are instructors of the Institute Music Department, Mrs. Lexine Weeks, piano, Mrs. Ethel Hary Smith, voice, Mrs. Alberta Lillian Simms, public school music and actnig director of the Institute's choir, and Captain Alton A. Davenport, acting director of the music department.

The program will include piano selections and singing, with related activities, including dramatics, dancing, and majorettes' routine.

The fairies and tap dancers will be directed by Mrs. Victoria Nicholson, music instructor at the Chambliss Children's House. The majorettes will represent the Tuskegee Institute High School, the Children's House, Lewis Adams School, and Washington Public School. Captain William Wiley will direct the Male Singers, and the band instruments will be played under the direction of Mr. George Whitehead. Also, the Civil Air Patrol will be directed by Mr. Charles Smallwood.

Group To Repeat Popular Comedy

The Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre will repeat its performance of Sidney Howard's "The Late Christopher Bean" with a matinee at the Tuskegee Institute High School next Monday at 1 p. m.

Among the actors and actresses are Carole Patterson, who plays the leading role, Eula Patrick, DeVaughan Belton, and Sarajean D. Mosely, Co-chairman, department of English at the Tuskegee Institute High School.

Howard's delightful comedy opened on Feb. 19, when the Little Theatre players appeared at the Weaver Theatre at Maxwell Field. It was repeated before a large audience at Logan Hall on Feb. 20.

One-Act Comedy Is Presented By Little Theatre

"Funeral Flowers for the Bride," a one-act comedy by Beverley DuBose Hamer, was presented at Logan Hall on last Wednesday morning by the Little Theatre, Saunders E. Walker, director, Singer A. Buchanan, associate director, and an efficient cast.

The drama was about a widower, Zeke Gash (Charles Powell), whose wife had not yet been buried and who was so distraught, afraid, and confused by thos bereavement that he did not believe he could go on any longer, especially since he was left with five children, including a most troublesome, incorrigible daughter, Ruby (Sara Lara).

Remembering that his wife had repeatedly urged him, during her illness to get someone to help, Zeke proposes to the first woman, Sadie Johnson (Elleves Inabinet), who comes by the house to bring flowers and to offer her sympathy.

As the body was supposed to have been lying in state in a coffin right in the living room of the mountain home which the scene was representing, Ruby, Sadie, the City Preacher (played by Theodore Gipson), and the audience were shocked by Zeke's decision to wed before the funeral, but the seemingly crazed man waved his shotgun around and appeared to be getting himself married when the curtain closed.

This hilarious comedy seemed to have greatly amused the audience which was composed largely of Summer School students.

The production crew was listed as follows: Staging and make-up, Johnnie E. Locket, and Saunders E. Walker; lighting, Sim Bellamy and James N. Harris; programs and publicity, Ella N. Williams, Katie C. Dixon, and Gladys Sampson; ushers, Nancy Johnson, Era Jean Buchanan, Annie White and Eunicestine Clark.

Institute Offers Study Course On World Problems

A course on "World Problems" will be offered by Tuskegee Institute for the first time during the Winter and Spring quarters. It is a sequence course open to undergraduates and will be offered on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at 6:20 p.m.

The course includes an exploration of the historical development of the world community, an examination of the nature and causes of struggles between nations, and a study of the nature and purposes of world organizations.

S. N. Webster will be the instructor for the course. Visitors to the campus from foreign countries will serve as resource personnel.

Credit earned in the course may be used to meet graduation requirements.

The Winter quarter begins Dec. 14.

Pianist Heard In Recital At The Institute Chapel

Tella Marie Debose, pianist, was heard in recital in the Chapel at Tuskegee Institute on last Wednesday morning. The accomplished artist played a program of familiar classics in a very exact manner. Charmingly attired in a deep blue sheer dress, the pleasant musician played Sonata, Op. 120—Allegro Moderato and Allegro, by Schubert; Prelude in E. Flat Major, by Rachmaninoff; The Little White Donkey, by Ibert; Rhapsody, Op. 79, No. 2, by Brahms; Two Mazurkas—Op. 17, No. 1 and Op. 41, No. 2, by Chopin and Grande Valse Brillante, Op. 18, Chopin.

Mrs. Debose is a graduate of Talladega and Oberlin Colleges and she is now a member of the faculty of the Southern University School of Music.

Foreigners Visit Institute Campus

Highlighting the list of visitors to the Institute campus over the weekend was a delegation representing the Associated Women of the World project. They were Mrs. Elhami Greiss, of Egypt; Mrs. Kameswaramga Kuppuswamy and Dr. Krishanabir, of India; Mrs. Iqbal Hassain Malik and Mrs. Said Amin Ud-Din of Pakistan.

They made a brief survey of Tuskegee Institute's program, both on and off campus. Much interest was shown in the housing program and in improved health and living conditions aided by the several agencies working out from the Institute.

They were guests for dinner with Mrs. L. C. Foster and members of the Women's Federated Club of Tuskegee Institute. A round-table discussion was held in the Faculty-Staff Club Monday evening. Each person gave a complete picture of what women are doing in their several countries to lift the educational and economic levels of their people.

14n 1953

3 From India Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 12—Tuskegee Institute has three important visitors from India for a period of two weeks. Their visit to the United States is sponsored by the Point IV program.

They are: S. K. Singh, educational administrator from Jaipur; P. K. Trivedi, educational administrator, Rajkot, and Sant Parsod, principal of a basic training school, Binar, India.

Among the contacts made while here were: Visits and observations in the School of Education, rural life field projects, School of Agricurture, School of Veterinary Medicine, Division of Natural Sciences, the library, the School of Mechanical Industries, and many civic and social organizations.

Visits were made to Cotton Valley School, Shambliss Childrens' House, Tuskegee Institute High School, and Lewis Adams School. At Lewis Adams School they were guest speakers at the Monday morning assembly. They explained conditions in the several states from which they come. "School conditions," they stated, are being improved, but still there are not enough ing population." They are studyschools and teahcers for the growing population." They are studying the Ameriacn system of education with a view toward improving their own.

Son Of Prominent African Educator Visits Institute

Visiting Tuskegee Institute this week is O. Rudolph Aggrey, an employee of the United States Department of State and son of the late Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, famous educational leader in Africa.

Young Aggrey returned to this country on May 30 after spending two years as vice-consul, information officer at the American Consulate General, in Lagos, Nigeria. Despite the prominent role played by his father in the African continent, this was the first time he had been to Africa.

His father came to America from Gold Coast, West Africa, to attend Livingstone College, at Salisbury, N. C. He married in this country and remained for a long period furthering his education at Columbia University and working with the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

It was shrotly after his return to Africa on a special educational commission for the Phelps-Stokes Fund that Aggrey served as cofounder of Achimota College, in Gold Coast, West Africa. This college was founded on the pattern of Hampton and Tuskegee where Dr. Aggrey and the governor of the Gold Coast spent several weeks of observation before establishing the college.

Mr. Aggrey will go to France after a short vacatin in Salisbury. He will be attached to the United States Information Administration in Paris.

He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and Syracuse University, in New York.

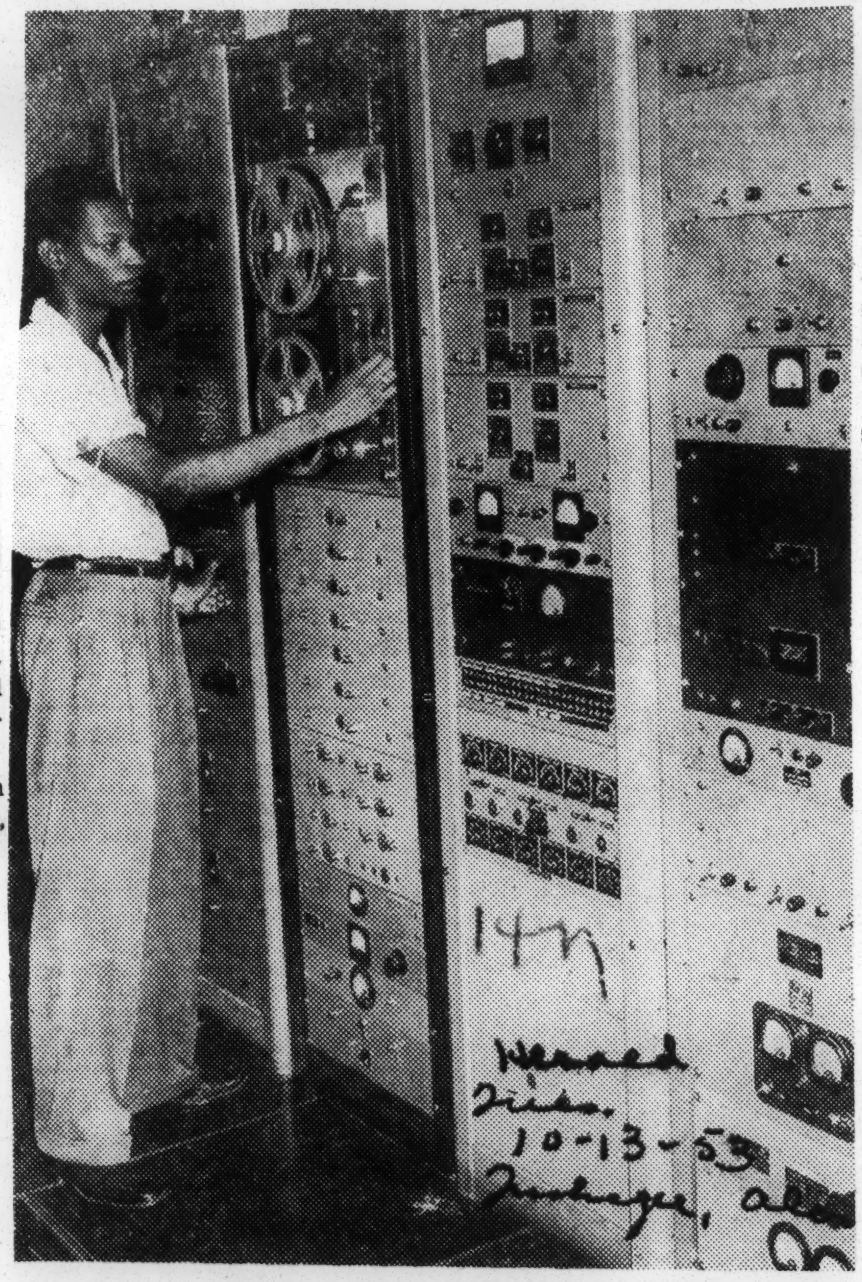
Blood Needed For Polio Research

Under the sponsorship of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Carver Foundation is participating in the program of polio research by producing tubes of a human tissue cell to be used by other laboratories that are grantees of the National Foundation. The tubes produced by the Carver Foundation contain a culture medium for growth of the polio virus.

Previously it was necessary to use live monkeys for this purpose where as now the virus can be cultivated in test tubes in which the human cell has been grown.

Human blood serum is necessary for this tissue culture work and is needed in large quantities.

The Carver Foundation pays $15 per pint to donors and would appreciate being contacted by adults in the Tuskegee community who are interested in contributing blood. Volunteers may call 1221 or come by. The need is urgent.



TESTING RECORDER—William Buckley, Jr., a senior in electrical engineering at Tuskegee Insittute is shown above starting the play-back system of a magnetic tape recorder. He used this to study amplifiers at the U. S. Naval Ordance Laboratory at White Oak, Silver Springs, Md., while employed as a student-aid trainee for the Summer. Buskley is the son of Mrs. Myrtle Johnson, of Jackson Miss., and a graduate of Lanier High School of that city.

Little Theatre To Repeat Play

The Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre will give a repeat performance of "My Name Is Legion" at the Greenwood Baptist Church at 7 o'clock next Sunday evening This dramatization of Clifford Beer's provocative autobiography, "A Mind That Found Itself", has been heartily received by audiences at the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church and at Logan Hall on the Tuskegee Institute campus.

According to Prof. Saunders E. Walker, director of the Little Theatre, subsequent presentations of the play will be held at Alabama State College and in Birmingham.

The cast includes Prof. Walker, Singer A. Buchanan, associate director of the Little Theatre, and Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the School of Education. These are supported by Frank R. Cannon and George W. Turner from the Principals Workshop; Charles Powell and Theodore H. Gipson, graduate students; and Devaughn Belton and John T. Cotton, undergraduates.

Mrs. Lexine Weeks serves as organist-pianist for the group.

INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY MARKED—

Group Gathers At Founding Site

A group of about 60 Tuskegee Institute Summer school students and faculty members, along with some members of the community, assembled on the lawn of the Butler Chapel A. M. E. Z. Church at 9:30 a. m. Saturday in observance of the anniversary of the opening of Tuskegee Institute on that spot on July 4, 1881. Among persons assembled were one of the 30 students who greeted Booker T. Washington on the day he opened school and several descendents of Lewis Adams, one of the two men who sought a teacher who would open Tuskegee Institute for Negro youth. On the spot where Tuskegee was founded now stands a beautiful marker constructed of Alabama marble. The pastor and members of Butler Chapel A. M. E. Z. Church have been responsible for the beautification of the area surrounding the marker.

The program consisted of brief presentations by Capt. A. J. Neely, graduate and former registrar, former dean of men, and recently retired executive secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association. The Rev. W. E. Carson, pastor of the Butler Chapel, also spoke briefly. The chief attraction, however, was the presence of Mrs. Eliza Wilson Harris, one of the 30 students who entered Tuskegee Institute on the day that it opened. Mrs. Harris, who still lives in Tuskegee, spoke very interestingly of her association with Dr. Washington and of her experiences as a student during the early days of the Institute.

Following the program, refreshments were served by the members of the Associated Women Students, under the supervision of Mrs. Hattie S. West, dean of women at Tuskegee Institute.

14n 1953

New College Fund Series Announced

NEW YORK—The weekly series of programs by outstanding college choirs, presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will feature the choral groups of Fisk University, Clark College and Knoxville College for the last three weeks in March, Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute for the first two weeks in April, it was announced last week by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, at the College Fund headquarters, 22 East Fifty-fourth street.

The schedule of the broadcasts, which eminate from New York each Sunday over Station WABC, formerly WJZ, 10:30-11:00 a.m., and are heard over 170 stations in the United States and Canada, is as follows: Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., March 15; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., March 22; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., March 29; Fisk University, April 5; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., April 12.

125 Tuskegee Students Named To Dean's List

A total of 125 students of a student body numbering 1,875 made the Deans list this year at Tuskegee Institute.

Highest scholastic honors went to Miss Barbara D. Williams, of Tuskegee Institute Ala.

During the year, 10 students with an "A minus" or better average were tapped by the Alpha Kappa Mu honor society. Atty. Hobart Taylor, of Detroit, was guest speaker for the society's final program.

OTHER AWARDS

The Tuskegee Institute Club of Society of the Sigma Xi second such club in one of our institutions, was installed with 12 charter members. It is also expected that the 14 members of the staff and faculty who are members of Phi Delta Kappa Honor society will form a field chapter in the year coming.

Other awards include: Miss Willie Dillard, $700 from the James Fund for graduate study at Tuskegee; Miss Mollie Player, of Shreveport, La., $1,700 from James Fund, study at Western Reserve; Cedric F. Thompson, $600 for study at Cornell; Miss Naomi Turner, $1,800 for study at Western Reserve.

9 Finish 5-Year Plan At Tuskegee

Nine students who had studied on the Tuskegee Institute Five-Year Scholarship plan were graduated from the institute on Monday, May 16.

The Five-Year Work Scholarship plan is a plan of work and study which will enable a number of promising and industrious students with limited money to get a college education.

Under the plan, the student usually works full-time during the first two years and carries a half class load. In the other three he works part time and completes the curriculum.

By DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Dr. Patterson Says Private College Needed

President Tuskegee Institute, 1935 1953

I take this means of expressing to the Tri-State Defender my earnest congratulations and appreciation for this inspiring Graduation edition.

Through the years that I have worked at Tuskegee Institute trying to help mold a better and more secure future for our youth I have been constantly mindful of the spade work done by Booker T. Washington and his successor Robert R. Mooton. They left us a great heritage of human service.

As I contemplate moving into another sphere of service aimed at providing more opportunities for the youth of Africa and other countries, I can all the more appreciate the fine corps of friends that have come to us through the efforts of the United Negro College Fund.

MUST JUSTIFY EXISTENCE

We must keep alive the influence of the private college. Private colleges must justify their existence. They must do a superior job. More and more we must recognize the individual worth of the student. Growth and reform come from the student's grappling, first hand with his problems.

In the later years Tuskegee has become expecially interested in helping youth of excellent ability who are without funds to obtain and education.

This we have attempted through scholarships and workstudy opportunities. Our interests in these students have been more than justified.

TUSKEGEE FUTURE

Nine of these five-year work scholarship students graduated in this year's class. They for the most part will be skilled in more than one trade or profession by having had several opportunities to work and learn on several productive jobs.

An additional interest of mine has been to help develop Tuskegee institute along the lines of a professional and technical college with a strong program of practical and scientific reserach. I am pleased to report much progress in this direction.

As I take leave from my duties as president of Tuskegee institute I see for it a bright and promising future.

Dr. Foster Host To 78 Principals

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, met the 78 school principals in attendance at the Summer School in an informal meeting Wednesday evening in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall.

The principals were brought up to date on the program and purpose of the Institute. An exchange of questions and answers revealed that fourteen states were represented with 49 elementary school principals and 29 high school principals.

The unusually large number, as explained by J. Julius Flood, personnel director, who served as master of ceremonies, may be accounted for by the presence of the Regional Workshop meeting at Tuskegee this summer.

It was recognized by all present that the high moral tone of institutions of higher learning is dependent upon the quality of teaching and guidance received by the pupils in the public school system. The discussion centered around implementing this objective.

The states represented were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, Oklahoma, Florida, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Texas and Virginia.

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

At its Summer meeting held last Friday, in the office of Dr. John W. Chenault, the Tuskegee Institute Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, re-elected its full slate of officers for the fourth consecutive term.

Officers are Mrs. Bettye Steele Campbell, Jr., vice-chairman; Mrs. Laura N. Jones, secretary; Charles E. Trout, treasurer, and Dr. John W. Chenault, medical director.

Members of the executive committee, other than the officers named, are Mrs. Louise Trigg, Bernard Cohn, Louis Rabb, Mrs. Sallie Peterson Harris, and Dr. Luther H. Foster.

The chapter heard a report from the area polio meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., given by Mrs. Laura N. Jones.

A report was made by Dr. Chenault on the incidence of polio in the Macon County area on the recent installation of an air-conditioning unit in the isolation ward of the Infantile Paralysis Hospital.

The chairman, Mrs. Turner, reported several activities and projects which the chapter has engaged in over the past season. Among the items reported were contribution of a total of $2,500 to the National Foundation emergency fund; participation in several state and regional meetings; purchase of a set of filing cabinets to keep chapter records, honoring of Dr. F .D. Patterson for his long and fruitful work as a member of the executive committee of the chapter. A citation was given to Dr. Patterson.

The treasurer reported net receipts, to date, for the 1953 March of Dimes Campaign amounted to $4,390.56.

Charles V. Hendley, grand master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Alabama, has issued his official call for the Grand Lodge to convene at Tuskegee Institute, July 21-23.

Master masons from all over the state will attend this meeting. Since the Eastern Stars of the State of Alabama will convene at the same time, it is expected that more than 2,000 people will be the guests of the 7th District which is the host for this meeting.

The Grand Board of Trustees of the Grand Lodge will meet next Monday morning.

The local committee in charge of entertainment has arranged a public meeting to be held Monday evening in Logan Hall. A fine program has been prepared. Master Masons and Eastern Stars are urged to arrange to arrive in time to attend this meeting.

The local housing committee will have headquarters at Logan Hall, beginning Monday morning and will remain there as long as is necessary to see that every one is comfortably accomodated.

On Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock our Lodge of Sorrows will be held in the Institute chapel. Every Master Mason is expected to attend this meeting. The memorial address will be delivered by Bishop A. W. Womack, of the C. M. E. Church of Indianapolis, Indiana. This meeting will be open to the public.

Five nurses from the Tuskegee V. A. Hospital, recnetly returned from the biennial convention of the Southern Division of the American Nursese Association in Ashville,N. C. The registration of Southern nurses at the convention totaled 260.

Featured speakers at the convention were Miss Dorothy V. Wheeler, director of nursing service, Veterans Administration; Chancellor Robert Burton House, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Dr. Genevieve K. Bixler, consultant in research Des Moines, Iowa; and William McGlothlin, consultant of the Southern Regional Educational Board, Atlanta.

Those who attended from Tuskegee were Mrs. Ina Carithers, Mrs. Mary S. Harper, Miss Marie L. Lawrence, Mrs. Elsie McMillian, and Mrs. Minnie Whitfield.

FOR BETTER FARM HOMES—

Tuskegee Project Lauded

The Tuskgeee low cost rural housing project was seen as one means of providing better farm homes in an article by Frank M. Stewart, state commissioner of agriculture, in a recent issue of the Alabama Farmers' Bulletin.

Commenting on the need for better farm homes and the Tuskegee program, Commissioner Stewart wrote, in part, as follows:

Nothing promotes family happiness and contentment more than an attractive and comfortable home. A desirable farm home is even more desirable than a city home because farm families spend more time in the home.

The reason for so many of our farm homes being so unattractive and inconvenient is, in most cases, easy to understnad—the high cost of building and lack of money.

How can we build cheaper and better farm homes? The following facts compiled by the Rural Life Council of Tuskegee Institute, after 10 years of experimental work, can be of enormous help for anyone striving to build a new home with limited funds.

The plans as formulated by the Tuskegee Institute are based on the willingness of a family to do most of the work neessary to build a new home.

Here are the chief items that the Institute has listed as necessary for a successfully built new home.

1. The experiments that have been made with homemade concrete blocks.

2. Practically all the labor is done by the farm family.

Now let's talk about those homemade concrete blocks. For a modern four-room house it will take 3500 blocks to build the outside walls and partitions. To make 3500 blocks will require 150 sacks of cement, 300 cubic feet of sand and 300 cubic feet of cinders or gravel. On most farms a coarse sand and gravel mixture can be used at the rate of one part cement to 4 and one-half parts sand and gravel. The forms for mixing the blocks can be made by anyone who can use a saw and drive a nail.

The interesting part of the Tuskegee report is the total material cost of a modern four-room house with front and side porches, electric wiring, bathroom fixtures and built-in cabinets. The total cost as compiled by the Rural Life Council is $2,056.70. The labor of course is not included but the plans are so simple and easy that unskilled workmen can do almost all of the labor required.

IN COMEDY CAST— Mrs. Sarajean Mosely (top) had the leading role in the Little Theatre production of "The Late Christopher Bean" presented last Friday night at Tuskegee Institute High School. Miss Carole Patterson (lower) played the role of "Abby" in this comedy. (News story on inside page.)

Theatre Group To Present Comedy

Mrs. Sarajean Duncan Mosely, co-chairman of the Department of English at the Tuskegee Institute High School, has been cast in a leading role of Sidney Howard's "The Late Christopher Bean," which opens at 8 o'clock on Friday evening at Logan Hall. It is being presented by the Tuskegee Little Theatre.

Miss Carole Patterson, talented daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Patterson and a junior in the Department of Education, will play the role of the lovable "Abby" in this brilliant comedy.

Little Theatre To Present Festival Of Three Plays

In observance of its sixteenth anniversary, the Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre will hold a Drama Festival with a bill of one-act plays to be presented at the Little Theatre on Thursday and Friday nights, April 2 and 3. Curtain time will be 8:15 o'clock.

The bill of plays will begin with "The High Window" which, directed by Singer A. Buchanan, associate director, will feature Carole Patterson, Benjamin Haynes, Irby Cox, Elleves Inabinet and Rosa Laura.

The next play on the program will be Alice Gerstenberg's "Beyond," directed by Saunders E. Walker, director of the Little Theatre. The cast will include Carole Patterson and Delores Jones, of the English Department. The women's octette, under the direction of Mrs. Ethel H. Smith, of the Department of Music, will furnish background music for this play.

The final play will be "Indian Summer," directed by Mr. Buchanan, in which the following faculty members will appear: Gwendolyn A. Thomas, Saunders E. Walker, Dolores Jones and Mr. Buchanan.

Following the performances the audience will be invited to inspect recent improvements in decorating the backstage and dressing rooms of the Little Theatre.

Sixty-three teachers of vocational homemaking in Alabama were welcomed to Tuskegee Monday morning by Dr. L. H. Foster, president.

Dr. Foster explained the Institute's gratitude for the outstanding work being done by the group in training programs for youth and adults. He commended especially the work of the New Homemakers of America and their many tangible services to Tuskegee, including the playground equipment at the Infantile Paralysis Unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Greetings were extended by R. E. Carmack, director of vocational education for Alabama, and Mrs. Ruth Stovall, state supervisor of home economics education.

A full schedule is set up for the week under the theme, "Improved Home and Family Living". Teaching skills, coordination of homemaking with total school and community organization, and a planned public relations approach will be the major features.

Officers and enlisted men of Company B, 926th Engineer Construction Battalion, at Tuskegee Institute, are taking two weeks training at Camp Rucker, Ala. They were joined by the Headquarters and Headquarters and Service Company from Opelika at Tuskegee. The 926th Engineer Construction Battalion is training with its parent unit, the 412th Engineer Brigade, which consists of units from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. The officers and enlisted men will receive refresher training in all phases of military instruction.

Lt. Bennie T. Lipman, Jr., is the commanding officer of Company B. The other officers are Lt. Theodore Jones, Jr., Lt. George Brooks, Jr., Lt. Pedro Pointer and Lt. Sim Bellamy, Jr. Just prior to leaving for training, Lt. Jones was promoted to first lieutenant.

The enlisted men receiving training are M-Sgt. Wilson H. Richburg, SFC Harvey J. Guinn, SFC Charlie W. Hayden, SFC Cecil R. Walker, Sgt. Fred D. Brown, Sgt. Robert L. Gardner, Sgt. Francisco C. Herrera, Jr., Sgt. Elmer Jackson, Cpl. Jesse S. Gullante, Cpl. Wilson Moore, Cpl. Grant Pickins, Jr., Pfc. Ceotis Barrow, Pfc. Henderson Freeman, Pfc. Edward Harrison, Jr., Pfc. Otis Smith, Pvt. Edgar M. Crawford, Pvt. Ira L. Foster, Pvt. David McNeil, Jr., and Pvt. Miles. Jr.

The steering committee and advisory board of the Tuskegee Community Organization met last Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m. at the Tuskegee Institute High School. Mrs. Helen T. Dibble served as chairman of the meeting.

The main purpose of the meeting was to reorganize and elect a chairman as the former chairman, Rev. Charles W. Kelly, has been incapacitated for some time and unable to serve. Mrs. Bettie Steele Turner, who is well known for her outstanding ability and achievements in civic work, especially in dealing with youth organization, was elected chairman. A. W. Walker was elected Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Clara E. Williams, secretary, and L. W. Driver, treasurer, were re-elected.

Mrs. Turner accepted the position of chairman with an expression of enthusiasm and willingness to serve in that capacity.

A special committee, composed of Mrs. Helen T. Dibble, George Edsell and A. W. Walker, was assigned to work with the new chairman in studying the suggestions previously offered by the planning committee and report their evaluation, modification and recommendations at the next meeting in September.

Members present were Miss Elizabeth Cobb, K. B. Young, John T. Bracken, Milton Hicks, R. E. Guinn, George Edsell, A. W. Walker, L. W. Driver, Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, Mrs. Laura Buck McCray, Mrs. Clara E. Williams, Mrs. Helen T. Dibble and Mrs. Corrie P. Williams.

Dr. L. H. Foster Begins 1st Term As Tuskegee Head

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 12—In his first regular term as president of the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, Dr. L. H. Foster addressed the All-Institute Conference at its 73th gathering.

Dr. Foster stressed that the Institute's essential strength must come "not from striking changes, but through the continual building of a program of service."

Leading national educators participated in the conference, which began Friday. They included Dr. Flournoy Arthur Coles Jr., recently returned from Thailand as an economic officer with the Technical Economic Mission to that country.

Other speakers were Dr. Thomas R. Fisher, deputy director, educational and technical training staff of the Technical Co-operation Administration, Washington, D.C.; Miss Eleanor A. Eaton, director of the American Community Project, sponsored by Adult Education, New York University, and Ernest E. Neal, director, Rural Life Council.

The conference marked the beginning of the Institute's 73rd regular term.

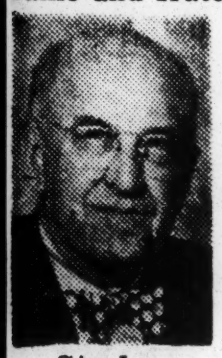
Tuskegee Marks Education Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The Tuskegee Civic Association will observe American Education Week at its regular monthly meeting Sunday, Nov. 8. C. O. Cobbin, president of the TCA, announced that the theme this year is "Good Schools Are Your Responsibility."

Will Rogers At Auburn And Tuskegee

By C. M. Stanley
Editor, The Alabama Journal

WILL ROGERS, the famous humorist and homespun philosopher, always made a hit wherever he appeared, but he probably never made a more lasting impression anywhere than he made upon Auburn students when he came and fraternized and bought "hot dogs" for them in 1929. P. O. Davis, director of the Extension Service at Auburn was one of the hosts when Rogers came as a guest of the Auburn Kiwanis Club and he has written for me a reminiscent account of a couple of days spent with Rogers at Auburn and Tuskegee:



Stanley

"MY DEAR MR. STANLEY: The Auburn Kiwanis Club is now in its 25th year. Our biggest project during that time was presenting the late Will Rogers in our second year, March 20, 1929.

"Mr. Rogers was in his prime and made a lasting impression upon Auburn. The Alumni Gymnasium was the only building in Auburn big enough for his audience which included Gov. and Mrs. Bibb Graves.

"The auditorium was full. The Kiwanis Club guaranteed him $1,200 plus a portion of the income above the guarantee. This raised his total to about $1,500.

"WILL came to Auburn about two days after performing in Florence. There he pulled some funny wisecracks about the late Tom Heflin, who was then on a delicate political spot. Tom sent him a hot telegram in which he referred to him as a 'propagandist running around over Alabama and propagandizing him.'

"Of course Will was merely having fun. He never had any 'cut' for anybody. His purpose was to make people laugh. He wired his apologies to Tom, and when he arrived in Auburn we had Tom's second telegram in which he accepted his apologies.

"Will read the telegram, grinned, and said: 'That's great. We'll go it again now. Me and Tom can't afford to fall out. We're in the same business.'

"STUDENTS at Auburn flocked around Will and he had a big time buying them hot dogs, sandwiches, and cold drinks after his performance which kept people laughing for a long time.

"He was in Auburn on a Saturday night. The next day Mrs. Davis and I took him and his secretary to Tuskegee Institute. We made the trip on a muddy road after a spring rain.

"We arrived at Tuskegee Institute in time to see the late President R. R. Moton, before the church service. All of us attended their church service, which nobody left after the benediction. Dr. Moton presented Mr. Rogers and he gave them much the same monologue as at Auburn the night before.

"THERE was one exceedingly funny incident which I have continued to enjoy. Dr. Moton told us in his home about a trip which he had just had around the world; and that the trip was presented to him by the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute. He revealed high appreciation of the gift.

"Mr. Rogers in his program referred to the fact that Dr. Moton had just had a trip around the world as a gift. He declared that to be 'wonderful' and said: 'I know he deserved it.'

"To this he added: 'It reminds me of our pastor out at Beverly Hills. He's a good fellow and all of us love him, but when he gets to preaching he can't find a good place to stop. So we just made up money and sent him around the world.'

"Laughter was long and loud and Dr. Moton seemed to enjoy it fully as much as any other person.

"MR. ROGERS went from Tuskegee to Montgomery for an afternoon performance. Mr. Rogers is, of course, too well known for any comment by me. It was indeed a real and genuine pleasure to have that contact with him.

"In driving from Auburn to Tuskegee he spent considerable time reading the morning newspapers. As you know, he often said: 'All I know is what I see in the newspapers.'"

CHAIRMAN Hugh Comer of Avondale Mills who teaches one of the largest Sunday School classes in Alabama in Birmingham every Sunday morning is another man who enjoys telling a joke at his own expense.

Mr. Comer was once invited as a "lay preacher" to occupy the pulpit of a church at Pell City in St. Clair County and accepted. They seemed to like the sermon so well that the same church invited him back the following year.

On the second trip he explained to the congregation that he had only two sermons and couldn't remember which he had preached there the year before.

"I will read you the texts of both sermons," he said, "and you can tell me which you remember my using last year."

After he had read the two texts it developed that no one in the congregation could remember which text the speaker had used the previous year.

REFERRING to the recent death of Miss Margaret Booth who conducted a school for young women in Montgomery 39 years, George Mark Wood, an intimate friend of the family, took from his pocket a beautiful little pocket knife with white handle.

"On one of her trips to Europe," he said "Miss Booth brought this knife from Oberammergau where she had attended the Passion Plays as a gift for George Mark Jr., who was then only three years old. Of course a little boy that age couldn't be allowed to have such a sharp knife even though it was a beautiful souvenir from Oberammergau, so I put it in my own pocket. It has been carried there ever since, and the souvenir lettering long ago wore away from its white surface."

Frequently George Mark Wood Jr., who served through the recent war and is now in business with his father, asks when he is going to be old enough to be permitted to carry that knife.

INTERSTATE Commerce Commissioner J. Haden Alldredge is responsible for this bit of current history in Washington:

"The investigation craze in the national capital has given rise to a new philosophy: 'When in doubt, do right!'"

14n 1953

Tuskegee Donates Land For School

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute, through the action of the Board of Trustees, has announced a grant of land, not to exceed 15 acres, to the state of Alabama for a new $385,000 high school.

The new structure will be located on a site adjoining the present Tuskegee Institute high school. The new school is made possible through a Federal appropriation granted to areas with a concentration of Federal employes.

The proximity of the Veterans Administration hospital, with its staff of nearly 1,500 civilian employees, was the condition which qualified this community for the Federal grant. The State of Alabama, in addition to the land area granted. will contribute approximately $50,000 through the Macon County School Board toward the new high school.

The present high school is located on Franklin road on a site deeded to the Macon County School Board by Tuskegee Institute, on Oct. 23, 1941. The old building, which has become far from adequate to care for the growing high school enrollment. will be used as a junior high school.

Another action of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees during its Fall meeting, was to grant a long term lease of 100 acres of land near the Tuskegee Institute Lake to the Boy Scouts of America for a camping site for scouting.

Tuskegee Grants Land For State High School

TUSKEGEE—Tuskegee Institute, through the action of the board of trustees, announces a grant of land, not to exceed fifteen (15) acres, to the State of Alabama for a new $385,000 high school.

This new structure will be located on a site adjoining the present Tuskegee Institute High School. The new school is made possible through a federal appropriation granted to areas with a concentration of federal employees.

THE PROXIMITY of the Veterans Administration Hospital, with its staff of nearly 1500 civilian employees, was the condition which qualified this community for the federal grant. The State of Alabama, in addition to the land area granted, will contribute appromimately $50,000 through the Macon County School Board toward the new high school.

The present high school is located on Franklin road on a site deeded to the Macon County School Board by Tuskegee Institute, on Oct. 23, 1941. The old building, which has become far from adequate to care for the growing high school enrollment, will be used as a junior high school.

ANOTHER ACTION of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustee during its Fall meeting, was to grant a long term lease of 100 acres of land near the Tuskegee Institute Lake to the Boy Scouts of America for a camping site for scouting and other organizations approved by institute officials.

Tuskegee Institute has followed a policy of cooperation toward making a better community over the entire period of its existence. The 500 acre site of the Veterans Administration Hospital was deeded to the federal government by Tuskegee Institute for the sum of one dollar. The Vocational Education and Extension Service building sites represent similar cases where grants were made to federal and state governments.

'Skegee Seminar Hears Dr. McLean

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Franklin C. McLean, Professor of Psychology, University of Chicago, and Secretary-Treasurer, National Medical Fellowships, Inc., stated in a recent seminar on "Post Graduate Professional Education and Research," held at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, that today opportunities are entirely adequate for persons of qualification who apply for advanced training. He emphasized that race is no longer a drawback.

This was the second annual seminar of this nature presented by the Dental Service of the Veterans Administration Hospital. Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Chief, Dental Service, was in general charge of the seminar.

Following a speech of welcome by Dr. T. T. Tildon, Manager, VA Hospital, Dr. F. D. Patterson opened the seminar and served as presiding officer.

Other participants were: Doctor Emanuel Cheraskin, Associate Professor, Dental School, University of Alabama; Dr. Clarence Mason, Director of Research, George Washington Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute; and Mrs. Estelle M. Osborne, Assistant Professor, Nursing Education, New York University.

Dr. McLean has spent much time and study toward securing grants and fellowships for Negro Medical and Research students.

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

The eighth annual Food Show, Nutrition Institute and Buyer's Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute March 26-27-28. Leaders in the foods industry from many sections of the country have indicated plans for attending the three-day meeting.

Robert R. Moton, Jr., in general charge of the Food Show, is expecting the largest participation in the history of the organization. He is being assisted by William Driggins, director of the Department of Commercial Dietetics; Mrs. G. E. Munday, editor of Service Magazine, and members of the Booker T. Washington Culinary Association.

The Food Show is a project of the commercial dietetics program. It has done much to educate the public in better food habits and to induce higher standards in commercial food establishments.

Food shows are now being held in many sections of the country as a result of the pioneering efforts of the Tuskegee Institute Food Show.

As has been true in the past there will be 20 or more booths in the main exhibit section of the Student Center. Commercial food establishments and the several schools of the Institute will put up exhibit booths.

Sessions will begin Thursday, March 26, at 10 a. m. The annual meeting of the National Culinary Association will be held on the night of March 25.

Special features of the three-day meeting will be commercial exhibits, demonstrations and a workshop in nutrition directed by Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards and Dean Mayme Powell, of the School of Home Economics.

From an initial grant of $55,000 from R. W. Woodruff, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Company and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, work will soon begin on a new food processing and storage laboratory at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson announced this week.

In discussing details of the proposed project, Dean L. A. Potts, of the School of Agriculture, said that the laboratory will serve principally for teaching and research purposes. Graduates in agriculture, home economics, and the food service areas are being called upon more and more to assist in preparation, packaging, freezing and storage of foods.

The new unit will not only be opened for the training of students, but will offer in-service training for professional workers and render services to farm families.

Dean Potts stated that the principal objective is to make available more adequate food processing services for more people. It is planned that cold storage and freezer-locker service will be offered to local citizens.

Additional advantages listed include services to the food pro-

duction units of the farm and animal science divisions of the School of Agriculture. These units can develop long range planning schedules of production as a result of the new plant.

It is expected that after the food processing and storage laboratory has become established it will become a part of Student Industries at Tuskegee Institute, providing learning experiences and producing income to allow more students to earn their school expenses.

In commenting upon Mr. Woodruff's gift, Dr. Patterson stated that his being a leading Southern industrialist is an important factor to be considered. He said, "It is a wholesome sign of the new era of progress in the South.

Members of the Tuskege Institute class of 1933 will hold their reunion on the campus early in April. Leaders of the class,located in various parts of the country, have already circulated letters among their classmates to stimulate interest in the reunion. All members are urged to return to Tuskegee for the activities, which will be colorful and interesting.

Plans are being made for the entertainment of the full membership of the clas of 1933 by Robert R. Hall, Miss Irene B. Burroughs, Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair, Lee .A Jones and William Wiley, of the resident committee.

Fisk, Clark, 'Skegee, K. C. Choirs on Air

NEW YORK—The weekly series of programs of outstanding college choirs, presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will feature the choral groups of Clark College and Knoxville College for the last two weeks in March and Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute for the first two weeks in April.

The schedule of the ABC broadcasts, which emanate from New York each Sunday over Station WABC, formerly WJZ, 10:30-11 A. M., and are heard over 170 stations in the United States and Canada, is as follows: Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., March 22; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., March 29; Fisk University, April 5, and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., April 12.

14n 1953

AERIAL VIEW OF TUSKEGEE CAMPUS—A portion of the aerial photograph. The 500-acre campus contains 157 major buildings. The student body of nearly 1,900 comes from 33 states and seven foreign countries.

Tuskegee Follows Program Of Teaching and Research

By CHARLES E. TROUT
Director, Public Relations

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — Tuskegee Institute, like many similar institutions of higher learning, grew from an humble beginning. It differs with some of these institutions, not merely in its material development, but in having followed a well conceived and carefully executed plan.

Through three administrations, this plan of development has remained unbroken. It has developed a program of instruction based upon the needs reflected in conditions as they existed in the larger community. Thus grew up the institution whose pattern and development people from all over the world have come to study.

* * *

INSTRUCTION on the undergraduate level is offered in agriculture, commercial dietetics, education, engineering, home economics, mechanical industries, nursing, physical education, and veterinary medicine.

Graduate courses are offered in agriculture, home economics, and education. Summer school offers an opportunity for in-service teachers to work toward advanced degrees. Two sessions of five weeks each, beginning June 8 and July 13, make it possible to earn a full quarter's credit.

Other activities which enhance one's training and provide wholesome recreation and out of class activities include: senior units in Infantry and Air Force ROTC; the Band, Orchestra, and Choir; The Little Theater, honor societies, fraternities and sororities, debating groups, social clubs, student publications and athletics, including swimming, basketball, football, and track.

CHURCH AND vesper services afford religious inspiration and instruction for all students. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association are active on the campus.

This program of complete and wholesome college life is carried on in quite an unusually beautiful setting. The campus of nearly 500 acres contains a total of 157 major buildings. There are 225 regularly employed faculty members and a staff of 187.

The student body of nearly 1900 comes from 33 states and seven foreign countries.

* * *

BECAUSE OF its pioneering work in the several areas which have opened new opportunities for thousands of people throughout the country and many sections of the world, Tuskegee Institute is host to many important conferences and seminars throughout the year.

It continues to grow, particularly in the quality of services it offers. As the demands of society upon the individual have increased, so has the institution sought to meet these demands.

In the latter years, Tuskegee Institute has become especially interested in helping youth of excellent ability who are without funds to secure an education. This we have attempted through scholarships and work-study opportunities.

* * *

OUR PROGRAM at Tuskegee Institute has evolved through the patient process of trying to render the most service to the most people. Because of present demands for trained leadership, we are moving into the area of professional and technical training.

"WORLD PEACE" WINS—

Tuskegee Herald

Prizes Listed In Parade

Tuskegee, Ala.

The float "World Peace," entered by the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee Institute, won first prize in tre annual Homecoming Day parade last Saturday. One of the largest and most elaborate in the procession, the winning float featured a large white "dove of peace" and a rainbow signifying a promise of a better world. June 11-18-52

Second place was won by the Department of Commercial Dietetics for its float "C. D. Goes to Dinner," while third prize went to the John A. Andrew Hospital for its float "Rehabilitation Techniques." P. 1

Led by the crack Institute band, the parade passed between massed crowds from the campus through downtown streets. Military organizations on the campus were well represented, as were Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, public schools and each class at the Institute.

Sororities and fraternities represented were Alpha Kappa Alpha, Alpha Phi Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Kappa Alpha Psi, Omega Psi and Zeta Phi Geta.

Other groups in the line of march were the Agricultural Forum, Cibues Club, Industrial Arts Club, Physical Education Club, Associated Women Students, United Men's Congress, Arnold Air Society, Little Theatre, School of Engineering, School of Mechanical Industries and the School of Music.

Tuskegee Singers To Be At Day Street Baptist

Montgomery Advertiser

The Day Street Baptist Church of which the Rev. M. C. Cleveland is pastor will present the World Famous Tuskegee Singers in one of their noted concerts Tuesday night, July 28, at 8. An invitation is extended to all.

Montgomery, Ala.

Tickets are available from most of the members of the church. A capacity house is expected and only as comfortable listening capacity will be sold. So get your tickets in advance to assure your hearing these wonderful singers.

July 24-28-52

Special Play Here Monday

advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Through the courtesy of the Little Theater of Tuskegee Institute, there will be a presentation of "My Name Is Legion" in Tullibody Auditorium of Alabama State College at 11 a.m. Monday. A dramatization of the autobiography of Clifford W Beers the play has significant interpretations in the area of mental hgyien but is not so technical that the lay public will not enjoy and appreciate it.

July 7-18-52

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The June 22 issue of Life magazine gives a vivid and moving review of the book and the play. Ten members are in the cast under the direction of Saunders Walker, professor of dramatics at the Institute and director of the Little Theater.

Organ music for the background will be played by Mrs. Weeks also of the Institute. In the cast there are three school principals who are enrolled in the Tuskegee Institute Workshop.

The play has been given to capacity audiences at the Institute, at the Greenwood Baptist Church at Tuskegee and at other churches of the community and is acclaimed as an excellent job in the area of dramatics.

The public is cordially invited to share the play. There is no admission.

The Tuskegee Institute community canning plant had its first individual patron last Thursday when Mrs. R. L. Mindingall opened the season with 24 quarts of cream style corn and 39 pints of a variety of jellies. The produce was of good quality in spite of the drought that has destroyed many of the gardens and truck patches of Macon County.

Tuskegee News Thurs. 7-31-52

Mrs. Mindingall has been one of the leading patrons of the plant since it opened in 1949. She said she has planned to do much of her canning in the plant again this season and that she probably will increase the variety of products canned.

Tuskegee, Ala.

The plant is now open each Tuesday and Thursday. Persons who do not care to pay cash for canning may bring their produce and can on shares.

P. 8

Patrons are urged to get their produce to the plant before 1 p. m. each day and are expected to supply their own seasonings such as salt, sugar, spices, etc.

Visiting Tuskegee Institute this week is O. Rudolph Aggrey, an employee of the United States Department of State and son of the late Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, famous educational leader in Africa.

Tuskegee, Ala.

Young Aggrey returned to this country on May 30 after spending two years as vice-consul, information officer at the American Consulate General, in Lagos, Nigeria. Despite the prominent role played by his father in the African continent, this was the first time he had been to Africa.

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His father came to America from Gold Coast, West Africa, to attend Livingstone College, at Salisbury, N. C. He married in this Country and remained for a long period furthering his education at Columbia University and working with the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Thurs. 7-3-52

It was shrotly after his return to Africa on a special educational commission for the Phelps-Stokes Fund that Aggrey served as co-founder of Achimota College, in Gold Coast, West Africa. This college was founded on the pattern of Hampton and Tuskegee where Dr. Aggrey and the governor of the Gold Coast spent several weeks of observation before establishing the college.

Mr. Aggrey will go to France after a short vacatin in Salisbury. He will be attached to the United States Information Administration in Paris.

He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and Syracuse University, in New York.

14n 1953

News Among The Colored People

Tuskegee News

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Tuskegee, Ala.

The Young Women's Christian Association for the past several weeks has been affording opportunity for discussion of a very popular subject, "Courtship, marriage and divorce", in meeting of the Bible Study Group. On Thursday evening, Jan. 29, seventeen members of the Bible Study Group enjoyed the discussion of "Divorce" from the Biblical point of view by Mr. Robert Jefferson, sophomore, School of Education, and from the sociological point of view by Mrs. Elva J. Howell, instructor in geography and sociology.

On Thursday night, February 5th, the Bible Study Group participated in a question-answer session on "Courtship, Marriage and Divorce." The consultant on this occasion was Dr. Ira L. Ferguson associate professor of Education at the Institute.

On February 7-8, Miss Doris Wilson, national student YWCA secretary, was on the campus. She was interested in getting to participate in the Summer projects sponsored by the National Student YMCA and YWCA. She was guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the YWCA and addressed her audience on a very broad and interesting subject, "The YWCA." At this meeting, also, Mr. Frank J. Toland, assistant professor of history, TI, spoke on "The Explosion of Some Myths and Misapprehensions Respecting the Negro."

The YWCA and YMCA joined with the other student Christian associations in cooperating with the Sunday School's observance of a Universal Day of Prayer for students on the morning of Sunday, February 15th, in the Trade "A" Auditorium. At this meeting the guest speaker was Mr. Ernest Neal, director of the Rural Life Council.

Final plans for the "Jamboree", a dance festival with floor show to be held at the Propellor Club Saturday evening ,were completed at a meeting of Beta Xi Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Mrs. Georgia Davis and Mrs. Margaret Cabiness, chairman and co-chairman of the affair, announced a stage presentation scheduled for midnight featuring specialty dances, a comedy team, vocalists, a one-man band and a novelty guitar number. Claude Shannon, of Montgomery, will provide the dance music.

Hostesses for the meeting which was held in Dorothy Hall lobby, were Mesdames Yolanda Robinson, Clarice King, Gertrude Reid, Dorothy Robinson, Kathleen Scott and Miss Juanita Patrick.

At the conclusion of the business sesison open-faced sandwiches, spiced peaches and punch were served by the hostesses in the beautifully appointed main dining room of Dorothy Hall.

In the spirit of Brotherhood Week, the junior class of Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday School invited the children of the fourth grade of Washington Public School to be their guests at the Sunday School session last Sunday morning. Mrs. Hattie Flennoy and Mrs. Josephine Walton, both of the staff of Washington Public School, accompanied the little visitors.

The Sunday School lesson "How Jesus Answered Questions" was splendidly reviewed by Mrs. Walton who has an excellent background in religious training. At the close of the session Mrs. Walton received many compliments from children and adults alike for her clear and forceful exposition of the lesson.

Both the visiting chidren and their little hosts expressed themselves as being delighted with their new-found friends from the other side of town and promised to exchange personal visits at an early date. Mrs. Flennoy and Mrs. Walton were highly pleased with this fine start toward friendly relations between the two groups of children.

An enthusiastic audience warmly applauded "The Late Christopher Bean", renowned comedy by Sidney Howard, presented by the Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre in their sixteenth season under the direction of Mr. Saunders E. Walker, head cf the English Deparment. Mr. Singer A. Buchanon served as associate director.

Mr. Dwight Burgess, as Dr. Haggett, turned in an excellent performance. His interpretation of the simple New England doctor whose private world is suddenly turned upside down by his family's frantic efforts to seize for themselves a fortune in oil paintings was convincing and natural.

The part of Abby, the main female character was played by Miss Carole Patterson with great charm and the determination of a young woman who knew what she wanted.

An excellent performance also was given by Mrs. Sara Jean Mosely in the role of Mrs. Haggett, the haggling mother who wanted the best for her daughters.

Miss Eula Patrick as the kittenish old-maid, Ada Haggett, provided most of the comedy element with her mirth-provoking simpers and smirks.

Among the supporting characters Charles Powell as the unscrupulous dealer, Tallant, gave a splendid performance which was an excellent foil for the quiet dignity of the art critic played by Benjamin Haynes.

Miss Josephine Hatcher was charming as the sweet Susan of the family and was ably seconded by DeVaughn Belton as her fiance.

Mr. Louis Matamorse as Rosen acquitted himself creditably of a difficult character part which required a sustained accent somewhere between Yiddish and New Yorkese.

The stage setting was admirably executed reflecting both the New England pride of a doctor's wife who must "keep up appearances" and the easy going temperament of the doctor himself who was holding office hours temporarily in the dining room. The Victorian clock on the mantlepiece, an authentic New England rocker and the warm contrast of honey maple furniture against the stark brown walls created an unmistakable New England atmosphere.

The very able production staff included bookholder, Ocie Marsh; lighting, Hugh F. Barrington and James N. Harris; and properties, Oscar Butler.

A charming touch was added to the performance by the sorors of the undergraduate chapters of Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta and Zeta Phi Beta Sororities who, attired in lovely evening frocks, formed a glittering receiving line at each entrance door.

During intermission the guests refreshed themselves with punch served at a beautifully decorated table and chatted about the play.

Mesdames E. L. Patterson, I. K. Campfield, T. M. Campbell and D. Fair, were presented orchids by the Little Theatre in token of the appreciation felt for permitting their daughters to star in various productions of "The Late Christopher Bean."

At the conclusion of a veritable ovation Mrs. Sara Jean Mosely was presented a large basket of beautifully arranged flowers in appreciation for her willingness to appear as guest artist "at a time when the casting of Mrs. Haggett was very difficult."

Camilla Williams, leading soprano for the New York City Opera Company, will appear in recital at Tuskegee Institute at 5:30 p. m. Sunday under auspices of the Entertainment Course of the Institute.

Miss Williams was born in Danville, Va., and is a graduate of Virginia State College, whose Alumni Association granted her a scholarship which she used to study under Mme. Marian Szekely-Freschl. In less than a year with her teacher, she won the annual Marian Anderson Award. In 1944, she again emerged as a winner when she participated in the Philadelphia Orchestra Youth Concert Auditions.

Early in 1946 she was offered the coveted role of "Butterfly" by Lazzlo Halasz, music director of the New York City Opera Company. One of her most ardent champions in this endeavor was famed Geraldine Farrar, the most famous "Butterfly" of her timeTradition was broken and news made when, in May, 1946, kimona-clad Camilla Williams fluttered out and created a new Cio-Cio-San and was acclaimed by famous vocalists and musicians in general and the leading publications.

Since then, the soprano has appeared regularly with the New York City Opera, both at home and on tour. She soon added other roles to her repertoire, such as "Nedda" in "Pagliacci" "Mimi" in "La Boheme" and the role of "Aida."

Tuskegee Institute Holds Festival Of Memories In Honor Of Visiting Faculty And Student Body

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. July 29—A program presented in honor of the visiting faculty and the students enrolled in the summer session of 1953, the Festival of Memories at Tuskegee Institute on Logan Hall lawn, on Thursday evening, July 23, with more than 1,100 people in attendance, will be unforgotten for many reasons:

For the ethereal way the audience was projected into the future, to the year 1980, from which they were supposed to have been looking back upon what was actually happening in the seventh month of 1953. This particular transplanting was due to the very clever use of words by the festival chairman, Saunders E. Walker, Delores E. Jones, Singer A. Buchanan and Robert A. Smithey who were narrators during the evenings entertainment.

For such touching moments as the point in the program when Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of the Institute, and his lovely daughter, Mary Carolyn, patrons of the festival stood when requested by the chairman and remained on their feet while the Institute choir wafted into the air the sweet tune, "Memories."

Artistic Stage Setting

For the artistic stage setting which was ingeniously bordered with a wide semi-circle of grounded, lighted candles about 10 inches high and alternated with sprigs of pink crape myrtle.

For Bervick Simeon's rendition of the song, "I Believe," in a naturally enchanting voice.

For the magnificent revelation of an extraordinary bass voice when the popular teen-ager and youth leader, Theodore Williams sang "Without A Song."

For the elegant trombone solo and baritone solo contributed by the Alabama State College representatives who were chosen by Dr. Fred Hall, head of the music department of that college.

Memories of the Institute would just not be memories without Capt. William Wiley's incomparable musical aggregation, the Tuskegee male singers, who added to their history of charming performances their festival interpretation of "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," and "Lassie O' Mine." They were also featured when the Institute choir sang "Memories." The male singers included Capt. Wiley, Dwight Burgess, James Wallace and Willie Paul.

Delta Trio Sings

A combination of women's voices which is known as "The Delta Trio" was heard as they sang, for memory's sake, "The St. Louis Blues." This group is composed of three popular senior soloists, Mrs. Juette Neal, soprano, Mrs. Ruth Ballard, contralto, and Mrs. Inez Pitts, soprano.

"Garmena," as sung by Mrs. Clara E. Williams, well known community worker who just this year made her debut in yet another field as a soprano songstress, was an inspiring, melodious rendition.

The jocund V. A. Ensemble made things interesting with their fascinating, enlivening rhythm, with J. J. Johnson playing the saxophone in a bewitching manner. Others in this group were James T. Williams, Horace Reeves, Willie Reed, Betty Ann Johnson and Annie K. Kelly. They featured "Someone to Watch Ovxer Me," "Moulin Rouge," "I Believe," and "Red Top."

Dainty dancers, prettily costumed, bearing the name "Gibsonian Dance Troupe," presented four interpretive dances. "The Doll Dance," and "Dance of the Autumn Leaves" was performed by Barbara Jean Dunn, Mabel Hill, Jeannie Pitts, Frances McQueen, Enid Williams, Rebecca Odom, Patricia Byrd and Judy Byrd. "The Dance of the Rosettes" was done in a flowery graceful manner by birls in cherry-red ballet costumes. They were Annette Crouse, Florence Steele, Michele Murray, Cookie Ross, Carol Ann Munday, Louise Harper, Clintonna Robinson and Dyann Robinson.

Children's Dances

Dyann and Clintonna presented the "Dance of the Sails" in a manner which has placed these little sisters among the favored Tuskegee entertainers. All of these children are members of the new dancing classes which are being instructed by Mrs. Jessie K. Gibson.

A group of comely, harmonious dancers of the college level interpreted "A Ritual of Death" in such an effective manner to send chills down the spine at the right times, and they did generally hold the audience spellbound. Superb as "Death," lovely Nina Cooper stalked and overcame her victim, supple, exquisite Barbara Williams, despite the protective dancing of masterful, impressive Frank Johnson. Picturesque Letitia Smith and Juanita Watson set the mood for this dance.

The program was further lent variety when exciting drama appeared as Carolyn Sprague, Howard University co-ed, taking the part of the daughter, and Johnnie Lockette, graduate in drama from Drake University, in the role of the mother, very competently portrayed these characters in a playlet which was entitled "Time and the Conways," and which divulged a misunderstanding between these relatives over the inevitable question of money.

Dramatist Performs

The accomplished dramatist, Singer A. Buchanan, gave a profound performance of a scene from the celebrated play, "Death Takes A Holiday."

The chairman of the festival, Walker gave credit to Buchanan and Miss Delores E. Jones, both of the English department of the Institute, in whose minds, Walker said, originated the ideas for the Festival of Memories and who were editors of the script.

Walker, who is the exemplary head of the English department, acting director of the Division of General Studies, and director of the Little Theatre at the Institute, told the festival attendees that the entire program was given in honor of the remarkably fine body of summer school students which numbers in its ranks 50 principals of schools who are engaged in activities of the principals' workshop at the Institute.

Narrators for the festival and all other participants have been warmly commended together with Walker, chairman, for making this outing possible.

Festival Staff Members

Other members of the festival staff were: James T. Williams of the V.A. Hospital, festival associate; Mrs. Lexine Weeks, music consultant; Mrs. Alberta Simms and Mrs. Ethel Hardy Smith, music associates; Aubrey Paige, Saunders E. Walker and Daniel Harrell, in charge of effect lighting; James L. Hendon, in charge of general lighting; James N. Harris, in charge of amplification; Singer A. Buchanan, drama consultant; Jessie N. Gibson and Mildred Chenier, dance consultants, and E. J. Bass and G. N. Ivy were in charge of refreshments which consisted of ice cold watermelon, served the audience after the program was concluded. Charles E. Trout was in charge of publicity.

The chairman, Walker, in expressing his appreciation for the fine co-operation given the staff of the Festival of Memories in carrying out plans for the program, stated that "A festival that draws upon local participants may prove far-reaching in encouraging the talented segment of a communitj; and, incidentally, festivals may be planned and executed upon a minimum outlay of expense." "They do require, however, interest, patience and teamwork." advised Walker.

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Tuskegee Aim Is For More Professionals

President Explains $1 Million Program

Tuskegee Institute is undergoing a $1,000,000 expansion program to keep pace with a growing demand for highly-trained Negroes, Tuskegee President Dr. L. H. Foster said here yesterday.

New engineering and dormitory buildings are under construction and the curriculum is being expanded, he said.

"It has always been the aim of Tuskegee to serve the needs of the state and the country," he said.

"Our expansion is, in that respect, a reflection of the growing need for Negro professionals and technically trained persons."

The engineering building, he said, will cost approximately $750,000 and will house classrooms for the teaching of civil and mechanical engineering.

Electronics Taught Now

The only engineering course at present, he said, is in electronics.

In addition to the new courses in engineering, courses in food processing, nutrition and dietetics will be added, Dr. Foster said.

The new dormitory will enable the school to enroll several hundred more resident students than the approximately 2000 normally enrolled.

The dormitory will be completed at a cost of approximately $150,000, Dr. Foster said.

A portion of the building funds are being furnished by the United Negro College Fund.

Nurses Training, Too

Tuskegee's curriculum now offers training in the trades, agriculture, veterinary medicine and nursing, plus the customary academic courses.

The nursing program is the only one in the state that allows Negro women to take the state nursing examination and become registered nurses.

One of the more popular programs at Tuskegee, Dr. Foster said, is a plan which was set up to help students finance their education.

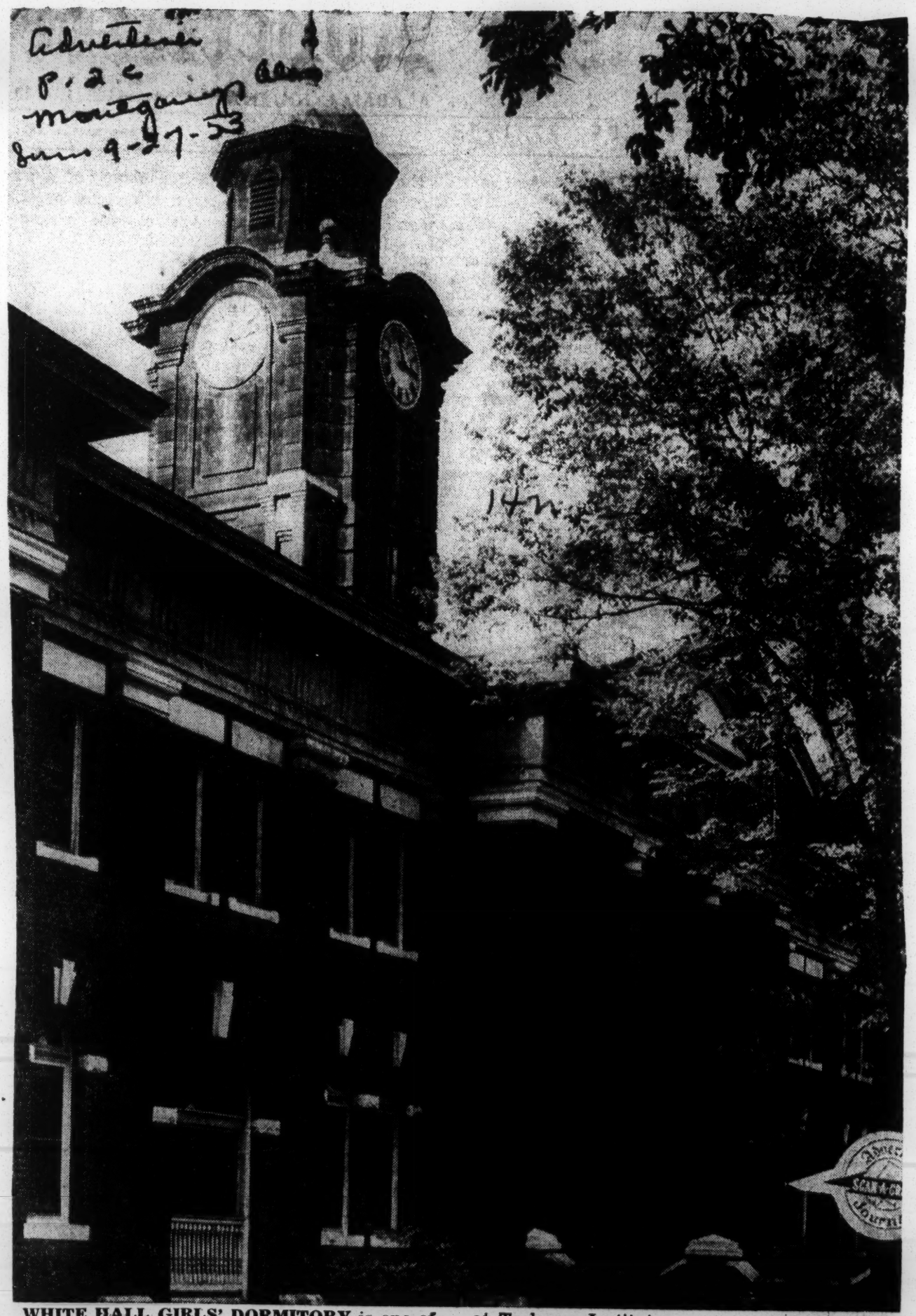
To be eligible for the program, a student must have an exceptional high school record.

The student pays $150 at the beginning and then works at jobs on the campus and in surrounding trades places, putting in approximately four hours at the job each day.

"They get a four-year college education in five years and also learn a trade while doing so," Dr. Foster explained.

Another popular plan, he said, is the co-operative plan, wherein the student studies for three months and then spends three months working in the trade or occupation being studied.

TUSKEGEE HEAD—Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, told here yesterday of the growing demand for Negro professionals.



WHITE HALL GIRLS' DORMITORY is one of the many beautiful buildings on the campus at Tuskegee Institute.

Booker T. Washington Creed Is Continued

Tuskegee Grew Great Under Founder's Idea

Booker Washington Creed Is Basis For Institute's Service

By DR. L. H. FOSTER
President, Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute was founded by legislative act of the State of Alabame in 1881 as a result of the efforts of Lewis Adams, an ex-slave, and George W. Campbell, a former slave holder.

Under the wise and dynamic leadership of Booker T. Washington, its founder and first principal, it almost immediately outgrew the $2,000 annual state appropriation and by 1893 an independent board of trustees was approved and Tuskeege Institute became a private institution as it is today.

The Institute offers some programs under state and regional contracts, but most of the work is independently financed.

Based on Creed

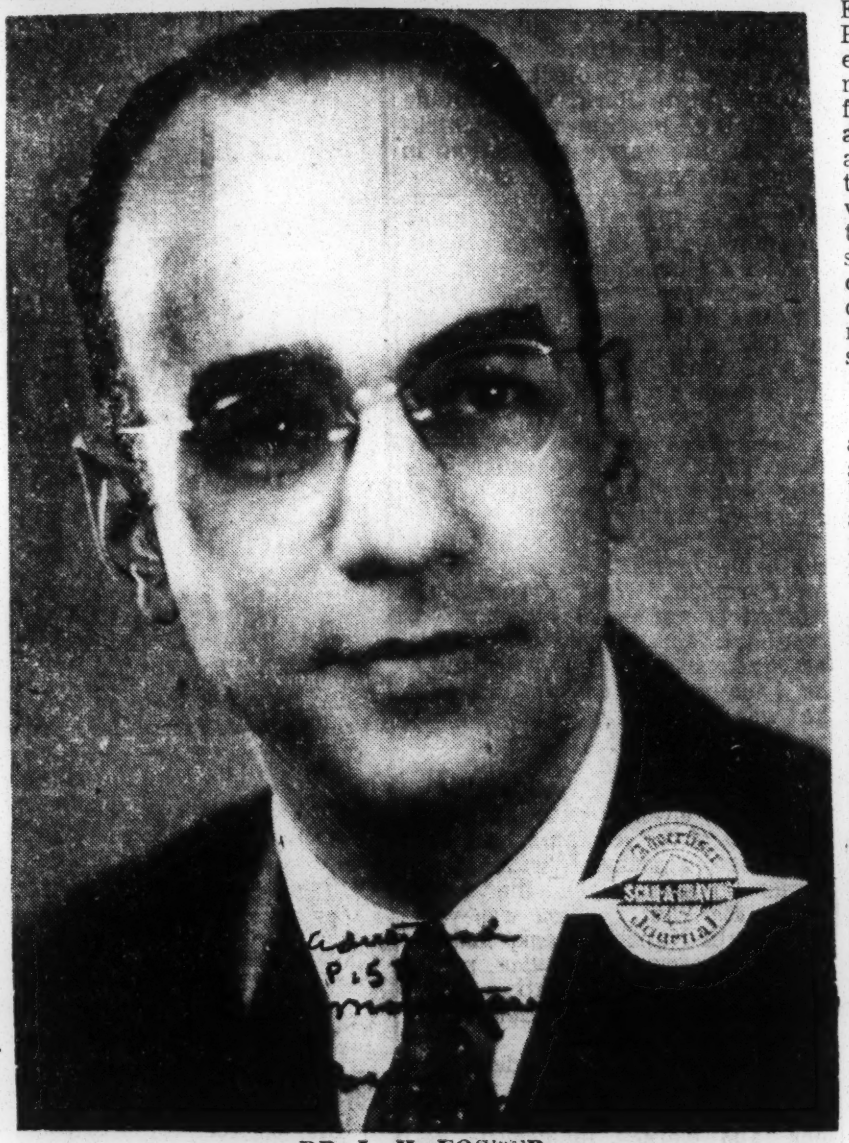
The program at Tuskeege is built around the philosophy:

1. We believe in the dignity of labor.
2. We believe in doing what we do well.
3. We believe in the power of education.
4. We believe in the life of service.

Tuskegee Institute's educational program is an effort to implement this creed through the preparation of persons who are thoroughly competent in some vocation or profession, sincerely dedicated to a life of service, and so trained that they are effective as citizens and persons.

Seeks Better Ways

From the beginning, Tuskegee Institute has sought to discover newer and better ways of doing things which must be done anyway. Dr. Carver's life was devoted to this purpose. Better ways to grow animals and plants and conserve the soil. better ways to promote health and conserve human resources, better ways to develop new and useful products from natural resources; better ways to build homes and churches from materials all around us, better ways to furnish and care for these homes and to rear the children within them; better ways to teach and learn constitute our chief endeavor.



DR. L. H. FOSTER
Tuskegee's New President

As a result of urgent demands, there grew up at Tuskegee Institute several research institutes such as the Carver Foundation and the Rural Housing Projects. Complementing these are: The Department of Records and Research, which is concerned with the facts of Negro life and history and publishes the Negro Year Book, and the Rural Life Council which gives major attention to the problems and conditions of rural life.

Elevates Levels

As more adequate opportunities for training have become available otherwise, Tuskegee Institute has constantly elevated its levels of operation, thus reflecting its dedication to needs and its independence from predetermined levels of operation.

Tuskegee Institute's methods are direct and practical. Theory is covered thoroughly in class, Laboratory and shop experiences provide additional avenues for understanding, but the experience of the Institute has shown abundantly that the most valid way to learn after some training is on an actual job.

Tuskegee Institute seeks to provide opportunity for capable youth who are unable to pay their way. In addition to the usual forms of scholarship and work aid, the Institute has developed a Five - Year - Work - Scholarship Plan for the most needy. At present, some 325 students are enrolled under this plan. They work full time for two years and carry a half schedule of studies (usually at night). Then for three years they either alternate or combine work and study so as to complete their college courses. With some scholarship aid from the Institude, only a bare minimum of financial support from parents is needed. This plan is open only to students of exceptional promise.

Graduates In Demand

Tuskegee Institute graduates are in constant demand. A substantial number remain in Alabama to serve the citizens of this state; many are called to other parts of the country or to work in foreign lands.

Tuskegee Institute looks toward a future of service. This is a timetested goal for us—an objective of real substance. It challenges us to be continually attuned to the essential needs of those we serve. Steadfast in the principles of our Founder, energetic and imaginative in operating our daily programs, wise in our assessments of possible future developments; all of these are guideposts Tuskegee Institute continually strives to follow. This is a program which gives us strength and encouragements as we look toward our future of service.

Tuskegee President Makes Appointments

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a move to fill certain key administrative positions left vacant by promotions and other causes, Dr. L. H. Foster, newly elected president of Tuskegee Institute, made known Friday several important appointments.

Succeeding him in his former position as business manager will be Harold K. Logan, who, since 1950, has served as purchasing agent for the Institute.

James W. Bryant was appointed, in addition to his duties as resident auditor, to serve as acting secretary to the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees. This position was formerly held by Robert R. Moton, Jr., assistant to the president, who resigned on June 1st to enter private business in Atlanta, Ga.

Appointed to fill the position of purchasing agent was John A. Fernandes, former manager of the Institute Book Store.

In these three key positions the president has placed men with who mhe has been closely associated over a period of years and in whom he has been closely associated

The 41-year old newly appointed business manager was born in Denver, Col. He is the foster son of the late Warren Logan who served as treasurer of Tuskegee Institute under Dr. Washington's and Dr. Moton's administrations.

He attended high school at Tuskegee Institute, holds an A. B. degree from Talladega College and the Master of Business Administration degree from New York University. He has been continuously employed by the Institute since returning from overseas Army duty in 1946. He is married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

James W. Bryant, who becomes secretary to the Board of Trustees is 37 and was born in Richland Ga. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Tuskegee Institute (1938) and the Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Pennsylvania. His first assignment after finishing college was application and enrollment clerk at Tuskegee Institute. He held several positions of responsibility elsewhere before returning to the Business Office of Tuskegee Institute where he has been for seven years. He and his wife, who is also an alumnus of Tuskgee Institute, have two children.

Tuskegee Fills 3 Key Posts

Logan, Fernandes, Bryant Appointed

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In a move to fill key administrative positions left vacant by promotions and other causes, Dr. L. H. Foster, newly elected president of Tuskegee Institute, announced this week several important appointments.

Succeeding him in his former position as business manager will be Harold K. Logan. who, since 1950, has served as purchasing agent for the institute.

James W. Bryant was appointed, in addition to his duties as resident auditor, to serve as acting secretary to the Tuskegee board of trustees. This position was formerly held by Robert R. Moton Jr., assistant to the president, who resigned on June 1 to enter private business in Atlanta, Ga.

Fernandes Named

Appointed to fill the position of purchasing agent was John A. Fernandes, former manager of the institute book store.

In these three key positions the president has placed men with whom he has been closely associated over a period of years and in whom he places great confidence.

The 41-year-old newly appointed business manager, Mr. Logan, was born in Denver, Colo. He is the foster son of the late Warren Logan who served as treasurer of Tuskegee Institute under Dr. Washington's and Dr. Moton's administrations.

He attended high school at Tuskegee ,holds an A.B. degree from Talladega College and the master of business administration degree from New York University. He has been continuously employed by the institute since returning from overseas Army duty in 1946. He is married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Both In Thirties

Mr. Bryant, new secretary to the board of trustees, is 37 and was born in Richland, Ga. He holds a bachelor of science degree in business administration from Tuskegee (1938), and the master of business administration degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He and his wife, who is also an alumnus of Tuskegee, have two children.

Mr. Fernandes, new purchasing agent, is 34, and was born in Massachusetts. He attended the Massachusetts State college at Amherst. He has a wife and three children.

Changes Made In Institute Staff By New President

In his first move to fill important administrative positions left vacant by promotions and other causes, Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuesday morning announced several important appointments.

Suceeding him in his former position as business manager will be Harold K. Logan. Logan, who grew up in this community, was promoted from the position of purchasing agent, which he has held for the past two years.

James W. Bryant was appointed, in addition to his duties as resident auditor, to serve as acting secretary to the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees. This was a posotion left unfilled by the June 1 resignation of Robert R. Moton, who has entered private business in Atlanta.

John A. Fernandes succeeded H. K. Logan as purchasing agent. Fernandes was manager of the Institute book store at the time of his appointment.

William E. Brunson was appointed director of the Department of Commercial Dietetics following the resignation of the former director, William H. Driggins. Mr. Brunson, a graduate from the department which he now heads, was with the foods department at the University of California, at Berkeley.

Saunders E. Walker, head of the department of English, will serve as acting director of the division of general studies for the Summer School session. He will be assisted by Frank J. Toland, associate professor of history.

AGRICULTURAL LEADERS of the sixty-second Annual Farmers Conference at the famed Booker T. Washington Monument. Left to right are: L. J. Washington, Agriculturist with the Farmers Home Administration, Washington, D. C.; T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, U. S. D. A.; Robert Durr, Birmingham Editor of the Weekly Review; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee President; John J. Haggerty, Director Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and Conference speaker and W. B. Hill, State Leader, Alabama Extension Service.

Sunday School Teacher Wins Annual Farm Award

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A 33-year-old farmer whose gross income was $130,101 in 1952 has received Tuskegee Institute's annual Negro farm family merit award.

Hillard P. Jenkins, director of a 1,052-acre farm near Loxley, Ala., received the award at Tuskegee's sixty-second annual farmers' conference which was held on the school's campus last week. More than 3,000 persons from six southern states attended the conference.

Jenkins is a Sunday school teacher and deacon in the Mount Nick Baptist Church in Daphne, Ala. He also attends adult vocational agricultural classes in his home county.

The farmer and his wife have three children. In 1952, Jenkins built a $16,000 seven-room farm house with gas circulating heat, telephone, laundry and garage. The farm also has a large trench silo, a quonset-type barn and modern farming equipment valued at $25,000.

The total acreage includes sixty-eight acres of permanent pasture grass, 652 rented acres under cultivation, 350 acres in Irish potatoes, forty acres in cotton, seventy acres in sweet potatoes, 400 acres in soybeans and 160 acres in cotton.

In 1952, Jenkins realized $6,000 in cotton, $93,000 in Irish potatoes, $3,000 in sweet corn, $12,500 in field corn, $9,622 in sweet potatoes and $22,560 from marketing 106 head of feeder steers.

The Rev. R. D. Gragg, pastor of the Gildfield Baptist Church, Pushmatha, Ala., received a certificate of achievement for the year's outstanding Negro rural pastor.

TUSKEGEE HOST TO 15TH ANNUAL FARM & HOME MEET

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 28 — (Special) — Farmers and homemakers from most of Alabama's counties, where there are Extension workers and vocational teachers, began pouring into Tuskegee Institute today for the Fifteenth Annual Farm and Home Short Course. A few came from Georgia and Mississippi.

There is an eagerness noted in their manner that bespeaks their concern over the changing patterns of agriculture which are going on all around them. They have seen the inroads which livestock and mechanization are making on the number of family-sized farms. They are witnessing a falling off in attendance in their community churches and schools, and they are bewildered.

Now they are at Tuskegee Institute to see what they can learn from professional agriculture and home economics leaders to help them with their problems. The theme of the conference is "Making the Family Farm a Better Business."

Specialists from the several agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Alabama Extension Service, and other state agencies will join with Dean L. A. Potts and his staff to try to answer some of the farmers' questions.

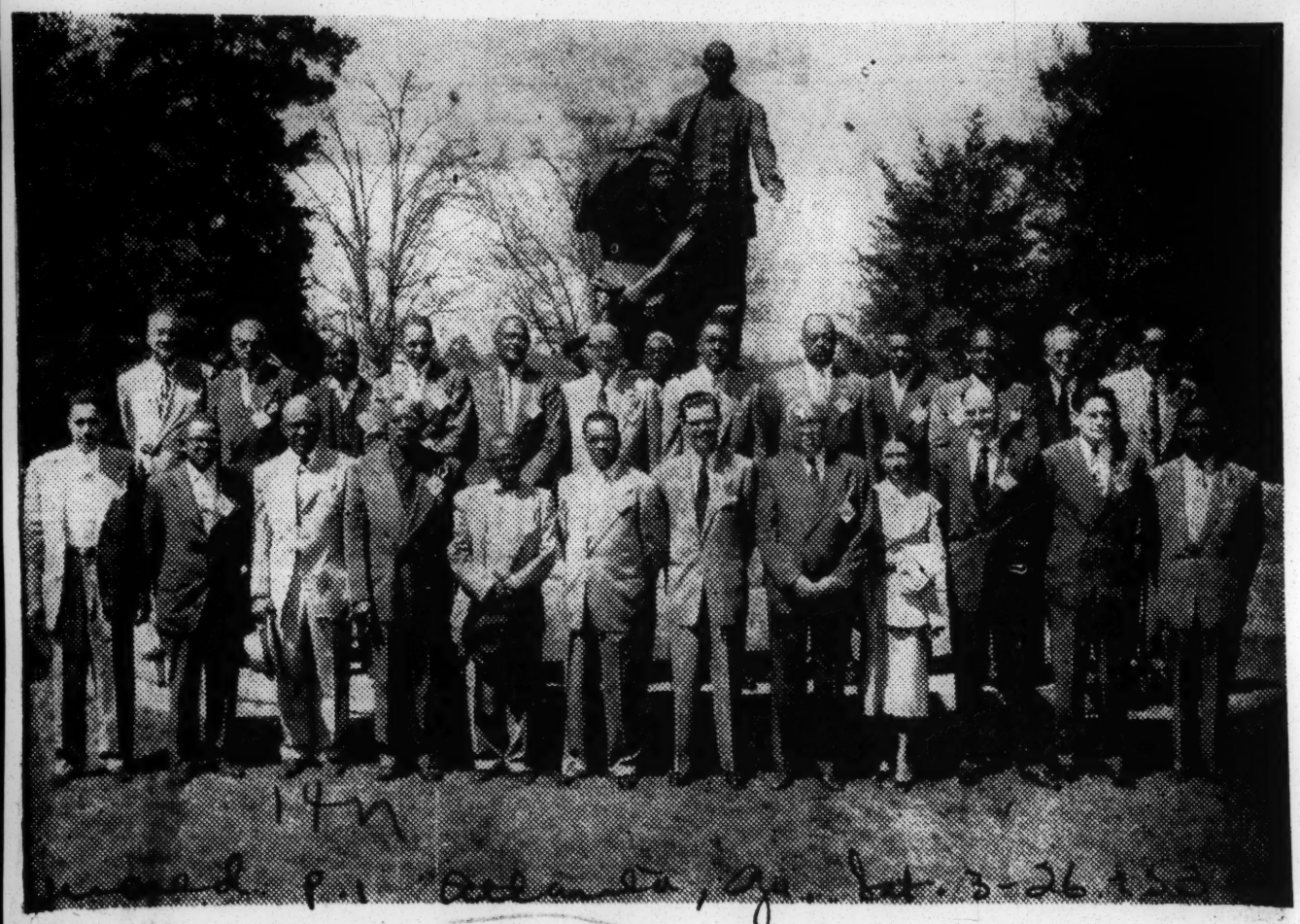
Topics outlined include: 1. Combining land, labor and capital for obtaining the highest production and profit. 2. Marketing products to the best advantage. 3. Avoiding financial tangles. 4. Money management. 5. Consumer problems.

Specific attention will be given to a restudy of farm enterprises which offer promise in the farm program for 1953.

The homemakers, under the leadership of Dean Mamye L. Powell of the School of Home Economics will join with the men on most of the major topics, because management involves the entire family. In addition, they will study labor saving devices and marketing home products.

Along with the farmers, the Rural Ministers of this area, under the leadership of Rev. V. A. Edwards, Director, Religious Extension at Tuskegee Institute, will hold their own special Short Course. They will study the whole area of religious and social readjustment.

The Short Course will conclude with a banquet on Tuesday night at which Hobart Taylor, prominent business man from Houston, Texas, will address the group. On Wednesday, over 3,000 farmers and leaders from six or more Southern States will gather here for the 62nd Annual Farmers' Conference. J. J. Haggerty, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S.D.A., will be the principal speaker.



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CONSULTANTS AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL TRADE CONFERENCE held March 19-20 at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Reading left to right (fourth) is L. S. Gaillard, Sr., Birmingham; (6) T. W. Jones, Dean, School of Mechanical Industries, (7) Thomas Green, of RCA, Camden, N. J., (11) J. F. Ingram, supervisor, Vocational Industrial Education, State Department of Education, Montgomery. Among those on the back row are: (1) Prof. E. J. Oliver, principal, Fairfield Industrial High School; (11) Clifford J. Campbell, principal Dunbar High School, Chicago, Ill.; (12) Vernon J. Douglass, director, Vocational Education, Birmingham (Ala.) Board of Education and L. S. Gaillard, Jr., building contractor, Birmingham.

14n 1953

BUTLER CHAPEL A.M.E.Z. CHURCH
THE OPENING OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ON THAT SPOT JULY4, 1881

INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY MARKED—

Group Gathers At Founding Site

A group of about 60 Tuskegee Institute Summer school students and faculty members, along with some members of the community, assembled on the lawn of the Butler Chapel A. M. E. Z. Church at 9:30 a. m. Saturday in observance of the anniversary of the opening of Tuskegee Institute on that spot on July 4, 1881. Among persons assembled were one of the 30 students who greeted Booker T. Washington on the day he opened school and several descendents of Lewis Adams, one of the two men who sought a teacher who would open Tuskegee Institute for Negro youth. On the spot where Tuskegee was founded now stands a beautiful marker constructed of Alabama marble. The pastor and members of Butler Chapel A. M. E. Z. Church have been responsible for the beautification of the area surrounding the marker.

The program consisted of brief presentations by Capt. A. J. Neely, graduate and former registrar, former dean of men, and recently retired executive secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association. The Rev. W. E. Carson, pastor of the Butler Chapel, also spoke briefly. The chief attraction, however, was the presence of Mrs. Eliza Wilson Harris, one of the 30 students who entered Tuskegee Institute on the day that it opened. Mrs. Harris, who still lives in Tuskegee, spoke very interestingly of her association with Dr. Washington and of her experiences as a student during the early days of the Institute.

Following the program, refreshments were served by the members of the Associated Women Students, under the supervision of Mrs. Hattie S. West, dean of women at Tuskegee Institute.

CHOIR IN BROADCAST—

Tuskegee Herald

Institute Singers Praised

Tuskegee, Ala.

The appearance of the Tuskegee Institute Choir on the first international broadcast of the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra last Wednesday night was heralded by Lilly May Caldwell, Birmingham News staff writer, as a highlight of the evening. The choir was under the direction of Mrs. Alberta Lillian Simms.

In describing the choir's participation, Miss Caldwell said, "A highlight of the evening was the singing of the Tuskegee Choir, in a group of spirituals, sung as only the Negro can sing them. The choir from Tuskegee Institute is beyond question one of the best in the country, and I'm glad we've telling the world about it in this international broadcast."

The program was a salute to Birmingham, England, where the Voice of America will be rebroadcast by the British Broadcasting Company throughout Europe, and a tribute to the people of England upon the occasion of the coronation of their queen.

The program was tape recorded by Harold Boker, of the Voice of America. At the time of broadcast, it was heard on the Alabama Network.

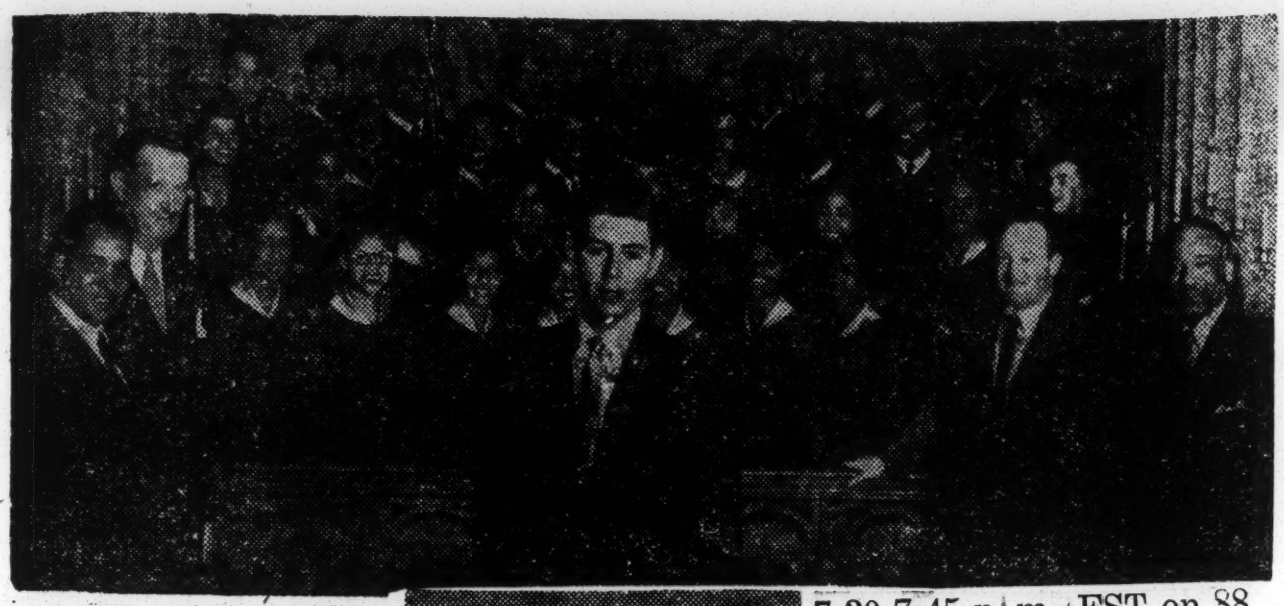
Accompanying the choir to Birmingham were numbers of the music department, including Mrs. Alberta L. Simms who directed the group during the evening's performance; Mrs. Lexine H. Weeks, instructor in piano, Mrs. Ethel Hardy Smith, instructor in voice, and Capt. William L. Wiley, business manager for the choir, and director of the Tuskegee Institute male singers.

The choir sang: 'Oh, What A Beautiful City", William L. Dawson; "Listen To the Lambs", R. Nathaniel Dett; "Rocking Jerusalem," John Work; and "Ain' A That Good News," William L. Dawson.

July 4-21-53

Special parts were taken by Gertrude Knowles, Clarice Henderson, Be Alva Walker, Joann Brown, Mary Carolyn Derbigny, and Ann Moore.

Others making the trip to Birmingham were Rosemary Hickman, Ann Fisher, Bessie Stockard, Cynthia Glover, Ramona Williams, Betty Jo McClintock, Mildred Campbell, Frances Morgan, Margaret Carstarphen, Freddie M. Lawler, Letitia Smith, Hazel Land, Etta Marshall, L. Glover, Hames Wallace, Fred Grumes, Roosevelt Bentley, Allen C. Williams, Booker T. Isom, Jr., Willie Paul, Calvin Swartz, Sherron Hudson, James Nichols, William H. Johnson, Titus Saunders, Erby Cox, Garland Smith, Edward C. Werner, Carnelous Blount, Major Jones, Donald Gaillard, Robert Tinsley and Sylvester Johnson.



Tuskegee Choir Stars With Eddie Fisher

Pict. 12-26-53

Famous Tuskegee Institute choir under the direction of William L. Dawson, was the guest of TV star Eddie Fisher on "Coke Time" Christmas night. The singers will appear again with Mr. Fisher on his New Year's TV program, NBC-TV, January 1, 7:30 p. m.

Directs Tuskegee Choir On TV Xmas Day

p. 4

Dec 12-11-53

William L. Dawson, nationally and internationally prominent composer and director, will lead his famous Tuskegee Institute choir on the Eddie Fisher—"Coke Time", NBC-TV shows for Christmas and New Year's, Dec. 25 and Jan. 1.

The two TV productions will be televised at 7:30-7:45 p. m., EST on 88 NBC-TV outlets across the nation. The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., sponsor of "Coke Time" suggests that TV-viewers in the various sections of the country check TV guides for exact time of programs in their areas.

TO APPEAR NATIONALLY ON TV: The nationally famous "Coke Time" television show, starring Eddie Fisher, will reintroduce to America the Tuskegee Institute choir with William L. Dawson, director, on Christmas Day and on New Year's Day. Thirty-five members of the choir, chosen for the trip, left Tuskegee Institute this week by special Pullman accommodations and reported to the NBC Studios, in New York. After witnessing several live TV performances, they went into final rehearsals for the 15-minute production which they did yesterday afternoon. This will be a kinescope production for distribution to 90 affiliate TV stations from coast to coast. Nearly every community in the United States will be reached by the telecast. In Tuskegee over the week was Marek Wienhiem who heads television, film, and radio reproduction for a leading advertising concern in New York City, and is a special representative for the Eddie Fisher Show, "Coke Time," on which the Tuskegee Choir will appear. According to his description of the program, Eddie Fisher will open the program with three special numbers emphasing the Christmas theme. He will then introduce Director William L. Dawson and his choir for two special numbers. Immediately following, Eddie Fisher will join with the choir in singing three Christmas favorites: O' Little Town of Bethlehem, Silent Night and Adeste Fideles. Wienhiem indicated that the program will go out over NBC, New York City, and all NBC affiliates in the Eastern Standard Time zone, at 7:30 p.m., at 6:30 p.m. Central Time, and one hour earlier, Mountain Time. A special "hot" kinescope production in every way resembling a live show, will go out over the NBC Studio in New York. Other stations will carry the regular kinescope reproduction and all stations will carry the same program at the same instant though the clock time will differ with the time zones. This is one of the many invitations extended to the Tuskegee Institute Choir for concert, radio and television appearances. Since appearing at the opening of Radio City Music Hall, in 1933. the choir has become known around the world for its interpretation of classical and folk music. William L. Dawson, the director of the choir has gained distinction as a composer and arranger.

14n 1953

COMMENCEMENT

Commencement Speaker Advises Tuskege Grads to Remain in Dixie

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, vice-president, Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford foundation, last week told some 205 graduating seniors at Tuskegee institute that it is not necessary to migrate to other areas, for there are jobs to be done here.

Speaking from the subject, "Toward A World Of Free Men," Dr. Eurich told the graduates:

"Dangers to our future arise internally from our failure to recognize fully the need to provide equal opportunities to all men, regardless of race, color, creed, national origin, or economic status.

"Externally, our chief dangers arise from sheer ignorance, or our failure to learn about other peoples and cultures and our willingness to apply to peoples everywhere those principles that have made our country great."

The Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, rector, St. Phillips' Episcopal church, New York, preached the baccalaureate sermon. His sermon discussed the vanity of seeking honor for oneself.

The commencement week activities included:

A presentation of "All My Sons," by the Little Theatre cast; Armed Forces and ROTC day; a reunion of the class of 1943, and the presentation of an award of merit to Thomas Monroe Campbell, retired field agent, USA department of agriculture, extension service. The award was presented by the Alabama extension service and Tuskegee institute.

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Ignorance Chief Danger

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The commencement week activities began with a tribute to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, who will resign.

Grads Urged Stay In Dixie

Afro-American

Tuskegee Speaker Raps Migration

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, vice president of the Ford Foundation for Advancement of Education, last week told 205 graduating seniors at Tuskegee Institute that it is not necessary to migrate to other areas, for there are jobs to be done here.

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Dr. Curltis Dixon, vice president and executive director of the Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta, defended the present generation of young people in his address at the Summer school commecement at Tuskegee Institute last Friday evening, when 175 students were awarded degrees.

He first listed the current barrage of indictments hurled at modern youth, "that he is apathetic, of low aim, seeks security above all things, is ready to conform, and is in search of a faith." They are further accused, said Dixon, of being unimpressed by authorities and their elders, are cynical, indifferent to things which count such as religion, patriotism and morality.

"Some," he stated, "go so far as to say that modern youth is disillusioned, that he is ultra conservative, over-cautious, uninventive and uninterested in minority causes."

Dr. Dixon then proceeded to defend this "silent generation," stating that the youth of today "stands on his own two feet, looks the world straight in the eye and gives full measure for value received."

Dr. Dixon believes that a new man is evolving out of the pulling and pushing influences in which this generation has been caught up. He sees the creation of the "international man—the twentieth century man."

It is his opinion that they do not feel that they are "living on the brink of disaster," as does the generation ahead of them. "They," he stated, "are harder to fool than their parents—they are realistic."

This first class to graduate under Dr. L. H. Foster's regime was in many ways an unusual class, beginning with the class president, Frank Fennell, Seguin, Tex., who entered Tuskegee Institute in 1949 on the five year work scholarship plan. He worked to earn his total expenses while finishing the course in secondary education with honors. In addition, Frank found time to be active in several student organizations.

Educator Defends Youth Before Tuskegee Grads

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (ANP) — A southern educator last week defended the present generation of young people in an address before some 175 candidates for degrees at the summer school graduation at tuskegee institute here.

Dr. I. Curtis Dixon, vice president and executive director of the Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta, Ga., dismissed current criticism of youth of today, saying the present generation is undergoing an evolution.

Among the criticisms dismissed by Dr. Dixon were those that today's youth is apathetic, of low aim, seeks security above all things, ready to conform, in search of faith, disillusioned, ultra conservative, over cautious uninventive and interested in minority causes.

In answering these accusations, Dr. Dixon said that a new man is evolving out of the pulling and pushing influences in which this generation has ben caught up. Out of this he sees the creation of the "International Man," the "20th Century Man."

He pointed out that today's youth do not feel that they are "living on the brink of diseaster" as does the generation ahead of them. "They," he stated, "are harder to fool than their parents. They are realistic."

In conclusion, Dr. Dixon said, "It is unfair to draw conclusions about generations because we have no standard of measurement. I'm not too worried about this generation."

Prior to becoming head of the Southern Education Foundation, Dr. Dixon was connected with the Rosenwald Fund.

Among the graduates in this class were three five year scholarship plan students. They were Frank Fonnell, president of the class; Miss Laura W. Porch, Calhoun, Ga., and Joseph Hopkins Miami, Fla.

Tuskegee graduates 175 Afro-American educator defends youth

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Among the graduates in this class were three five-year scholarship plan students. They were Frank Fonnell, president of the class; Miss Laura W. Porch, Calhoun, Ga., and Joseph Hokins Mi mi, Fla.

Miss Porch made the honor roll two successive years and earned the Jesse O. Thomas Prize in 1952 for displaying the most independent thinking, creative imagination and resourcefulness.

Probably the best example of persistency in a student is the case of S. M. Blount, Union Springs, Ala., who began study at Tuskegee in 1914. His lifelong ambition has been to earn a degree in agriculture from Tuskegee Institute.

Youth Of Today Called Realistic Toward Problems By Graduation Speaker Here

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Dr. Dixon To Address 175 At Exercises

Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, executive director of the Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta, will deliver the address to 175 graduates at the Summer School commencement exercises Friday evening in the Institute chapel.

Dr. Dixon has had a distinguished career with several educational foundations. His organization is currently sponsoring the Principal's Workshop which brought 50 principals from 14 states together here at Tuskegee Institute this summer for an intensive ten-week course in current educational problems.

Tuskegee Institute began its final week of Summer School on Sunday with Dr. Carleton L. Lee delivering a challenging informal baccalaureate sermon at the morning worship service. He chose as his subject, "Keeping of a Trust."

In his message he extolled the virtues and the responsibilities of the teaching profession and pointed up the many efforts being made by organized groups to discredit the public school system. He urged each person to employ faith, initiative and foresight in keeping inviolate the great democratic process of the American public school system.

"Stars of Tomorrow," the annual presentation of the Summer School Music Department to be presented in Logan Hall at the Wednesday morning assembly, will be the second phase of Commencement Week.

This program, sponsored each year by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president and director of the Summer Scrool, is under the direction of Mrs. Alberta L. Simms. As acting director of the Institute choir and instructor in public school music, Mrs. Simms draws freely on the musical talent from both the school and the community.

The public is extended an invitation to attend this musical treat.

On Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock President and Mrs. L. H. Foster will entertain the graduates and their parents at an informal reception on the lawn of "The Oaks," historic former residence of the founder.

Commencement Season At Tuskegee Institute Will Get Under Way This Week End

A prominent educator and an outstanding business leader will head the list of speakers for the 1952 Commencement season, which gets under way next Sunday at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Adam D. Beittel, president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., will deliver the Baccalaureate address to the graduating classes next Sunday in the Institute chapel. Dr. Beittel, trained as a minister, was pastor of several outstanding churches prior to entering the field of education. From 1929 to 1932 he was professor of religion at Earlham College and immediately before going to Talladega he was professor of sociology at Guilford College. He was made dean of Talladega College in 1937 and since 1945 has been president.

Charles D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune Magazine, vice-president of Time, Inc., and internationally prominent in business circles, will deliver the commencement address to the class of 1952 next Monday. After attending elementary school in Switzerland, Mr. Jackson returned to America and was graduated from Princeton University. Immediately upon graduation from college he went into the marble and stone importing business with his father, soon inheriting the business, which he operated successfully until it was sold some years later. He then went into journalism and became assistant to the president of Time, Inc., the publishers of Time, Life, Fortune and Architectural Forum. He has served the government in several capacities and for a number of years was deputy chief of psychological warfare and head of the OWI for North Africa, the Middle East and Turkey. Mr. Jackson has been in the forefront in the fight for the cause of democracy around the world.

The 1952 Commencement season will include a Little Theatre presentation of the famous play, "The Night of January 19," to be given Friday night, the annual President's Essay Contest, to be concluded Saturday with the awarding of annual prizes by the various schools and departments, and the reunion activities of the class of 1942, back for their tenth reunion.

Music for all the services will be furnished by the Tuskegee Institute Choir.

Tuskegee's New President

Another of Alabama's important institutions of learning appears to have made a fortunate choice in the selection of a new president. The trustees of Tuskegee Institute, the world-famous coeducational establishment for Negroes, announce the election of Dr. Luther Hilton Foster Jr. as the school's fourth president, succeeding Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Dr. Foster has had excellent training and experience to fit him for his new duties. He was graduated from Virginia State College, where his father was president, and also received degrees from Hampton Institute, the Harvard Business School and the University of Chicago. He served as budget officer at Howard University in Washington and for the last 11 years has been business manager at Tuskegee, performing as well other duties there and for several educational associations.

Tuskegee, founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, has had only three other presidents—Washington himself, Dr. Robert R. Moton and Dr. Patterson, who resigned to become educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund. The fine work these men did contributed to making Tuskegee a first-rate institution for Negro education. Dr. Foster now follows in a great tradition and has the opportunity to carry it onward. He seems well qualified to do so.

Tuskegee Institute has contributed incalculable good to making life better in Alabama, the South and the nation, and those contributions under Dr. Foster's leadership may be expected to continue and grow.

Virginian Chosen For Tuskegee Presidency

AS THE fourth head of the college founded by BOOKER T. WASHINGTON the trustees of Tuskegee Institute have chosen a Virginian born on a college campus of a father who became a college executive, and who himself has directed his whole education and experience to the task of administering educational institutions. He is LUTHER HILTON FOSTER JR., the forty-year-old business administrator of Tuskegee, who has given the institute eleven capable years in that post.

His preparation for his work came early; for he lived in the home of his father, who for years was treasurer-business manager of Virginia State College and then its president until his death. Having demonstrated marked talent for his chosen work, he edid administrative apprenticeship on a General Education Board fellowship at Hampton and Virginia State, from both of which institutions he received bachelor degrees.

Not only was he admirably prepared by on-the-job training in that manner, but he went on to Harvard for a master of business administration degree, and then to the University of Chicago for an M. A. and in turn for the highest degree, Ph.D. Prior to taking up his work at Tuskegee, young Dr. FOSTER served our largest university, Howard, as budget officer.

The new president of the world-famous institution follows in the footsteps of three great men, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, ROBERT R. MOTON, and FRED D. PATTERSON, who resigned to become educational director of the influential Phelps-Stokes Fund. What they achieved puts a heavy burden of responsibility upon young, but demonstrably capable shoulders. He inherits a rich tradition of leadership and service.

Without the full confidence of his faculty co-workers and the hard-headed men constituting the Tuskegee board of trustees, Dr. FOSTER certainly would not have been selected. For the board could have had, for the Tuskegee presidency, almost any educator of its choice. Friends of Tuskegee and the public generally may with assurance share their confidence and be certain that under him Tuskegee will continue to render great service to the cause of educational advancement and interracial understanding.

Dr. Foster Begins Duties As President

6-4-53

Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Jr., officially took over his new duties Monday as fourth president of Tuskegee Institute, where he has served for the past 11 years as business administrator. He succeeded Dr. F. D. Patterson, who resigned, effective June 1, to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York.

A native of Virginia, the new president of Tuskegee Institute is 40 years old and had won an influential position on the Institute staff before his elevation to the presidency. In addition to his duties as business administrator, he has served as a member of the president's staff and a member of the board of trustees of the George Washington Carver Foundation, of which he is treasurer.

His election to succeed Dr. Patterson was announced Saturday by Basil O'Conner, chairman of the Institute board of trustees.

Dr. Foster graduated from Virginia State College and Hampton Institute with B. S. degrees. He got his masters degree in business administration at Harvard and M. Ph. degree from the University of Chicago.

The new Tuskegee president is secretary of the American Association of College Business Officers. He is also a member of the editorial board of the National Committee on publication of college business manuals.

Tuskegee's business manager for 11 years may head institute

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, May 23—(AP)—A 40-year-old Negro educator whose father was a college president in Virginia was reliably reported Saturday to have a better than even chance to become the new head of famed Tuskegee institute.

Dr. L. H. Foster Jr., who has been Tuskegee's business manager 11 years, is one of five men still being considered by the school's board of trustees to succeed President F. D. Patterson when he leaves this Summer.

Dr. Patterson has resigned to become educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

An eight-member screening committee of Tuskegee board members meets in Montgomery Friday to decide on its recommendation to the other trustees. The report will be made to the board at a meeting at Tuskegee Saturday.

ALTHOUGH TUSKEGEE, which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, is a private institution, the state of Alabama appropriates $300,000 a year to help pay the costs of operation. Thus, six Alabamians are on the board of trustees, including the state superintendent of education who serves as an ex-officio member.

Three of those — Supt. W. J. Terry, State Sen. John Pinson of Sumter County and former State Rep. Henry Neill Segrest of Tuskegee—are on the nominating committee.

Usually well-informed sources around the state capitol mention Dr. Foster as the favorite among the five candidates for president still under consideration. He reportedly has the endorsement of Dr. Patterson himself.

Foster, a native of Lawrenceville, Va., is a graduate of Tuskegee who later won a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

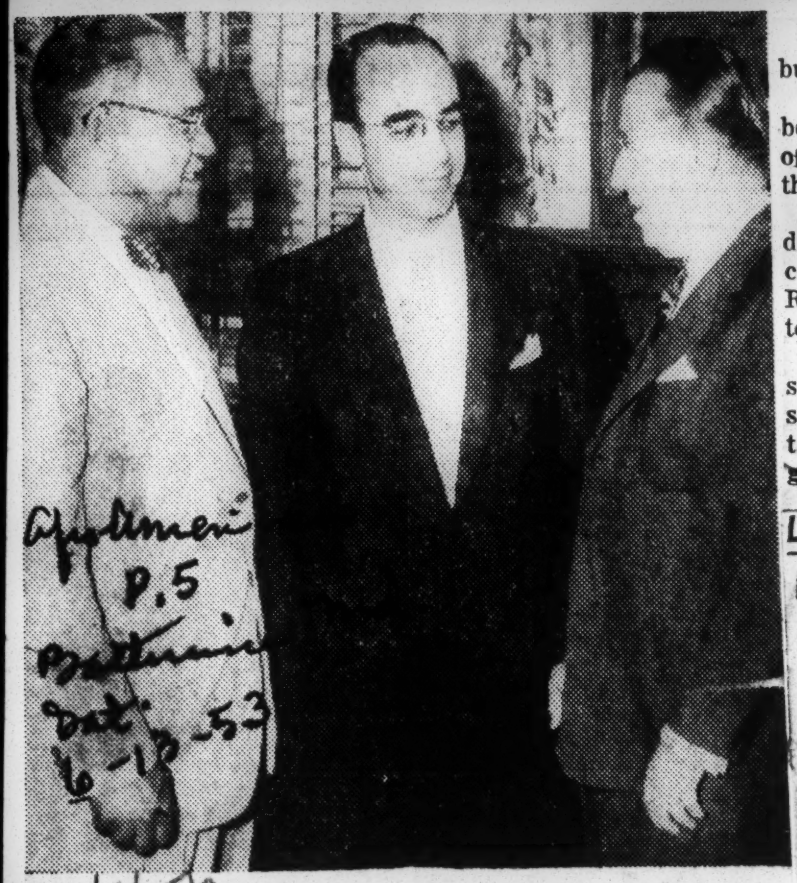
His father, the late Dr. L. H. Foster Sr., was president of Virginia State College.

THE OTHER four Negro educators still being mentioned are:

Hollis Freeman Price, 48, president of LeMoyne College at Memphis, who has had three years of graduate work at Columbia University.

Dr. Robert C. Hatch, 46, state supervisor of instruction in the division of Negro education in the Alabama State Education Department and a part-time instructor at Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery. He attended Alabama State and Fisk University and has a Ph.D. from Columbia.

Dr. G. Robert Cotton, 43, president of Kansas Technical Institute at Topeka, Kan., who got his Ph.D. at Ohio State.



TUSKEGEE'S NEW PREXY—Dr. Luther H. Foster Jr., center, receives best wishes on his new post as president of Tuskegee Institute from Dr. F. D. Patterson, left, whom he succeeded, and Basil O'Connor, right, chairman of the board of trustees. Dr. Foster assumed his new position on June 1.

Luther H. Foster Jr.

To find the fourth president of Tuskegee Institute, the board of trustees happily did not have to conduct a prolonged search.

In selecting Dr. Luther Hilton Foster Jr., the trustees have placed the future of the school in experienced and capable hands.

For 11 years, he has served as administrator of the famous Alabama institution. During that period he has worked in close liaison with his predecessor, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson.

His complete knowledge of the inner workings of the school founded by Booker T. Washington, should make his shift from business administrator to president a comparatively easy one.

It might well be said that Dr. Foster was predestined for the assignment he was given last week.

Born on a college campus, he lived his formative years in the shadow of his able father, who for years served as business manager - treasurer of Virginia State College.

Just as the son has now done, the father moved up from the business office to that of president, a position he occupied with distinction until his death.

Dr. Foster's apprenticeship training for his new post was not all received at the knees of his father or at the side of Dr. Patterson.

Having earned B.S. degrees from both Virginia State and Hampton Institute, he was awarded the master of business administration degree by Harvard, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees by the University of Chicago.

Prior to reaching Tuskegee, he was budget officer at Howard University.

It is thus not surprising that Tuskegee's board chairman, Basil O'Coner in the name of the trustees expressed full confidence in the abilities of the new president.

Dr. Foster is a worthy heir to the traditions of leadership and service to the community built by Booker T. Washington, Robert Russa Moton and Frederick D. Patterson.

We congratulate him on his richly deserved appointment. We wish him every success as he embarks on the responsible task of carrying on and expanding Tuskegee's important educational program.

Logan Becomes Business Manager

'Skegee's President Appoints Staff Men

TUSKEGEE—In a move to fill certain key administrative positions left vacant by promotions and other causes, Dr. L. H. Foster, newly elected president of Tuskegee Institute, made known today several important appointments.

Succeeding him in his former position as business manager will be Harold K. Logan, who, since 1950, has served as purchasing agent for the institute.

James W. Bryant was appointed, in addition to his duties as resident auditor, to serve as acting secretary to the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees. This position was formerly held by Robert R. Morton Jr., assistant to the president, who resigned on June 1, to enter private business in Atlanta, Ga.

APPOINTED TO fill the position of purchasing agent was John A. Fernandes former manager of the institute book store.

Atlantan Mentioned For Post

'Skegee Prexy To Be Named

(Special To The World)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — An Atlanta educator is one of five men still being considered by the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees to succeed President F. D. Patterson when he leaves this summer.

Informed sources, however, say that Dr. L. H. Foster, Jr., who has been Tuskegee's business manager for 11 years, has a better than even chance to become the new head of the institution.

An eight-member screening committee of the Tuskegee board will meet in Montgomery Friday to decide on its recommendation to the other trustees. This committee will report to the board at a meeting Saturday at Tuskegee.

In addition to Dr. Foster the other four educators still being mentioned for the post are:

Dr. Samuel Milton Nabrit, dean of the graduate school of Atlanta university.

Hollis Freeman Price, 48, president of LeMoyne College at Memphis.

Dr. Robert C. [illegible], 46, state supervisor of instruction in the division of Negro education in the Alabama State Education department and a part-time instructor at Alabama State College.

Dr. G. Robert Cotton, president of Kansas Technical Institute at Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. Patterson has resigned to become educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

Virginian Named President Of Tuskegee Institute

By CHARLES E. TROUT

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Luther Hilton Foster Jr., 40-year-old business administrator of Tuskegee Institute, was elected the college's fourth president at a meeting of the board of trustees held here Saturday.

In making the announcement, Chairman of the Board Basil O'Connor expressed the complete confidence of the board in the abilities of the new president.

The election climaxed a search for a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson, who on March 11, 1953, tendered his resignation to become the educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

* * *

THE PRESIDENCY of Tuskegee Institute, because of the high calibre of men who have held the position, is looked upon as a post of leadership and service.

Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, received international acclaim for his statesmanship and pioneer work in industrial education.

No less was true of Robert R. Moton, who continued Dr. Washington's role of leadership and expanded greatly the resources of the institute.

* * *

DR. FOSTER, the son of the late Dr. Luther Hilton Foster Sr., who gave many years of distinguished service as treasurer-business manager and later as president of Virginia State College at Petersburg, has keen knowledge of the operations of Tuskegee Institute through his eleven years of service in his previous position.

He holds the B. S. degree from both Virginia State College and Hampton Institute.

He also holds the M. B. A. from Harvard University and an M. A. and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

PRIOR TO coming to Tuskegee, Dr. Foster was budget officer of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

He has been an intimate part of Tuskegee since coming here. He served, in addition to his duties as business administrator, as a member of the president's staff and a member of the board of trustees of the George Washington Carver Memorial Foundation, of which he is also treasurer.

He is secretary of the American Association of College Business Officers and a member of the editorial board of the National Committee on Publication of a College Business Manual.

* * *

DR. FOSTER is a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and he and his talented and charming wife have two children, Adrienne Maria, eight, and Luther Hilton Foster 3rd, 7.

The new president assumed office June 1.

Execution Highlights

RALEIGH, N.C.—"They killed an innocent man this morning."

This was the reaction of Herman L. Taylor, local attorney, who has led the six-year fight to save Raleigh Speller, following the latter's execution in the Central Prison gas chamber Friday morning.

Mr. Taylor, a Columbia University law graduate who quit his job in the North Carolina college Law School after two years because of disgust over its glaring inequalities as compared with the state's school for white law students, was Speller's attorney.

Thankless Task

He has been involved in the almost thankless task of fighting for racial justice in the courts since the day he entered private practice here in 1947.

Much of his time has been spent, usually without fees, in defending so-called civil rights cases, with emphasis on the elimination of extorted confessions and jury discrimination.

It was a single-handed fight until last October when he and Samuel S. Mitchell, LIU. graduate, who had been practicing in Fayetteville, formed a partnership.

"But Speller did not die in vain," the attorney continued, pointing to signs of gradual improvement in jury-selection practices in eastern North Carolina since the case came into the limelight.

Only One Woman There

Mrs. Shirley Fletcher Delany of the Carolinian, one of four weekly paper representatives present, was the only woman among the 27 persons who witnessed the gas chamber execution of Speller and Clyde Brown, Friday morning.

She bore the ordeal as well as any, although a young white reporter from Winston-Salem fainted.

Gas executions are perhaps as humane as any other form of capital punishment. Victims are said to become unconscious with the first inhalation of the hydrocyanide fumes, and except for slight abdominal convulstions, show no signs of suffering or distress.

The gas is formed by dropping cyanide pellets into hydrochloric acid in a vat underneath the chair in which the victim is strapped, and the vapor puffs are visible at close range.

Central Prisons gas chamber is a room approximately 5 by 12 feet, with one full-length window through which witnesses watch, face to face with the victims and little more than three feet away; and another smaller window down for prison officials and doctors.

Stethoscopes, taped to the victim's chest and extending out to the official observation position, permit the doctors to determine when death comes.

No relatives of a doomed prisoner, nor any members of the accuser's family is permitted to witness an execution.

Tuskegee Elects A New President

According to a recent United Press dispatch, "Dr. Luther Hilton Foster became the fourth president in the history of Tuskegee Institute" on June 1, 1953. It said that "Foster succeeds Dr. F. D. Patterson who stepped down to become educational director of the Phelps Stokes fund in New York." What will be the primary tests by which Dr. Foster will be measured as the new president of Tuskegee Institute? No one can be sure in this age which is characterized by the uncertain and the unexpected. But one or two things are clear.

Foremost among these is the ghost of Booker T. Washington. It will not down. What that spirit teaches may be found to some extent at least from the following quotations from "Up From Slavery":

"My plan was not to teach them to work in the old way, but to show them how to make the forces of nature--air, water, steam, electricity, horse-power--assist them in their labour."

"The individual who can do something that the world wants done will, in the end, make his way regardless of his race."

"We try to keep constantly in mind the fact that the work of the school is to be judged by it graduates."

In accepting the honorary Master's degree from Harvard University, Mr. Washington said: "It seems to me that one of the most vital questions that touch our American life is how to bring the strong, wealthy, and learned into helpful touch with the poorest, most ignorant, and humblest, and at the same time make one appreciate the vitalizing, strengthening influence of the other."

Mr. Washington's last Chapel talk to faculty and students at Tuskegee was on the topic, "Team Work."

These quotations seem to indicate that Dr. Foster will find one test of his leadership in the extent to which he is able to identify Tuskegee's training and program with the problems and the necessities of life among the masses of the people.

Dr. Foster May Succeed Patterson

MONTGOMERY, ALA. (SNS)—Dr. L. N. Foster, Jr., 40 treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, is expected to be named successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson when the Tuskegee board of trustees meet at the institute on May 30. Foster is rounding out his eleventh year as business manager of Tuskegee. He is a Tuskegee graduate with a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, predicted in a story which ran March 13 that Foster would become the fourth president of Tuskegee. In a dispatch to the Atlanta Daily World May 16 he repeated his prediction in a story on the recent board meeting.

bilities of the new president. The election climaxes a search for a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson who on March 11, 1953 tendered his resignation to become the educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

The presidency of Tuskegee Institute because of the high calibre of men who have held the position is looked upon as a position of leadership and service. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, received international acclaim for his statesmanship and pioneer work in industrial education. No less was true of Robert R. Moten who continued Dr. Washington's role of leadership and expanded greatly the resources of the institute.

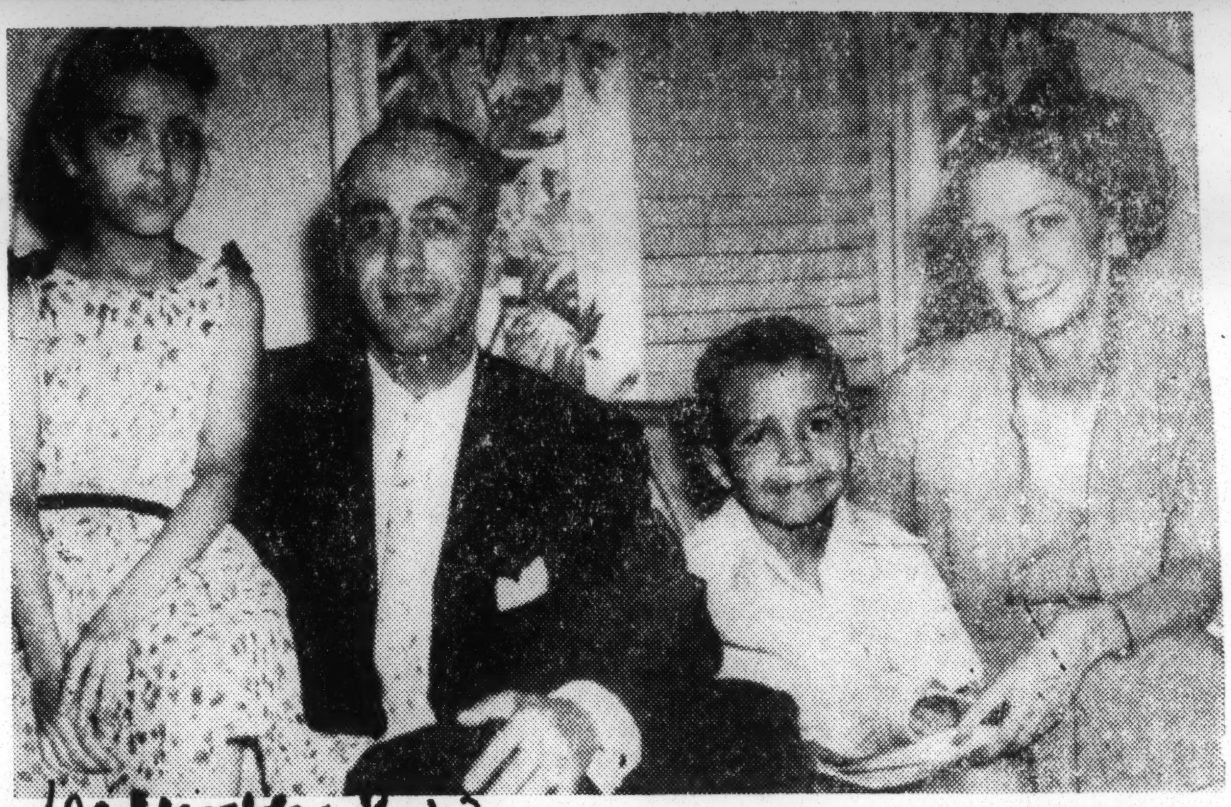
Dr. Foster, the son of the late Dr. Lutcher Hilton Foster, Sr., who gave many years of distinguished service as president of Virginia State College at Petersburg, Va., has keen knowledge of the operations of Tuskegee Inst., through his 11 years of service in his previous position. He holds the B. S. degree from both Virginia State College and Hampton Institute. He also holds the M.B.A. from Harvard University and a M.A. and a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. Prior to coming to Tuskegee Dr. Foster was budget officer of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

He has been an intimate part of Tuskegee Institute since coming here. He served in addition to his duties as business administrator as a member of the president's staff and member of the board of trustees of the George Washington Carver Foundation of which he is also treasurer.

He is secretary of the American Association of College Business Officers and a member of the editorial board of the National Committee on Publication of a College Business Manual.

Dr. Foster is a vestryman in the St. Andrews Episcopal church and he and his talented and charming wife have two children, Adrienne Maria, eight, and Luther Hilton Foster III, seven.

The new president assumed office June 1st.



DR. LUTHER HILTON FOSTER, Tuskegee Institute's fourth president, and members of his family, got together for informal portrait. Mrs. Foster was formerly Vera Chandler of Omaha, Neb. The children, Adrienne Maria, 8, and Luther Hilton, III, 5, are enrolled in the Chamblis Children's House, campus elementary school, at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Luther Hilton Foster Named 4th President Of Famed Alabama Institution

TUSKEGEE, INST., Ala., June 8 — Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Jr., 40-year-old business administrator of Tuskegee Institute was elected Tuskegee Institute's fourth president at a meeting of the board of trustees held here recently.

In making the announcement chairman of the board Basil O' Connor expressed the complete confidence of the board in the a-

Foster Names Logan, Two Others To Key Positions At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — In a move to fill certain key administrative positions left vacant by promotions and other causes, Dr. L. H. Foster, newly elected president of Tuskegee Institute, this week announced several important appointments.

Succeeding him in his former position as business manager will be Harold K. Logan, who, since 1950, has served as purchaing agent for the Institute.

James W. Bryant was appointed, in addition to his duties as residen auditor, to serve as acting secretary to the Tusgegee institute board of trustees. This position was held by Robert R. Moton, Jr., assistant to the president, who resigned on June 1st to enter private business in Atlanta.

Appointed to fill the position of purchasing agent was John A. Fernandes, former manager of the Institute Book store.

In these three key positions the president has placed men with whom he has been closely associated over a period of years and in whom he places great confidence.

The 41 year-old newly appointed business mgr. was born in Denver, Colo. He is the foster son of the late Warren Logan who served as treasurer of Tuskegee Institute under Dr. Washington's and Dr. Moton's administration.

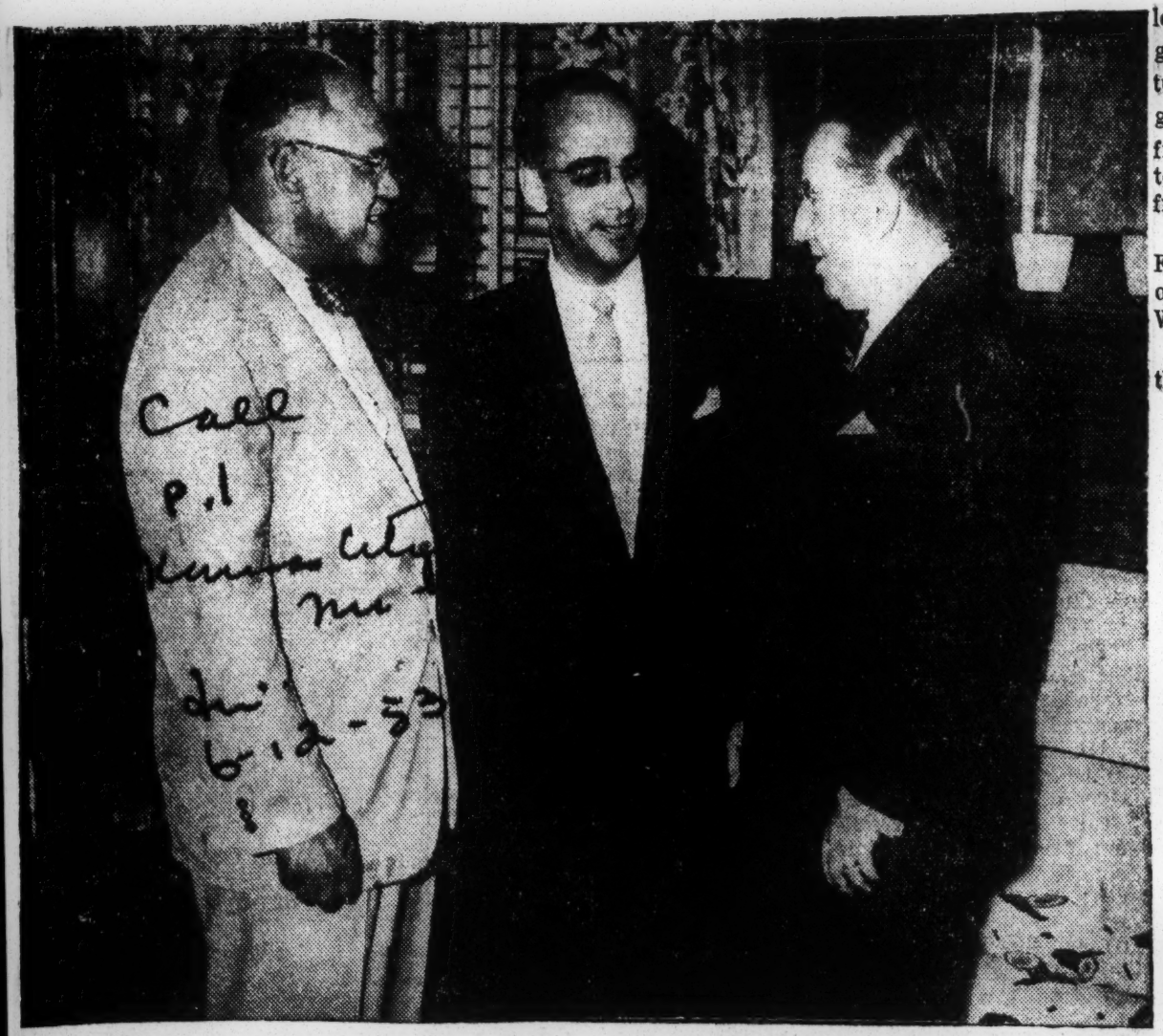
Jame W. Bryant, who becomes sec. to the Board of Trustees, is 37 and was born in Richland, Ga. He holds a bachelor of science degree in Business Administration from Tuskegee institute and the master of business administration degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

John A. Fernandes, Tuskegee Institute's new purchasing agent, is 34 years old and was born in Masachusett. He attended Masachusetts State college at Amherst. During the past five years, he has been manager of the Institute Book store.

14n 1953

DR. LUTHER HILTON FOSTER, JR.

ELECTED FOURTH PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE



NEW PRESIDENT TAKES OVER AT TUSKEGEE.—As of June 1, Tuskegee institute in Alabama had its fourth president, Dr. Luther Hilton Foster Jr., 40, a man, who like his predecessors, came up through the ranks. He was business administrator of Tuskegee before being elevated to the presidency by a vote of the school's board of trustees. In the above photograph, Dr. Foster (center) is chatting with Dr. Frederick D. Patterson Jr. (left), the outgoing president, and Basil O'Connor, chairman of the board of trustees. Dr. Patterson leaves Tuskegee to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Other presidents of Tuskegee were the great Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded him.—ANP Photo.

Dr. Foster Wins Out Over Four

Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, jr., business manager of Tuskegee Institute for the past 11 years, took over as fourth president of the institution on June 1.

The Virginia-born educator was named to the position by the Trustee board Saturday morning at 11 a.m. He was chosen from a field of five who were being considered.

Announcement that the 40-year-old Dr. Foster had been selected to succeed Dr. F. D. Patterson, who resigned to become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, was announced officially by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the trustee board.

EXPRESS CONFIDENCE

In making the announcement, Mr. O'Connor said the trustees "express complete confidence in the ability of Dr. Foster to give Tuskegee the continued high type of leadership it has always had."

Others who had been considered for the post included Dr. H. F. Price, president of LeMoyne college; Dr. Robert C. Hatch, of the Alabama State Education department; Dr. G. Robert Cotton, of Topeka, Kansas, and Dr. Samuel Milton Nabrit, of Atlanta university.

The new president selected by an eight-member nominating committee is the son of the late Luther Hilton Foster, Sr., former president of Virginia State college at Petersburg, Va. He has been identified with education nearly all his life.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Dr. Foster received the bachelor of science degree from Virginia State and Hampton Institute and earned the masters degree in business administration from Harvard. He holds the master's degree and a Ph.D. degree from Chicago university.

Before coming to Tuskegee, Dr. Foster served as budget director officer at Howard university in Washington, D. C.

The new prexy is married and the father of two children.

NEW TUSKEGEE PREXY — Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, jr., 40-year-old business administrator of Tuskegee institute, is elected Tuskegee's fourth president at a meeting of the board of trustees. He succeeds Dr. F. D. Patterson, who resigned to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes fund.

TUSKEGEE BOARD—Members of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees met at Tuskegee Saturday, May 30, to formally elect Dr. Luther Hilton Foster Jr., 40-year-old former business administrator, to the presidency of the institute. Seated, reading from left to right, are John H. Pinson, Geiger, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Dr. Foster, Chairman Basil O'Connor and Henry Neill Segrest, Tuskegee. Standing are A. A. Alexander, Washington, D. C.; Frank S. Tennille, Montgomery; William Rosenwald, New York City; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Thomas D. Russell, Alexander City; A. V. Weaver, Birmingham; Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. J. Terry, Montgomery, and A. G. Gaston, Birmingham.

Behind the Headlines

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier's National News Editor)

Tuskegee Picked Foster Over 4 Others

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE board of trustees had five men under consideration before finally selecting 40-year-old **Dr. Luther H. Foster Jr.** to succeed **Dr. Fred D. Patterson** as president of the Alabama institution. Under consideration were **Hollis F. Price**, 48, president of LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; **Dr. Robert C. Hatch**, 46, state supervisor for the Alabama Education Department; **Dr. Robert Cotton**, 43, president of Kansas Technical Institute at Topeka, Kan.; **Dr. Samuel Milton Nabrit**, dean of the graduate school of Atlanta University, and Dr. Foster, business manager of Tuskegee.

Mr. Ratcliffe

Virginian Chosen For Tuskegee Presidency

AS THE fourth head of the college founded by BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, the trustees of Tuskegee Institute have chosen a Virginian born on a college campus of a father who became a college executive, and who himself has directed his whole education and experience to the task of administering educational institutions. He is LUTHER HILTON FOSTER JR., the forty-year-old business administrator of Tuskegee, who has given the institute eleven capable years in that post.

His preparation for his work came early; for he lived in the home of his father, who for years was treasurer-business manager of Virginia State College and then its president until his death. Having demonstrated marked talent for his chosen work, h ecid administrative apprenticeship on a General Education Board fellowship at Hampton and Virginia State, from both of which institutions he received bachelor degrees.

Not only was he admirably prepared by on-the-job training in that manner, but he went on to Harvard for a master of business administration degree, and then to the University of Chicago for an M. A. and in turn for the highest degree, Ph.D. Prior to taking up his work at Tuskegee, young Dr. FOSTER served our largest university, Howard, as budget officer.

The new president of the world-famous institution follows in the footsteps of three great men, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, ROBERT R. MOTON, and FRED D. PATTERSON, who resigned to become educational director of the influential Phelps-Stokes Fund. What they achieved puts a heavy burden of responsibility upon young, but demonstrably capable shoulders. He inherits a rich tradition of leadership and service.

Without the full confidence of his faculty co-workers and the hard-headed men constituting the Tuskegee board of trustees. Dr. FOSTER certainly would not have been selected. For the board could have had, for the Tuskegee presidency, almost any educator of its choice. Friends of Tuskegee and the public generally may with assurance share their confidence and be certain that under him Tuskegee will continue to render great service to the cause of educational advancement and interracial understanding.

14n 1953

DR. LUTHER HILTON FOSTER, JR. PRESIDENT, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee President Makes Appointments

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a move to fill certain key administrative positions left vacant by promotions and other causes, Dr. L. H. Foster, newly elected president of Tuskegee Institute, made known Friday several important appointments.

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Appointed to fill the position of purchasing agent was John A. Fernandes, former manager of the Institute Book Store.

In these three key positions the president has placed men with who mhe has been closely associated over a period of years and in vhom he has been closely associated

The 41-year old newly appointed business manager was born in Denver, Col He is the foster son of the late Warren Logan who served as treasurer of Tuskegee Institute under Dr. Washington's and Dr. Moton's administrations.

He attended high school at Tuskegee Institute, holds an A. B. degree from Talladega College and the Master of Business Administration degree from New York University. He has been continuously employed by the Institute since returning from overseas Army duty in 1946. He is married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

James W. Bryant, who becomes secretary to the Board of Trustees, is 37 and was born in Richland, Ga. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Tuskegee Institute (1938), and the Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Pennsylvania. His first assignment after finishing college was application and enrollment clerk at Tuskegee Institute. He held several positions of responsibility elsewhere before returning to the Business Office of Tuskegee Institute where he has been for seven years. He and his wife, who is also an alumnus of Tuskgee Institute, have two children.

14n. 1953

DR. LUTHER HILTON FOSTER, JR.

ELECTED FOURTH PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Picks Dr. Foster

Patterson's Successor Is Named

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In making the announcement Basil O'Conner, chairman of the board expressed the complete confidence of the board in the abilities of the new president.

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DR. FOSTER, whose late father gave many years of service as president of Virginia State College at Petersburg, Va., had given eleven years of service in his previous position.

He holds the B.S. degree from both Virginia State College and Hampton Institute. He also holds the MBA from Harvard University and an MA and a PhD from the University of Chicago.

Prior to coming to Tuskegee, Dr. Foster was budget officer of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

He served, in addition to his duties as business administrator, as a member of the president's staff and member of the board of trustees of the George Washington Carver Foundation of which he is also treasurer.

* * *

DR. FOSTER is a vestryman in the St. Andrew Episcopal Church, and he and his talented and charming wife have two children, Adrienne Maria, 8, and Luther Hilton Foster III, 7.

The new president assumes office June 1.

Tuskegee Institute's New President

Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Jr., 40-year-old, Virginia-born educator has been elected president of Tuskegee Institute. His elevation had been expected. The Tuskegee Board of Trustees announced last Saturday, May 30 that he had been unanimously elected to succeed Dr. F. D. Patterson who resigned.

Eleven years of service at Tuskegee, a wonderful family background, a formidable array of academic degrees from three of the best institutions, and sound knowledge of the fiscal problems of Tuskegee Institute should equip Dr. Foster to lead this institution to even greater heights and services than before. As fourth president of Tuskegee Institute, he has an immortal list of predecessors in Booker T. Washington, founder and first president; Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. Patterson.

In making the announcement of Mr. Foster's election, Board Chairman Basil O'Connor said the trustees voiced "complete confidence in the ability of Dr. Foster to give Tuskegee the continued high-type leadership it has always had. "Such is good recommendation and should serve to win for Dr. Foster the solid support he will need in guiding this great institution during the years ahead.

Educational work in America is under constant challenge. Today the challenge is more clamorous because of the swift changes, the tensions, scares and threats. Independent and church-related institutions are facing tough problems, financial and otherwise. But these things should serve only to give Dr. Foster's mind and heart a chance to make a contribution to education.

Working under Dr. Patterson, the new and fourth Tuskegee president has had the opportunity to learn from him. This contact should prove to be of tremendous value. And it assures Tuskegee of the experienced hands necessary for the institution not to suffer from the presidential switch.

The new president brings enough youth to give vigor, freshness, and creativeness to the pilotship and also presents the experience to blend soberness, balance and steadiness necessary to make him a progressive, enlightened and forthright educational leader. He could make himself the example and the symbol of the better South on the scene rather than in the dream.

We know that Dr. Foster will have much counsel about what Tuskegee needs; on how to run an institution of that kind; and on ways of handling problems emerging from the new thinking. We do not care to deal in that area.

We congratulate Dr. Foster upon his achievement and wish for him a successful administration. We believe that he will get the support of the Tuskegee alumni and others interested in the institution. He will need full support, the cooperation of faculty, students, trustees and alumni in order to make good. Let us all get behind the new President of Tuskegee Institute and help him.

Business Officer Is Fourth President Of Famed College

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Jr., forty-year-old business administrator of Tuskegee Institute, was elected Tuskegee Institute's fourth president at a meeting of the board of trustees held here Saturday.

In making the announcement, Chairman of the Board Basil O'Conner expressed the complete confidence of the Board in the abilities of the new president. The election climaxed a search for a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson who on March 11, 1953, tendered his resignation to become the educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

The presidency of Tuskegee Institute—because of the high calibre of men who have held the position—is looked upon as a position of leadership and service. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, received international acclaim for his statesmanship and pioneer work in industrial education. No less was true of Robert R. Moton who continued Dr. Washington's role of leadership and expanded greatly the resources of the Institute.

Dr. Foster, the son of the late Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Sr., who gave many years of distinguished service as president of Virginia State College at Petersburg, Va., has keen knowledge of the operations of Tuskegee Institute through his eleven years of service in his previous position.

He holds the B. S. degree from both Virginia State College and Hampton Institute. He also holds the M. B. A. from Harvard University and a M. A. and Ph D. from the University of Chicago. Prior to coming to Tuskegee Dr. Foster was budget officer of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

He has been an intimate part of Tuskegee Institute since coming here. He served, in addition to his duties as business administrator, as a member of the President's staff and member of the Board of Trustees of the George Washington Carver Foundation of which he is also treasurer.

He is secretary of the American Association of College Business Officers and a member of the editorial board of the National Committee on Publication of a College Business Manual.

Dr. Foster is a vestryman in the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and he and his talented and charming wife have two children, Adrienne aria, eight, and Luther Hilton Foster III, seven.

The new president assumes office June First.

Dr. Foster Wins Out Over Four

Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, jr., business manager of Tuskegee Institute for the past 11 years, took over as fourth president of the institution on June 1.

The Virginia-born educator was named to the position by the Trustee board Saturday morning at 11 a.m. He was chosen from a field of five who were being considered.

Announcement that the 40-year-old Dr. Foster had been selected to succeed Dr. F. D. Patterson, who resigned to become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, was announced officially by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the trustee board.

EXPRESS CONFIDENCE

In making the announcement, Mr. O'Connor said the trustees "express complete confidence in the ability of Dr. Foster to give Tuskegee the continued high type of leadership it has always had."

Others who had been consid-

ered for the post included Dr. H. F. Price, president of LeMoyne college; Dr. Robert C. Hatch, of the Alabama State Education department; Dr. G. Robert Cotton, of Topeka, Kansas, and Dr. Samuel Milton Nabrit, of Atlanta university.

The new president selected by an eight-member nominating committee is the son of the late Luther Hilton Foster, Sr., former president of Virginia State college at Petersburg, Va. He has been identified with education nearly all his life.

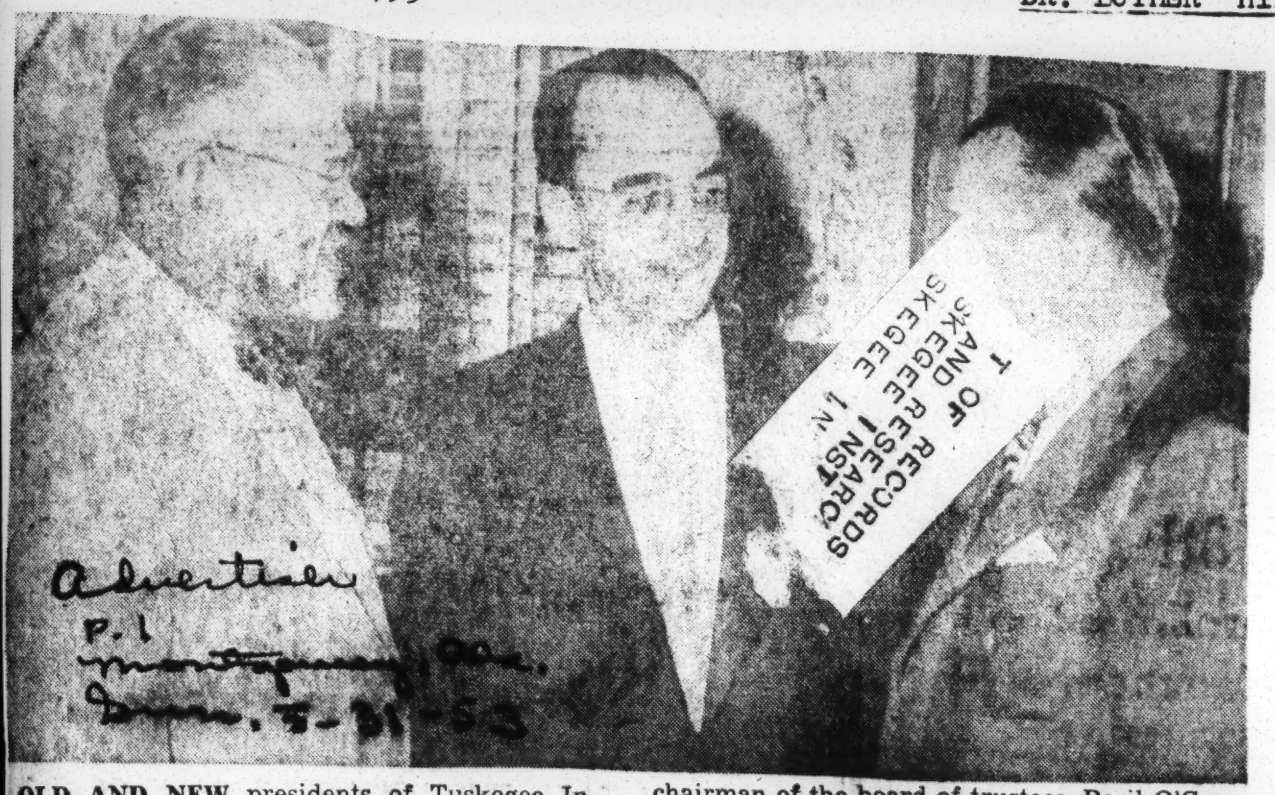
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Dr. Foster received the bachelor of science degree from Virginia State and Hampton Institute and earned the master's degree in business administration from Harvard. He holds the master's degree and a Ph.D. degree from Chicago university.

Before coming to Tuskegee, Dr. Foster served as budget director officer at Howard university in Washington, D. C.

The new prexy is married and the father of two children.

NEW TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT—Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Jr., (center) here shown after being elected to the presidency of Tuskegee Institute. Represented in the picture, in addition to Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Board, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, whom Dr. Foster succeeded, are: (left to right) A. V. Weaver, Birmingham, John H. Pinson, Geiger, Dr. Patterson, Dr. W. J. Terry, Montgomery, Dr. Foster, Chairman O'Connor, Henry Neill Segrest, Tuskegee; Frank S. Tennille, Montgomery, and A. G. Gaston, Birmingham.



Advertiser
P. 1
Montgomery, Ala.
Dec. 5-31-53

OLD AND NEW presidents of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Fred D. Patterson (left) retiring president; his successor, Dr. L. H. Foster, and chairman of the board of trustees, Basil O'Connor, meet following the announcement of Foster's election as the new president of the institute.

Foster Elected At Tuskegee

4th President Named At Negro Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 30 (AP)—A Virginia-born Negro educator, Dr. Luther Hilton Foster Jr., 40, today was elected Tuskegee Institute's fourth president.

His selection to succeed Dr. F. D. Patterson, who resigned to become educational director of the Phelps Stokes fund, was announced by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Tuskegee Board of Trustees.

In making the announcement O'Connor, a former law partner of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said the trustees expressed "complete confidence in the ability of Dr. Foster to give Tuskegee the continued high-type leadership it has always had."

Dr. Foster, who has been business manager at Tuskegee for 11 years, officially takes over as president of the famed Negro college next Monday.

Like his father, the late Dr. L. H. Foster Sr. who was president of Virginia State College at Petersburg, Va., the new Tuskegee president has been identified with Negro education nearly all his life.

Before coming to Tuskegee, Dr. Foster was budget officer at Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Sun. 5-31-53

As Tuskegee president he succeeds three other distinguished Negro educators. The late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the school served as its first president. He was replaced by Dr. Robert R. Moton, and Patterson took his place.

Dr. Foster graduated from Virginia State College and Hampton Institute with B.S. degrees. He got his Master's degree in business administration at Harvard and M.Ph. degree from the University of Chicago.

While at Tuskegee, Foster served as a member of the president's staff and the board of trustees of the George Washington Carver Foundation of which he is treasurer.

The new Tuskegee president is secretary of the America Association of College Business Officers. He is also a member of the editorial board of the National Committee on publication of college business manuals.

Dr. Foster is married and the father of two children, Adrienne Maria, 8, and Luther H. Foster III. He is a vestryman at the St. Andrews Episocpal Church here.

Foster New Tuskegee President

Louisville P.1

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, jr., 40-year-old business administrator of Tuskegee Institute, was elected Tuskegee Institute's fourth president at a meeting of the board of trustees held here Memorial day. He assumed office June 1.

Courier-Journal 5-30-53

In making the announcement, chairman of the board Basil O' Conner expressed the complete confidence of the board in the abilities of the new president.

The election climaxed a search for a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson who on March 11 1953 tendered his resignation to become the educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

A COVETED POST

The presidency of Tuskegee Institute because of the high calibre of men who have held the position is looked upon as a position of leadership and service.

Booker T. Washington founder of Tuskegee Institute received international acclaim for his statesmanship and pioneer work in industrial education. No less was true of Robert R. Moton who continued Dr. Washington's role of leadership and expanded greatly the resources of the institute.

Dr. Foster the son of the late Dr. Luther Hilton Foster sr., who gave many years of distinguished service as president of Virginia State college at Petersburg, Va., has keen knowledge of the operations of Tuskegee Institute through his eleven years of service in his previous position. He holds the B. S. degree from both Virginia State college and Hampton Institute. He also holds the M. B. A. from Harvard university and a M. A. and a Ph.D. from the university of Chicago. Prior to coming to Tuskegee Dr. Foster was budget officer of Howard university, Washington D. C.

Louisville Courier-Journal

FAMILIAR WITH DUTIES

He has been an intimate part of Tuskegee Institute since coming here. He served in addition to his duties as business administrator as a member of the president's staff and member of the board of trustees of the George Washington Carver foundation of which he is also treasurer.

He is secretary of the American Association of College Business Officers and a member of the Editorial Board of the National committee on Publication of a college business manual.

Dr. Foster is a vestryman in the St. Andrews Episcopal church and he and his talented and charming wife have two children, Adrienne Maria, eight and Luther Hilton Foster III. seven.

Foster New Tuskegee President

DR. LUTHER HILTON FOSTER, (seated, second from right) new president of Tuskegee Institute, with trustees who elected him. At the new administrator's left are Sen. John H. Pinson, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, succeeds as president. Other trustees are (standing, left to right) Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Frank Tennille, Montgomery, Ala.; William Rosenwald, New York; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Thomas D. Russell, Alexander City, Ala., A. Wiebel, Birmingham; Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dr. W. J. Terry, State Supt. of Education of Alabama, and A. G. Gaston, Birmingham.

Dr. Foster New Tuskegee Head

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 30—(AP) Dr. Luther H. Foster Jr., 40, business manager of Tuskegee Institute, Saturday was elevated to the presidency of the famed Negro college by its boards of trustees.

Foster was unanimously named to the post to succeed Dr. F. D. Patterson, who has resigned to become director of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

The new president, a graduate of Virginia State College, and Hampton Institute, is a native of Virginia, where his father, the late Dr. L. H. Foster Sr., was president of Virginia State.

Foster will be the fourth president of the institute, founded in 1881 by the late Negro educator, Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Foster has been business manager at Tuskegee for the past 11 years. He holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

He won out over four other Negro educators who had been under consideration for president.

Dr. Luther H. Foster Jr. New Tuskegee President

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Luther H. Foster Jr., 40-year-old business administrator of Tuskegee Institute was elected Tuskegee Institute's fourth president at a meeting of the board of trustees held here Saturday.

The new president assumed office June 1.

In making the announcement, chairman of the board Basil O'Conner expressed the complete confidence of the board in the abilities of the new president.

The election climaxed a search for a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson who on March 11 tendered his resignation to become the educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

High Calibre Men

The presidency of Tuskegee Institute, because of the high calibre of men who have held the position, is looked upon as a position of leadership and service.

Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, received international acclaim for his statesmanship and pioneer work in industrial education. No less was true of Robert R. Moton who continued Dr. Washington's role of leadership and expanded greatly the resources of the Institute.

Dr. Foster, the son of the late Dr. Luther H. Foster Sr., who gave many years of distinguished service as president of Virginia State college at Petersburg, Va., has keen knowledge of the operations of Tuskegee Institute through his 11 years of service in his previous position.

List Of Degrees

He holds the B.S. degree from both Virginia State college and Hampton institute. He also holds the M.B.A. from Harvard University and a M.A. and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

Prior to coming to Tuskegee, Dr. Foster was budget officer of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

He has been an intimate part of Tuskegee Institute since coming here. He served, in addition to his duties as business administrator, as a member of the president's staff and member of the board of trustees of the George Washington Carver Foundation of which he is also treassurer.

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Dr. Foster is a vestryman in the St. Andrews Episcopal church and he and his talented and charming wife have two children, Adriene Maria, 8, and Luther H. Foster 3rd, 7.

14n 1953

DR. F.D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT -TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

Albert BARNETT

Writer Refers To Interesting Facts About World And People

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. F. D. PATTERSON as third president of Tuskgee Institute, brings to mind some of the notable achievements of his administration which lasted for 18 years.

Carrying on in the tradition of the school's famed founder, Dr. Booker T. Washington, Dr. Patterson, soon after he took the helm in 1934, devoted himself to the task of getting more money for Tuskegee so that more unskilled hands could be turned to profitable use in the struggle for economic independence.

At that time, Tuskegee's main source of financial support came from grants by wealthy philanthropists, special foundations and other interested groups, with a small, but increasing sum contributed by loyal alumni organizations throughout the country.

Alarmed at a reported 50 percent decrease in income to Tuskegee—and the other private Negro colleges—Dr. Patterson called public attention to their plight and suggested that the schools should cooperate in an annual fund-raising project.

As a result, the United Negro College Fund was organized in October, 1943, and the following year was incorporated under the membership laws of New York State.

Response to this annual appeal on the part of the public, has been gratifying to Fund officials. As a result of this response, it has helped reduce the annual deficit between the total income and total operating expense of the 32 member colleges. The annual deficit averages about 10 percent of the school's income. Toward meeting this, Fund officials, through various campaign drives, raised $1,375,000 in 1952.

Total amount raised since the Fund was incorporated nine years ago, is more than 11 million dollars. This, in itself, is a remarkable tribute to Dr. Patterson who conceived the idea, then followed through to help make it a reality.

In Chicago last week, Dr. W. J. Trent, national director of the Fund, assured this writer that Dr. Patterson will retain his post as president of the Capital Fund—which has a goal of 25 million dollars to be used for building and expansion programs of the member schools. Largest single contribution to the Capital Fund was 5 million dollars, by John D Rockefeller, jr.

Many consider the outstanding achievement of Dr. Patterson's administration was his one-story, four room cottage made in 1947 of concrete blocks and constructed at a cost of ONLY $1,000. It spelled victory for Tuskegee's eight-year struggle to bring adequate housing within the reach of the average farmer, who by furnishing the labor himself—had only to pay actual cost of the material. A similar house, let out by contract would cost $7,000 to $8,000.

After various tests for material had been made without success it was Dr. Patterson's suggestion in 1946 that finally solved the problem. Assembling the staff of the Department of Mechanical Industries at the institute, he said:

"Why not use a concrete block? The ingredients are cement and gravel, and water and labor. Since gravel can be found in almost any creek bed a farmer would only have to BUY THE CEMENT in order to make them."

Dr. Patterson's idea was accepted and the details worked out by his staff. After a series of experiments, a mixture of one part cement to six parts of pit run gravel was used.

Several weeks later when the concrete blocks were pulled from the wooden forms and dried, they were taken to the building site where construction was started. The blocks were used for exterior walls, for chimneys and for all interior partitions. Louis E. Fry, architect and housing consultant, in a pamphlet titled "It Can Happen Here," published in 1947, explained the novel features and advantages of the new concrete cottage. He stated in part:

"Houses with concrete floors in direct contact with the earth are cooler in summer than those made of wood. . . . Walls and floors of concrete are rat proof because they cannot be knawed. They are termite proof because termites cannot digest cement and gravel. They are roach and ant resistant because there are fewer cracks.

"The floors can be scrubbed without hurting them and if properly treated they are practically scuff proof. Concrete cannot burn, so houses built this way are more fire-resistant than the more usual types . . . . Other parts of the house are more orthodox. The roof is framed of wood in the usual manner and covered with asbestos-cement shingles. Ceilings are of insulation board in large sheets, painted to match the walls. Doors and windows together with their frames are of stock patterns.

"Heating, lighting and plumbing are handled in the usual way, except that they are a bit more adequate. The result of all this is that a very pleasant place to live has been created. Its strongest appeal is that IT CAN BE BUILT BY FARMERS WITH SMALL CASH OUTLAY"

All this is a deserved tribute to a great president of a great institution, for Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, like his predecessors, Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Robert Russa Moton—was motivated by the single idea of helping his fellow man enjoy some of the blessings and comforts of life.

Dr. Patterson was tactful, prudent and determined. When once he had charted his course neither storm nor tide could deter him from it. He had the common touch but best of all common sense—the knack of knowing what to do and how to do it. Matthews, great student and observer must have had Dr. Patterson in mind when he wrote this gem:

"The crown of all faculties is common sense. It is not enough to do the right thing; it must be done at the right time and place. Talent knows WHAT TO DO. Tact knows WHEN AND HOW TO DO IT."

Tuskegee Should Turn Polytechnic

George S. Schuyler In The Pittsburgh Courier

THE trustees of Tuskegee Institute will have the task in June of selecting a new president to replace the capable Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, who rapleces Dr. Channing Tobias at the Phelps-Stokes Fund. In addition to that difficult task, I think they should consider the question of whether Tuskegee should not become a different kind of school than it has been in recent years. Their answer will determine what kind of president they should select because whoever they choose will head the institution for many years. What the curricula should be ought, in my opinion, be determined by the changing character of American civilization and the problems and opportunities Negroes will face.

Booker T. Washington (who was much maligned by the DuBois school of thought) was sounder than his critics because he stressed the philosophy of pragmatic preparation for the immediate problems facing the newly emancipated freed-men who lacked knowledge and skills necessary for successful living where they were.

The Negro population of the South was predominantly rural and largely ignorant of the fundamentals of prospering in that area. Ruined by a disastrous war brought upon itself, the South needed rebuilding, peace and prosperity, so that a higher standard of living might be enjoyed by its inhabitants, black and white, who were equally ignorant and burdened by the front porch philosophy and racial antagonism stemming from the vicious system of chatel slavery.

HOW to live off the land, how to build houses and barns, how to improve health and diet, how to know something about the world beyond them and the necessity for co-operation and thrift—these were the immediate needs. Tuskegee Institute not only did that job but inspired others to do likewise. Its example was copied all over the world.

The South had changed and is changing. Industry and manufacture have greatly increased in importance in that section. The rural population has declined and the urban population grown. The typical Southerner, black and white, is a town and city dweller. The one-crop system is almost a thing of the past and diversification is the order of the day.

The demand for mechanically skilled labor is ever growing, and engineers, chemists and other technical professions, has increased. There has been marked migration not only from country to city but from the South to the North, East and West where industralization is even more advanced than in Dixie.

Obviously, preparation for a new kind of existence is needed, especially by Negroes, if they are to keep pace with the economic demands of the time. Preparation for merely teaching school, doing hand tailoring, laying brick, shoeing mules, fashioning clothing out of flour sacks, and learning other handicrafts is clearly not enough.

What is needed now is not a primitive trade school but a polytechnic institute, a technical college on a par with the best such as Stevens Institute, the Rennselaer Polytechnic and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an institution which will prepare young Negroes for the Atomic Age. There are a sufficient number of liberal arts colleges to supply the other needs.

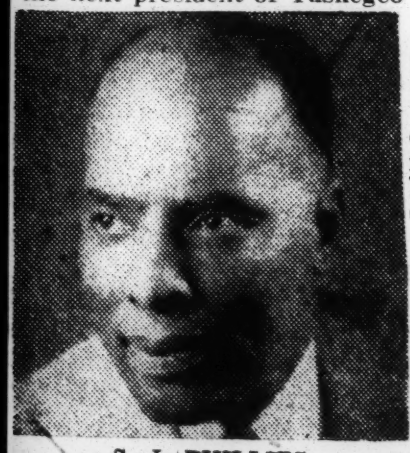
WHAT is needed is an institution concerned primarily with enabling young Negroes to avail themselves of the new opportunities being offered to them by the virtue of the rapidly changing point of view as to their place in the economic scheme of things. While we contend for fair employment practices, we have to be able to function where and when they are granted or won. What more appropriate place to do this than Tuskegee Institute?

If the trustees can be persuaded to make Tuskegee that kind of school exclusively, there are quite a few men capable of heading up the job on the basis of what they have accomplished. I am thinking of a man like S. J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Foundation, the man responsible for restoring the Booker T. Washington Birthplace in Virginia, the coining and distribution of the B. T. Washington memorial half-dollar and more recently the Washington Carver half-dollar. These accomplishments alone would not necessarily qualify him to head a technical school, but the successful operation of his fine industrial school in Roanoke, Va., recognized by the U.S. Government and the State of Virginia, certainly does. It has turned out hundreds of skilled workers capable of holding their own in modern industry.

S. J. Phillips is one of the few men I know who possesses the kind of vision needed to prepare young Negroes to measure up to the exacting requirements of the new industrial age. As a Tuskegee alumnus and a believer in the tradition of that institution, he understands that in a civilization like this one cannot survive without the necessary technical qualifications. American industry and commerce are crying for skilled workers and technicians, and they are in short supply. The time for us to take advantage of this situation is now. We just need the vision and the will to do it.

Dr. Jemison Backing S. J. Phillips for 'Skegee President

SELMA, Ala. — Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., has endorsed a native Alabamian, S. J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, for the next president of Tuskegee



S. J. PHILLIPS

Institute, and has written the board of trustees of that institution requesting that consideration be given this endorsement.

In stating reasons for his support of Phillips, Dr. Jemison says that he has known the candidate for years; that he has a good Christian background; that he is well-trained, has wide contact and experience, and knows how to make friends and deal with people of all races and sections.

"Phillips," says Dr. Jemison, "has been able to take the teachings of Booker T. Washington and apply them to today's needs in such a manner that great good has been accomplished for our most underprivileged classes. He has been able too, to get the support of the Congress of the United States to such an extent that in three instances legislation has been passed that add to the dignity and pride of our people (the minting of the Booker T. Washington half dollar; the Carver-Washington half dollar, and the establishment of the birthplace of George Washington Carver as a national shrine).

As president of Tuskegee Institute he could render invaluable service to our people —and to the South in particular and the nation in general."

Foster May Get Tuskegee Nod

Educator 1st Of 5 Considered For Post

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 23—A 40-year-old Negro educator whose father was a college president in Virginia was reliably reported today to have a better than even chance to become the new head of famed Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. L. H. Foster Jr., who has been Tuskegee's business manager for 11 years, is one of five men still being considered by the school's board of trustees to succeed President F. D. Patterson when he leaves this summer.

Dr. Patterson has resigned to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes fund.

An eight-member screening committee of Tuskegee board members meets in Montgomery May 29 to decide on its recommendation to the other trustees. The report will be made to the board at a meeting at Tuskegee the following day.

Although Tuskegee, which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, is a private institution, the State of Alabama appropriates $300,000 a year to help pay the costs of operation. Thus, six Alabamians are on the board of trustees, including the state superintendent of education who serves as an ex-officio member.

Three of those — Supt. W. J. Terry, State Sen. John Pinson of Sumter County and former State Rep. Henry Neill Segrest of Tuskegee — are on the nominating committee.

Usually well-informed sources around the state capitol mention Dr. Foster as the favorite among the five candidates for president still under consideration. He reportedly has the endorsement of Dr. Patterson himself.

Foster, a native of Lawrenceville, Va., is a graduate of Tuskegee who later won a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

His father, the late Dr. L. H. Foster Sr., was president of Virginia State College.

The other four Negro educators still being mentioned are:

Hollis Freeman Price, 48, president of LeMoyne College at Memphis who has had three years of graduate work at Columbia University.

Dr. Robert C. Hatch, 46, state supervisor of instruction in the division of Negro education in the Alabama State Education Department and a parttime instructor at Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery. He attended Alabama State and Fisk University and has a Ph.D. from Columbia.

Dr. G. Robert Cotton 43, president of Kansas Technical Institute at Topeka, Kan., who got his Ph.D. at Ohio State.

Dr. Samuel Milton Nabrit, dean of the graduate school at Atlanta University.

Dr. Patterson, a veterinarian and former professor of veterinary medicine at Tuskegee, is the third president in the history of the famed Negro college.

Washington, the founder, was succeeded as head of the school by Dr. Robert R. Moton, and Patterson took Moton's place.

In his new job with the Phelps Stakes fund, the outgoing Tuskegee president will replace Dr. Channing Tobias, the Georgia-born leader in racial affairs.

Tuskegee's Next President

The Board of Trustees of Tuskegee and a sub-committee from that body are now considering the problem of finding a new president for Tuskegee Institute. They should have the prayers and the good wishes of all Americans, that they may be fully successful in their endeavors. What kind of a president should they be looking for? One good place to start looking might be to muse with the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the Institution. In the first place, Mr. Washington saw more clearly than many of our present-day colleges seem to realize that there is primarily need for identifying what goes on at the campus with the problems of the masses of the people in community life. In his "Up From Slavery," he said:

"We try to keep constantly in mind the fact that the worth of the school is to be judged by its graduates. Counting those who have finished the full course, together with those who have taken enough training to enable them to do reasonably good work, we can safely say that at least six thousand men and women from Tuskegee are now at work in different parts of the South; men and women who, by their example or by direct effort, are showing the masses of our race how to improve their material, educational, and moral and religious life."

If "the worth of the school is to be judged by its graduates," then it is no great tribute to what has been done at Tuskegee since Mr. Washington died in 1915, if the Board of Trustees is unable to find a Tuskegee graduate who can translate the dreams of Booker T. Washington into the demands and the needs of 1953. There are undoubtedly many more thousands of Tuskegee people in community life than were there when Mr. Washington wrote his famous autobiography, and the proper and effective organization of these thousands alone could mean a new day for Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Washington also said this in "Up From Slavery": "Ten years ago I organized at Tuskegee the first Negro Conference. This in an annual gathering which now brings to the school eight or nine hundred representative men and women of the race, who come to spend a day in finding out what the actual industrial, mental, and moral conditions of the people are, and in forming plans for improvement." Here is a clear intent to identify what goes on at Tuskegee with what is needed in the community, and to fashion the school's training accordingly.

While the methods and the techniques of 1953 make new and different demands, the principles remain the same. So, what type of person should be Tuskegee's next president? It all depends upon what those who have the power consider the purpose of Tuskegee to be in 1953. What role do they believe that Tuskegee should play in the twin community problem of struggle to break the barriers of segregation and discrimination and of making continued progress toward a better life in the iterim? How can Tuskegee and its graduates best be organized and directed to deal with this problem

14n 1953

DR. F.D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT- TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

Why Dr. Patterson Quit Tuskegee!

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Why did Dr. Frederick D. Patterson resign as president of Tuskegee Institute?

Whom will trustees likely name as his successor when they meet here on the campus April 11?

The Tuskegee presidency pays an annual salary of $12,000. It also provides a house, food, upkeep, entertainment expense all of which adds $8,000 more to the president's income.

At the age of 52, Dr. Patterson leaves Tuskegee to become director of the Phelps - Stokes fund in New York. This new position reputedly pays only $6,500 a year.

Several Reasons Given

Why would anybody quit one job to accept another at a 60 per cent salary reduction?

Several reasons have been suggested in Dr. Patterson's case. For 18 years as Tuskegee's president, he's been forced to spend 70 per cent of his time traveling raising funds.

He has been forced to sacrifice his family life. He sees little of his wife, the former Catherine Moton, and his son, Frederick Jr., 12.

He has been thinking of making a change for a long time. He has decided to do it while he still has 13 active years to devote to his new work.

Fewer Headaches Seen

He'll have fewer headaches with the Phelps-Stokes fund. And above all, after 24 strenuous years, he'll be able to exchange the pressure of living in Alabama for the freer air of New York.

Why Dr. Patterson Leaves Tuskegee

New Post Pays About Half Present $20,000 Job

Why did Dr. Frederick D. Patterson resign as president of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute?

Whom will trustees name as his successor April 11?

What is the new job Dr. Patterson will take in New York?

Heretofore Tuskegee's presidency has been considered a life-time job.

Booker T. Washington held it for 34 years (1881-1915). His successor, Robert R. Moton, 20 years (1915-35), and Dr. Patterson, 18 years (1935-53).

The job pays $12,000, house, food, upkeep, and entertainment expense, the probable equivalent of $20,000.

At the age of 52, Dr. Patterson leaves Tuskegee to become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York at a salary said to be $6,500.

Excellent Record

Friends explain that Dr. Patterson has an excellent record at Tuskegee, increased its budget from one to three million dollars.

He expanded the veterinary hospital, commercial dietetics, woman's hospital, polio, and maternal care programs.

The United Negro College Fund was his idea.

The next step in the school's program is expansion of training for jobs. This is an area at some point between a school of engineering and the work being done in land grant colleges.

Job Finished

Friends say Dr. Patterson has made his contribution to Tuskegee and both he and trustees feel the new work should be placed on younger shoulders.

Actually, he has been 25 years at the school, seven years as teacher, 18 years as president.

He spends 70 per cent of his time on the road raising money and living out of a suit case.

He sees his family too little, especially his son of 12.

Planned For Some Time

He has been thinking of making a change for a long time. If he is going to do it, they say, he should, while he has 13 active years to devote to his new work.

He leaves Tuskegee, one trustee said, with the "finest good wishes of all trustees and everybody else."

At Phelps-Stokes, he will have a chance to continue many of the things he is doing at Tuskegee.

Successors

Probable successors include Dr. Luther H. Foster Jr., Tuskegee business manager; Dr. Irving A. Derbingny, dean and vice-president; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of John H. Whitney Foundation.

Others are Dr. Laurence Foster, dean of Lincoln U. (Pa.), Dr. Alphonse Heningburg of Queens College, NYC, who was the alumni's choice to succeed Dr. Moton in 1935.

Also mentioned are Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college.

Dr. Moron is new at Hampton and a spokesman said he is too busy to consider a change.

What College Heads Say

Commenting on the Patterson resignation, one educator said, "Patterson has done a beautiful job at Tuskegee. Perhaps he wants to move on to something else while he is young enough to move."

Another said, "The closing years of a college president are not usually as productive as his earlier years. He'll have fewer headaches at Phelps-Stokes."

Still another added this: "Any college president who had spent 25 years in Alabama an gets a chance to work in New York deserves to make a change."

"I came from Mississippi to a northern school years ago," a college president told the AFRO. "I was making $4,000 in Mississippi. My new job paid only $2,500."

Dr. Patterson isn't leaving because of pressure from the state of Alabama, the AFRO was told. "The state appropriation is $500,000 a year, and state white trustees work as hard for the school as any of the northern trustees."

Phelps-Stokes

Some data on Phelps-Stokes Fund:

Phelps - Stokes Fund (1911): original endowment $936,000; 101 Park ave., N.Y. 17, N.Y.

The Fund has devoted its major attention to education of colored people and race relations in the U.S. and Africa, and the improvement of housing conditions in New York City.

It has sponsored the University Commission on Race Relations; the Commission on Interracial Co-operation; the Committee on Colored Americans in Defense Industries; The Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims; and various interracial institutes.

The Fund is now especially concerned with advancing projects in the interest of improving training of colored ministers, in promoting mutually sympathetic race relations through education, and in the work of advancing education in Liberia.

Dr. Patterson Resigns

The resignation of Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute came as a surprise to the educational world.

He explained that he had spent 24 strenuous years at the Alabama school, 18 of them as president during a crucial period in the institute's history.

He expressed the desire to devote more time to his family and to do this he was willing to make way for a younger man to take over Tuskegee's presidency.

Dr. Patterson as Tuskegee's third president worked administrative miracles in raising the school's budget from $1 million when he took over to its present $3 million.

He skillfully consolidated the gains of his predecessors and persuaded the State of Alabama to contribute half a million dollars annually to the school's upkeep. Many temporary wooden structures on the campus were replaced by permanent brick buildings.

He worked untiringly to make a success of the United Negro College Fund campaign. It can truthfully be said this cooperative effort to meet the financial plight of the small, private college is a monument to his perspicacity.

Booker T. Washington established Tuskegee in 1881 and served as its president 34 years until his death in 1916.

Robert Russa Moton after 19 years at the helm retired in 1935 only because of poor health.

Dr. Patterson has held the presidency 18 years and resigns at the age of 52 to take a job not quite so strenuous and which permitted him to reside in the less racially hostile atmosphere of New York.

Maybe this whole thing can be attributed to the tremendous pressure of modern times. Dr. Patterson on one occasion revealed that he spent the major portion of his time on the road living out of a suitcase while raising funds.

Perhaps our major educational institutions like Tuskegee have grown to such huge proportions that men elected to head them can no longer consider such appointments as lifetime jobs.

See Foster as Tuskegee's Next President

Who'll be the president of Tuskegee Institute, when Dr. F. D. Patterson leaves in June for New York? Luther Foster, business manager of Tuskegee, is said to have the inside track. He also is reported to have the blessings of Dr. Patterson . . .

Gloom Covers Tuskegee, Students, Faculty Await Word Of New Prexy

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A shroud of gloom engulfs the campus of Tuskegee Institute over the resignation of Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson as president. The early spring which sent the thermometer into the 80's, the varied colored blooms of the azelias and roses and the sweet scented jassamine vied with the honeysuckle while myraid of deep purple (some times white) of the Asiatic wisteria and the blossoming fruit trees all was for naught.

Faculty members heads of the various departments of the institure, the veterinary schools, the Carver Research laboratory and the John Andrew Memorial hospital talked in low tones.

All the beauty of the campus and the flowers is lost in the gloom. Tuskegee Institute is sad—and so are its people. The student body passes with a puzzled look on the individual faces. The parade to the chapel Sunday morning seemed to have lost its military precision. After the services, little groups gathered and whispered.

Dr. Patterson had resigned, effective of June 1. The resignation had been accpeted by the board of trustees.

Who will succeed him? If Dr. Patterson, who returned to the campus Sunday, knows—he isn't talking. The trustees will meet here in April, vote to elect and announce the result.

There is a strong belief that the trustees know now who will be named. Also if they were not sure that the institution founded by the late Booker T. Washington in 1881 would be left in safe hands, these students would have asked Dr Patterson to delay his resignation. Instead they not only accpeted it but announced that Dr. Patterson would assume duties with the Phelps Stokes Fund left vacant by the retirement of Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

Who is THE man?. Right now the guess is that it is between Dr. Irving A. Derbigy, vice president with a doctorate in education from Columbia university, and Luther H. Foster jr., with a Master in Business Administration from Harvard university and a doctorate in school management from the University of Chicago. Ernest Neal, with an M. A. from Fisk and assistant professor of sociology in the school of education and a Dr. Alonzo Davis, who heads that department, have been suggested, An outsider just wouldn't do.

Robert R. Moton, jr., son of the late president of the institute and executive assistant to Dr. Patterson is expected to resign this week. His position is an appointed one.

Dr. Patterson is the first member of the institute's faculty with an earned doctorate. He received it from Cornell university, Ithica, N. Y., in bacteriology. He assumed charge of the agriculture department following the murder of Russell Atkins by one J. D. Thompson. The slayer was sent to the state hospital for mental diseases for life.

Dr. Patterson was elected president in April 1935 on a Sunday morning after the trustees were deadlocked six and six Saturday. Charles Johnson, now president of Fisk and at that time connected with Dillard university, had a strong backing headed by Edgar B. Stern, president of the New Orleans cotton exchange and son-in-law of the late Julius Rosenwald who was a strong financial supporter of both Washington and Moton. He was eliminated.

Ligon Wilson, president of Snow Hill (Ala.) Institute and a graduate of Tuskegee, and Frederick D. Patterson remained. The trustees went to the home of Dr. Moton, a very sick man, on that Sunday morning. Moton, whose daughter, Katherine, later married Dr. Patterson the third man to rule the educational kingdom founded by Dr. Washington.

All agree that Dr. Patterson has done an excellent job. There are some who have fought him—but to no avail. Now as he leaves—all join hands in paying him a glowing tribute. They do not blame him from relinquishing the man-killing job but it breaks their hearts to see him leave.

Our Opinions

Tuskegee's Opportunity

The sudden and unexpected resignation last week of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson as president of Tuskegee creates a vacancy at the institution that should not be filled without the most careful consideration by those empowered to choose Dr. Patterson's successor.

Dr. Patterson was the institution's third president following Dr. Robert Russa Moten, who retired, and Dr. Booker T. Washington first head of the school.

Dr. Patterson is leaving Tuskegee where he rose from relative obscurity to national prominence in the educational world after 25 years of service. He has been faithful to the traditions of the school and none of his predecessors was any more conscientious.

In his new capacity as head of the important Phelps Stokes Fund we hope that Dr. Patterson continues to develop stature. With his academic background and experience we feel that he has the equipment necessary to meet the challenges of his new job.

Tuskegee is one of the nation's most important educational centers because it is the keystone of an educational philosophy advocated by Dr. Washington. Institutions throughout the world have been patterned after Tuskegee which is vindication of Washington who had many critics during his career. The school itself has rendered great service in war as well as in time of peace.

The question in our mind is whether Tuskegee with its great physical plant, its tradition and possibilities has exploited all its potentialities.

We feel that the next president of Tuskegee should be chosen with possibility in mind that Tuskegee has a new mission in this atomic age, this age when more doors are open to Negroes than ever before, this age when progress is speeded up, when the ingenuity of man challenges every gain.

We hope that Tuskegee in the future will continue to keep its position of leadership in the phase of education in which it specializes and we hope the new president will be an architect for such leadership.

Quits

DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Patterson Quits At Tuskegee

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A thunderbolt struck Tuskegee Institute suddenly Monday afternoon March 9, when at a faculty meeting Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the Institute with tears streaming down his checks announced his resignation, effective June 1, 1953.

No intimation had been heard of Dr. Patterson's decision which he explained was due to the advice of his physician. His present life had been too strenuous and he was sorry to leave. Dr. Patterson will take the place of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, retired, with the Phelps Stokes foundation in New York city.

Faculty members, previously unaware of Dr. Patterson's position left the meeting in tears. Dr. Patterson said in his talk that he hoped a successor would be picked from one of their group (meaning the faculty).

Although no definite person has been named, those who may be considered are Robert Moton, son of the late Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, who has been Dr. Patterson's assistant; Dr. Luther H. Foster, business manager, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of the institution. Dr. Foster has his Ph.D. degree in business administration. Dr. Derbigny has his Ph.D. in education.

Unit Meets On 'Skegee Prexy

NEW YORK—A six-man committee of trustees of famed Tuskegee Institute met for the first time yesterday to choose a president of the institution to succeed Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson who resigned recently.

However, Basil O'Conor, board chairman, made it clear that no president had actually been chosen.

O'Conor asserted that "specific names were discussed without the availability of persons being known. No conclusions were reached. This was a preliminary discussion."

14n 1953

DR. F.D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT -TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

Dr. Patterson Resigns

The announced resignation of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson from the presidency of the famous Tuskegee Institute will be met with serious regret. He brought to this institution that high tone and prestige in keeping with an honored landmark founded by Booker T. Washington and further illustrated by the late Dr. R. R. Moten who was called to the helm upon the death of Dr. Washington. World p. 6

Tuskegee is her own illustration; she has made a contribution across the years upon which she can safely rest her deservedness. The early friends of Booker Washington and their successors, never lost faith in that institution and its management so ably administered by Dr. Patterson.

Dr. Patterson gave the fruit of his best years in carrying on a time honored tradition of which the race and nation will ever be proud.

It is earnestly hoped that he will find more time for recreation as well as many long years of usefulness in the new field t which he aspires.

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We hope that Tuskegee in the future will continue to keep its position of leadership in the phase of education in which it specializes and we hope the new president will be an architect for such leadership.

To Head Phelps-Stokes Fund Starting June 1st

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The noted educator will become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York, June 1, replacing Dr. Channing H. Tobias who already is past the retirement age.

In resigning from Tuskegee, Dr. Patterson is concluding 25 years at the famed school, 18 of them as its president. Booker T. Washington, founder, was the first president. serving 34 years, and Robert R. Moton was his successor, serving 18 years.

Dr. Washington died in office, and Dr. Moton served until he felt compelled to retire because of physical disability. Dr. Patterson, although he undoubtedly could have remained at Tuskegee for the rest of his working days, declared in his letter of resignation to the board of trustees that he "had given more than twice the average length of tenure for college administrators."

The Phelps-Stokes Fund was established in 1911 under the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes for work in the field of Negro education both in the United United States and in Africa. Dr. Patterson has been a member of its board for many years.

Basil O'Connor of New York, chairman of the Tuskegee board, in announcing Dr. Patterson's resignation, said it was received "with extreme regret" and would be presented to the board at its next meeting on April 11.

Dr. Paterson in his statement declared:

"It has been a joy and inspiration to work with the faculty and staff at Tuskegee. It is a source of growing satisfaction to note the mounting achievements of the student body and their increased willingness to measure up to full responsibilities of citizenship.

"In going to the Phelps-Stokes Fund, however, I see a promise of usefulness in a broad program of service to educational institutions for Negro youth. During the next few years of transition, I can think of no service more important than that which may assist our institutions to make the most of their resources as they seek to meet fully the standards of higher education."

At Tuskegee, Dr . Patterson came to a school with a budget of less than a million dollars, but now has an annual budget exceeding $3,000,000. He established a school of veterinary medicine which is the only Negro-operated school of its kind in the world and one of the only three such schools in the South.

In the field of low cost housing Dr. Patterson and Tuskegee are pioneers. The federal government now regards Tuskegee as an important resource in that field.

As an educator, Dr. Patterson's outstanding achievement probably was the initiation and development of the United Negro College Fund which he has served as president for the past 10 years. Through the UNCF 32 phivate colleges banded together to raise funds to prevent deficits. Since 1945, the UNCF has raised more than $20,000,000.

Although he is going to the Phelps-Stokes Fund he will continue his work with the UNCF.

Officials of the Phelps-Stokes Fund praised the choice of Dr. Patterson as its new head. Emory Ross, president, said Dr. Patterson's character, training, experience and achievements in education qualify him for his new post. Ross added:

"The international influence of America's success and failures in Negro education and in further facilitating Negro citizens' participation and contribution in American life is greater than ever before. It is a critical element in our world struggle. So also is America's relationship to Africa, its people and their aspirations and problems. The trustees of the

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of veterinary medicine and received his M.S. there in 1927. He earned his Ph.D. from Cornell university in 1932.

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In 1935, Dr. Patterson was married to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Moton, daughter of the school's

Dr. Patterson was born Oct. 10, 1901. He was graduated from Iowa State college in 1923 as a doc-

second president. They have one son, Frederick D. Patterson, Jr., 12 years old.

They will reside in New York after the Tuskegee school year ends.

Noted Educator Ends 25 Years at Famed School; to Direct Stokes-Phelps Fund

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DR. F. D. PATTERSON

To Work In Education

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Broad Program

"In going to the Phelps-Stokes Fund, however, I see a promise of usefulness in a broad program of service to educational institutions for Negro youth. During the next few years of transition, I can think of no service more important than that which may assist our institutions to make the most of their resources as they seek to meet fully the standards of higher education."

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In the field of low cost housing Dr. Patterson and Tuskegee are pioneers. The federal government now regards Tuskegee as an important resource in that field.

Outstanding Achievement

As an educator, Dr. Patterson's outstanding achievement probably was the initiation and development of the United Negro College Fund which he has served as president for the past 10 years. Through the UNCF 32 private colleges banded together to raise funds to prevent deficits. Since 1945, the UNCF has raised more than $20,000,000.

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Dr. Tobias said:

"Dr. Patterson has demonstrated by his administration of Tuskegee institute and his pioneering in collective financing of college education that he is fully capable of directing a foundation whose principal objectives include improvement of opportunities for disadvantaged groups regardless of race."

Dr. Patterson will remain at Tuskegee until June 1. The Tuskegee board is expected to form a committee to select a new president.

Graduate of Iowa

A native of Washington, D. C., Dr. Patterson was born Oct. 10, 1901. He was graduated from Iowa State college in 1923 as a doctor of veterinary medicine and received his M.S. there in 1927. He earned his Ph.D. from Cornell university in 1932.

Before coming to Tuskegee he was an instructor in veterinary science and director of agriculture at Virginia State college.

In 1935, Dr. Patterson was married to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Moton, daughter of the school's second president. They have one son, Frederick D. Patterson Jr., 12 years old.

They will reside in New York after the Tuskegee school year ends.

Resignation Of Dr. Patterson

The resignation of Dr. F. D. Patterson from the presidency of Tuskegee Institute poses fundamental questions about Tuskegee and Hampton, as well as about the outlook of curricula in Negro colleges and universities. The published accounts reported Dr. Patterson as saying that he had to spend so much time away from Tuskegee raising money that he had no time with his family. Why should the president have to do this? Why can't a specialist in fund-raising be hired for this purpose, so that the president can stay on the campus and run the school?

There is talk among Hampton alumni about the tendency to cut out or to curtail everything at Hampton except the liberal arts and sciences, and there is talk among Tuskegee alumni that this tendency has progressed to some extent at Tuskegee. If Hampton and Tuskegee become centers for teaching abstractions in the liberal arts and sciences, Negro youths will have to go a long way to find one of their own institutions in which they can learn to translate these abstractions into the practical necessities of community living. All of our colleges and universities teach political science and government, for instance, but the crying political need today is to learn how to manage and organize the newly-won freedom of the ballot which is suggested and culminated by the "Jaybird" decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. In too few of our colleges and universities is much community significance given to what they teach.

14n 1953

DR. F.D. PATTERSON-PRESIDENT, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

Patterson Resigns As Tuskegee Head

To Replace Tobias As PSF Director

Has Been At Ala. Institute 25 Years — 18 As President

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Successors' Last Jobs

Dr. Washington died in office, and Dr. Moton served until he felt compelled to retire because of physical disability.

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Board Must Approve

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"During the next few years of transition, I can think of no service more important than that resources as they seek to meet fully the standards of higher education."

Tripled Budget

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Resigns At Tuskegee

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DR. F. D. PATTERSON
... to Phelps-Stokes Fund

Taking New Post

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The Phelps-Stokes Fund was established in 1911 under the will of Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes for work in the field of Negro education both in the United States and in Africa. Dr. Patterson has been a member of its board at its next meeting on April 11.

BASIL O'CONNOR of New York, chairman of the Tuskegee board, in announcing Dr. Patterson's resignation, said it was received "with extreme regret" and would be presented to the board at its next meeting in on April 11.

At Tuskegee, Dr. Patterson came to a school with a budget of less than a million dollars, but now has an annual budget exceeding $3,000,000. He established a school of veterinary medicine which is the only Negro-operated school of its kind in the world and one of only three such schools in the South.

In the field of low-cost housing, Dr. Patterson and Tuskegee are pioneers. The Federal Government now regards Tuskegee as an important resource in the field.

* * *

AS AN educator, Dr. Patterson's outstanding achievement probably was the initiation and development of the United Negro College Fund, which he has served as president for the past ten years. Through the UNCF, thirty-two private colleges banded together to raise funds to prevent deficits. Since 1945, the UNCF has raised more than $20,000,000.

Although he is going to the Phelps-Stokes Fund, he will continue his work with the UNCF.

Dr. Patterson will remain at Tuskegee until June 1. The Tuskegee board is expected to form a committee to select a new president.

A NATIVE of Washington, D. C., Dr. Patterson was born Oct. 10, 1901. He was graduated from Iowa State College in 1923 as a doctor of veterinary medicine and received his M. S. there in 1927. He earned his Ph. D. from Cornell University in 1932.

Before coming to Tuskegee he was an instructor in veterinary science and director of agriculture at Virginia State College.

In 1935, Dr. Patterson was married to Miss Ctherine Elizabeth Moton, daughter of the school's second president. They have one son, Frederick D. Patterson Jr., 12 years old.

They will reside in New York after the Tuskegee school year ends.

Who Will Head Tuskegee?

IT IS noted with surprise and extreme regret that Dr. Frederick D. Patterson is resigning as president of Tuskegee Institute as of June 1, and speculation is rife as to his successor.

Tuskegee Institute is one of our largest and best known institutions of higher education with an enviable reputation established by Booker T. Washington and Dr. Robert R. Moton. Dr. Patterson has built upon the solid foundation they established and maintained.

Like his predecessors in the post, Dr. Patterson has distinguished himself as an educational statesman and, by virtue of his position, as a recognized leader of the Negro group.

As one of the founders of the United Negro College Fund and its principal spokesman and energizer, he has rendered great service to the task of establishing a businesslike method of financing the private Negro colleges of the country in a period when large private benefactors were and declining.

He has coped successfully with the numerous problems surrounding a large educational institution like Tuskegee located in an area whose traditions make the task a difficult one requiring much tact and ingenuity.

Who now will take his place when he assumes his new post as director of the famed Phelps-Stokes Fund replacing Dr. Channing H. Tobias?

Happily, the job of finding a successor will not be as difficult as it would have been in the distant past, because capable Negro educators are much more numerous today than they were a generation ago; and this plentitude of talent will make the task of the board of trustees much easier.

The whole country will look forward with keen interest to the selection of Dr. Patterson's successor whoever he may be.

$100,000 Gift Announced

Tuskegee Board Will Pick New President by June 1

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — The April 11-12 weekend was a momentous one at Tuskegee Institute as a result of three events:

1. The board of trustees accepted the resignation of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson as president of Tuskegee and selected a committee to pick a new head by June 1;

2. Two gifts of $100,000 and $500 were presented to the college;

3. Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, eminent sociologist of the University of North Carolina, delivered the Founders Day address and cited the need of a philosophy to meet the issues involved in the pending decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on segregated schools.

Chairman Basil O'Connor announced that the board at its semi-annual meeting April 11 formally accepted Dr. Patterson's resignation, to become effective at a date to be agreed upon him and the chairman.

O'Connor selected the following persons to serve on a committee to consider Dr. Patterson's successor and report at a special board meeting not later than June 1:

Chairman O'Connor, ex officio Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; William Rosenwald, New York; J. W. Terry, Alabama State superintendent of education, Montgomery; George Warren, New York; Senator John H. Pinson, Gieger, Ala., and Henry Neill Segrest, Tuskegee.

At Tuskegee's thirty-fourth Founders Day exercises, Dr. Patterson announced two gifts to the school: $100,000 from the Russell Foundation of Alexander City, Ala., to erect and equip a nursery school on the campus, and $500 from a group of Negro employes of the Birmingham Cast Iron Co., to be spent on the erection of bleachers for the athletic field.

The $100,000 award was given in memory of Benjamin Russell Sr., a trustee for Tuskegee, 1936-'41. Thomas D. Russell, son of Russell and president of the donating firm, is a member of the board now and also is chairman of Carver Foundation's board of trustees.

14n 1953

DR. F.D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT-TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

HAS SERVED INSTITUTE
25 YEARS.

TO BE DIRECTOR
OF PHELPS-STOKES FUND
IN NEW YORK

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (ANP)
Dr. Frederick D. Patterson last week announced that he had resigned as president of Tuskegee Institute as of June 1, 1953.

The noted educator will become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York, June 1, replacing Dr. Channing H. Tobias who already is past the retirement age.

In resigning from Tuskegee, Dr. Patterson is concluding 25 years at the famed school, 18 of them as its president. Booker T. Washington, founder, was the first president, serving 34 years, and Robert R. Moton was his successor serving 18 years.

TWICE AVERAGE TENURE

Dr. Washington died in Office, and Dr. Moton served until he felt compelled to retire because of physical disability. Dr. Patterson, although he undoubtedly could have remained at Tuskegee for the rest of his working days, declared in his letter of resignation to the Board of Trustees that he "had given more than twice the average length of tenure for college administrators."

The Phelps-Stokes Fund was established in 1911 under the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes for work in the field of Negro Education both in the United States and in Africa. Dr. Patterson has been a member of its board for many years.

Kansas City, Mo. Call.p.1.
Fri. 3-20-53

Basil O'Connor of New York, Chairman of the Tuskegee Board in announcing Dr. Patterson's resignation, said it was received "with extreme regret" and would be presented to the board at its next meeting on April 11.

HIS WORK A JOY

Dr. Patterson in his statement declared:

"It has been a joy and inspiration to work with the faculty and staff at Tuskegee. It is a source of growing satisfaction to note the mounting achievements of the student body and their increased willingness to measure up to the full responsibilities of citizenship.

"In going to the Phelps-Stokes Fund, however, I see a promise of usefulness in a broad program of service to educational institutions for Negro youth. During the next few years of transition, I can think of no service more important than that which may assist our institutions to make the most of their resources as they seek to meet fully the standards of higher education."

At Tuskegee, Dr. Patterson came to a school with a budget of less than a million dollars, but now has an annual budget exceeding $3,000,000. He established a school of veterinary medicine which is the only Negro-operated school of its kind in the world and one of only three such schools in the South.

Low-cost Housing Pioneer

In the field of low-cost housing Dr. Patterson and Tuskegee are pioneers. The federal government now regards Tuskegee as an important resource in that field.

As an educator, Dr. Patterson's outstanding achievement probably was the initiation and development of the United Negro College Fund which he has served as president for the past 10 years. Through the UNCF 32 private colleges banded together to raise funds to prevent deficits. Since 1945, the UNCF has raised more than $20,000,000.

Although he is going to the Phelps-Stokes Fund he will continue his work with the UNCF.

Officials of the Phelps-Stokes Fund praised the choice of Dr. Patterson as its new head. Emory Ross, president, said Dr. Patterson's character, training, experience and achievements in education qualify him for his new post. Ross added:

Special Leadership

"The international influence of America's successes and failures in Negro education and in further facilitating Negro citizens' participation and contribution in American life is greater than ever before. It is a critical element in our world struggle. So also is America's relationship to Africa, its people and their aspirations and problems. The trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund believe that Dr. Patterson can give special leadership qualities in these matters."

Dr. Tobias said:

"Dr. Patterson has demonstrated by his administration of Tuskegee institute and his pioneering in collective financing of college education that he is fully capable of directing a foundation whose principal objectives include improvement of opportunities for disadvantaged groups regardless of race."

Dr. Patterson will remain at Tuskegee until June 1. The Tuskegee board is expected to form a committee to select a new president.

A native of Washington, D. C., Dr. Patterson was born Oct. 10, 1901. He was graduated from Iowa State college in 1923 as a doctor of veterinary medicine and received his M. S. there in 1927. He earned his Ph.D. from Cornell university in 1932.

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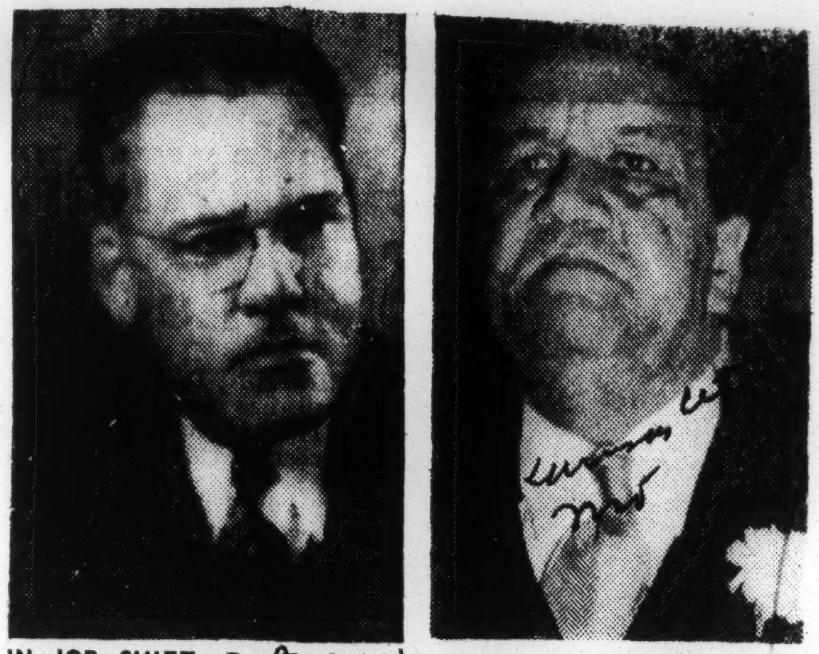

IN JOB SHIFT.—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, left, president of Tuskegee institute announced last week that he is resigning that position in June to become head of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, now directed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, right. Dr. Tobias plans to retire.

Dr. Patterson Resigns To Head Phelps-Stokes Fund

Special to Journal and Guide

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although considerable speculation surrounded the announcement last week that Dr. F. D. Patterson had resigned as president of Tuskegee Institute, sources close to Tusgekee were unable immediately to throw any light on possible reasons behind the resignation.

The statement of Dr. Patterson indicated that he was leaving the school under no type of pressure other than an urge to devote full time to the Phelps-Stokes Fund and United Negro College Fund.

He has asked board chairman Basil O'Conner of New York to make his resignation effective June 1. He will succeed Channing H. Tobias as educational director of the Phelps-Stokes fund.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the board is usually held at Tuskegee in April, but there was no immediate clue as to whether Dr. Patterson's successor will be announced at this time.

Three members of the present administration and the head of a religious seminary in Atlanta were named immediately pushing into the picture as potential candidates.

Patterson has served this seventy-year old institution as its third president for 18 years.

THE STUDENT body numbers around 2,000 students. Announcement of the resignation was made public March 12 although Dr. Patterson mentioned it March 9 in his faculty meeting.

Reports from Tuskegee indicate that Dr. Patterson was not available for comment.

* * *

DR. PATTERSON gave as reasons for his decision:

1. The belief that his 18 years spent in the service as president of Tuskegee Institute come close to the upper limit of what is regarded as satisfactory tenure in the post.

2. The new position will permit use of his experiences in higher education gained in working over the past 30 years.

3. Through favorable and long time association of the Phelps-Stokes fund with Tuskegee Institute and the fact that he will be able to continue an active relationship with the United Negro College Fund of which he is president and founder, he hopes that his services might be made more effective.

In releasing the statement Mr. O'Connor stated that the United Negro College Fund, under Dr. Patterson's leadership had raised over 20 million dollars since 1945.

* * *

IT IS EXPECTED that the chairman of the board of trustees will soon appoint a committee from the board to set up plans for choosing a successor.

Dr. Patterson will remain at his post through June 1 and indicated a willingness, if requested, to be available for any service he can render.

* * *

HE SAID, "THIS is one of the most difficult decisions I have ever had to make".

Speaking of the position soon to be taken as educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, he said, "My chief concern in this new post shall be that of working for those changes and developments which seek a higher level of educational opportunity for Negro youth in private colleges."

* * *

CONCERNING his relationships with faculty and staff he said, "Despite the compelling reasons I have given as the basis of my action, I greatly regret that I shall sever an intimate association which has been a most happy one. I have a strong belief in the future of Tuskegee Institute as a technical and professional college: You, in your several relationships, have made this institution what it is. I shall therefore, leave the work with the most solid confidence in its future.

Dr. Patterson has been connected with Tuskegee for approximately 25 years. He was elevated to the presidency in 1935.

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DR. WASHINGTON died in office, and Dr. Moton served until he felt compelled to retire because of physical disability. Dr. Patterson, although he undoubtedly could have remained at Tuskegee for the rest of his working days, declared in his letter of resignation to the board of trustees that he "had given more than twice the average length of tenure for college administrators."

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They will reside in New York after the Tuskegee school year ends.

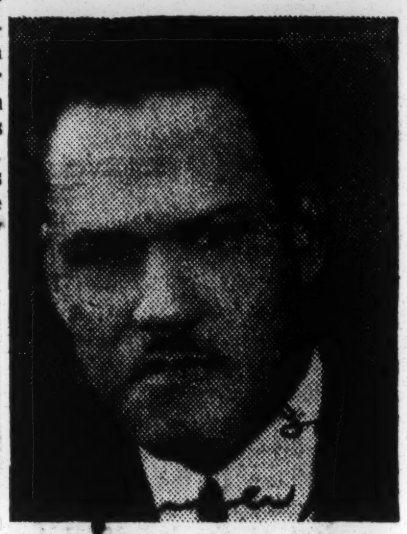
Patterson Quits At Tuskegee

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A thunderbolt struck Tuskegee Institute suddenly Monday afternoon March 9, when at a faculty meeting Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the Institute with tears streaming down his checks announced his resignation, effective June 1, 1953.

No intimation had been heard of Dr. Patterson's decision which he explained was due to the advice of his physician. His present life had been too strenuous and he was sorry to leave. Dr. Patterson will take the place of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, retired, with the Phelps-Stokes foundation in New York city.

Quits



DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Faculty members, previously unaware of Dr. Patterson's position left the meeting in tears. Dr. Patterson said in his talk that he hoped a successor would be picked from one of their group (meaning the faculty).

Although no definite person has been named, those who may be considered are Robert Moton, son of the late Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, who has been Dr. Patterson's assistant; Dr. Luther H. Foster, business manager, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of the institution. Dr. Foster has his Ph.D. degree in business administration. Dr. Derbigny has his Ph.D. in education.

14n 1953

DR. F.D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT -TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

Dr. D. F. Patterson Resigns As President Of Tuskegee Institute To Become Educational Director Of Phelps - Stokes Fund

Board Of Trustees To Appoint Board Committee To Name New President

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 11.—Dr. F. D. Patterson resigned his post as president of Tuskegee Institute today, to become Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York, effective June 1, 1953.

Announcement of his resignation was made by Tuskegee Institute Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Basil O'Connor.

Dr. Patterson gave as reasons for his decision: 1) The belief that his eighteen years spent in the service as president of Tuskegee Institute comes close to the upper limit of what is regarded as satisfactory tenure in this post. (2 The new position will permit use of his experiences in higher education gained in working over the past thirty years. 3) Through favorable and long time association of the Phelps-Stokes Fund with Tuskegee Institute and the fact that he will be able to continue an active relationship with the United Negro College Fund, of which he is president and founder, he hopes that his service might be made more effective.

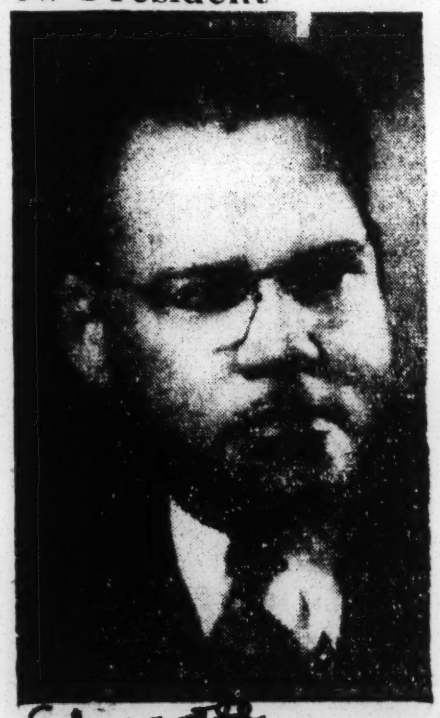
In releasing the statement, Mr. O'Connor stated that the United Negro College Fund, under Dr. Patterson's leadership, had raised over twenty million dollars since 1945.

Speaking of the position soon to be taken as Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Dr. Patterson said, "My chief concern in this new post shall be that of working for those changes and developments which seek a higher level of educational opportunity for Negro youth in private colleges."

It is expected that the chairman of the Board of Trustees will soon appoint a committee from the Board to set up plans for choosing successor to Dr. Patterson. He will remain at his post through June 1st, and he indicated a willingness, if requested, to be available for any service he can render.

He said, "This is one of the most difficult decisions I have ever had to make."

Concerning his relationships with faculty and staff, he said, "Despite the compelling reasons I have given as the basis of my action, I greatly regret that I shall sever an intimate association which has been a most happy one. I have a strong belief in the future of Tuskegee Institute as a technical and professional college. You, in your several relationships, have made this institution what it is. I shall therefore, leave the work with the most solid confidence in its future.



Dr. F. D. Patterson, above, whose resignation has been given as president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Patterson was elevated to the presidency of Tuskegee Institute in 1935, to become the third president in a fifty-four years period. His eighteen years tenure in office brings to seventy-two years the period served by Washington.

He came to Tuskegee Institute in 1928 as Head of the Veterinary Division. In 1933, he became director of the School of Agriculture and president of Tuskegee Institute in 1935.

He holds the degrees of D.V.M. and Master of Science from Iowa State College, the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University, and has done study in College Administration at Stanford University.

Dr. Patterson was married in June, 1935, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Moton. They have one child, Fred D. Patterson, Jr., wso is 12 years of age.

His career as president of Tuskegee Institute has been an up-hill fight to overcome depression-born economic problems and to develop and improve course offerings and facilities at the Institute. He has succeeded admirably well on all counts.

With full credit to his illustrious predecessors, Dr. Patterson has played a large part in developing a dynamic educational program at Tuskegee Institute. The felt needs in the society from which students are drawn have been the basis for the projection of the Institute's program. This program of artful and useful training has drawn the attention of peoples around the world.

Tuskegee Institute has, indeed, been fortunate to have had the leadership which Dr. Patterson has given over this turbulent eighteen years period and stands to benefit in no small manner from his continuing counsel and good will in the years ahead.

Dr. Patterson Quits Tuskegee To Head Phelps-Stokes Fund

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, this week announced that he has resigned as president of Tuskegee Institute as of June 1, 1953.

The noted educator will become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York, June 1, replacing Dr. Channing H. Tobias who already is past the retirement age.

In resigning from Tuskegee, Dr. Patterson is concluding 25 years at the famed school, 18 of them as its president. Booker T. Washington, founder, was the first president, serving 34 years, and Robert R. Moton was his successor, serving 18 years.

Dr. Washington died in office, and Dr. Moton served until he felt compelled to retire because of physical disability. Dr. Patterson, although he undoubtedly could have remained at Tuskegee for the rest of his working days, declared in his letter of resignation to the board of trustees that he had given more than twice the average length of tenure for college administrators."

The Phelps-Stokes Fund was established in 1911 under the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes for work in the field of Negro education both in the United States and in Africa. Dr. Patterson has been a member of its board for many years.

Basil O'Connor of New York, chairman of the Tuskegee board, in announcing Dr. Patterson's resignation, said it was received "with extreme regret" and would be presented to the board at its next meeting on April 11.

Dr Patterson's Omission

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

With the resignation of Dr. F. D. Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama loses a good and valuable man. He is, as **The Anniston Star** says, "a gentleman and a scholar."

Tuskegee is a world-famous institution and as a brilliant symbol and instrument of the remarkable progress of the Negro race its administration is subject to special consideration by Negro leaders throughout the country. There being so much of pride and aspiration embodied in this institution, it is natural that there should be divisions over how it should be run.

It is the business of Tuskegee's president to moderate these differences and maintain harmonious relationships with such diverse elements as the members of the Alabama legislature, on whose appropriations the school depends in large measure, and patrons of the school throughout the nation. This is an exacting and vexatious job, we imagine, and only a wise and self-disciplined man could maintain the balances. This, we believe, Dr. Patterson has accomplished in good measure.

As we read Dr. Patterson, he has resigned to become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund not least because he feels that in his 14 years at Tuskegee he has largely made his contribution. However that is, we submit that Dr. Patterson is leaving behind in Alabama one piece of unfinished business — the writing of a book about what he sees and foresees in Alabama and the South.

Both of his predecessors, Washington and Moton, contributed such books. The South was never more receptive to the counsels of viewpoints of men such as Dr. Patterson than now. To that extent Dr. Patterson is leaving Alabama without "settling up." But, of course, it is by no means too late and we hope that some enterprising book publisher will prod Patterson into making this contribution.

Tuskegee President Submits Resignation

Patterson, Founder Of College Fund, Asks Release By June 1

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
(Editor, Birmingham World)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Dr. Frederick D. Patterson has submitted his resignation as president of Tuskegee Institute. An official announcement of his resignation was released by the college Wednesday.

The nationally known educator notified Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Board of Trustees that he would like to be relieved of his duties around June 1 or some other date suitable to the board.

The official announcement did not state Dr. Patterson's immediate reasons for his resignation. According to reports, he plans to accept the educational directorship of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Reports from Tuskegee indicate that both Dr. Patterson and Board Chairman O'Connor are in New York and were not available for comment.

Dr. Patterson gave as reasons for his decision: 1. The belief that his 18 years spent in the service as president of Tuskegee Institute comes close to the upper limit of what is regarded as satisfactory tenure in this post. 2. The new position will permit use of his experiences in higher education gained in working over the past thirty years. 3. Through favorable and long time association of the Phelps Stokes Fund with Tuskegee Institute and the fact that he will be able to continue an active relationship with the United Negro College Fund of which he is president and founder, he hopes that his services might be made more effective. In releasing statement Mr. O'Connor stated that the United Negro College Fund, under Dr. Patterson's leadership had raised over 20 million dollars since 1945.

It is expected that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees will soon appoint a committee from the board to set up plans for choosing a successor to Dr. Patterson.

Dr. Patterson will remain at his post through June 1 and indicated a willingness, if requested to be available for any service he can render.

He said, "This is one of the most difficult decisions I have ever had to make."

Speaking of the position soon to be taken as educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, he said, "My chief concern in this new post shall be that of working for those changes and developments which seek a higher level of educational opportunity for Negro youth in private colleges."

Concerning his relationships with faculty and staff he said, "Despite the compelling reasons I have given as the basis of my action I greatly regret that I shall sever an intimate association which has been a most happy one. I have a strong belief in the future of Tuskegee Institute as a technical and professional college: You, in your several relationships, have made this institution what it is. I shall therefore, leave the work with the most solid confidence in its future.

While no mention was made of a possible successor to the veteran educator, Treasurer L. H. Foster, Jr., is being spoken of as having the inside track to become the fourth president of this famed institution.

Father of the United Negro College Fund, Dr. Patterson has been connected with Tuskegee for approximately 25 years. He was elevated to the presidency in 1935.

A native of Washington, D. C., he earned two baccalaureate degrees at Indiana State College and received his Ph. D. from Cornell University in 1932. Since that time he has been awarded honorary degrees from Virginia State College and Wilberforce University.

In addition to the United Negro College Fund, Dr. Patterson is a member of the National Urban League, Southern Regional Council, Southern Agricultural Commission, National Planning Commission and served on the President's Commission on Higher Education.

He is also a member of the Methodist Church, Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternities.

14n 1953

DR. F.D. PATTERSON-PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

Dr. Patterson, Tuskegee chief, to resign, join Phelps-Stokes

Dr. F. D. Patterson, for 18 years president of Alabama's Tuskegee Institute, will resign June 1 to devote his energies to Negro youth training at the national and international level.

The 51-year-old president of one of the world's leading Negro schools said in New York today he has accepted a position as educational director for the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The fund carries on an educational program for Negro youths and youths of other minority groups in America and Africa.

The founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, which has raised $20 million in the last 10 years in support of 31 private Negro colleges across the nation, Dr. Patterson said he would continue his active association with that organization.

BASIL O'CONNOR, chairman of Tuskegee's board of trustees, said today Dr. Patterson has agreed to remain president of the school until his successor can be named.

Dr. Patterson is third president of Tuskegee, which was founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington. The school now has enrollment of 2000 students.

A native of Washington, D. C., he was educated at Iowa State College and received a Ph.D. from Cornell University. He served as instructor of veterinary medicine first at Virginia State College, later becoming head of the department at Tuskegee.

He was later appointed head of the agriculture department. He has been a member of the Tuskegee faculty 25 years and its president 18 years.

In his letter of resignation Dr. Patterson gave age, tenure at Tuskegee, and the opportunities of the new position as his reasons for accepting the new post.

He said also that his duties as Tuskegee's president place a burden on himself and his wife to the detriment of their only child, a 12-year-old son.

Mrs. Patterson is the daughter of Tuskegee's second president, the late Robert Russa Moton.

EMORY ROSS, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, said in New York today that Dr. Patterson had been selected for the post because of "outstanding character, experience and accomplishments in the field of education."

Ross said that the "international influence of America's successes and failures in Negro education and in further facilitating Negroes' participation and contribution in American life is greater than ever before. It is a critical element in our world struggle, a field in which Dr. Patterson can give exceptional leadership."

Dr. Patterson will replace Dr. Channing H. Tobias in the post.

Quitting college—Dr. F. D. Patterson.

TUSKEGEE HEAD QUITTING

Patterson's Resignation Effective June 1—To Join Stokes Fund

The impending resignation, effective June 1, of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute, was announced yesterday "with extreme regret" by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Tuskegee Board of Trustees. Dr. Patterson will become director of the Phelps Stokes Fund for work in Negro education, Mr. O'Connor said.

Dr. Patterson has agreed to serve Tuskegee until the appointment of a successor, Mr. O'Connor said. His resignation will be presented to the board at its April 11 meeting. He will succeed Dr. Channing H. Tobias as director of the fund, which was established in 1911 by the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, and is now used for the improvement of housing and race relations as well as for education in this country and Africa.

Dr. Patterson Resigns

The announced resignation of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson from the presidency of the famous Tuskegee Institute will be met with serious regret. He brought to this institution that high tone and prestige in keeping with an honored landmark founded by Booker T. Washington and further illustrated by the late Dr. R. R. Moten who was called to the helm upon the death of Dr. Washington.

Tuskegee is her own illustration; she has made a contribution across the years upon which she can safely rest her deservedness. The early friends of Booker Washington and their successors, never lost faith in that institution and its management so ably administered by Dr. Patterson.

Dr. Patterson gave the fruit of his best years in carrying on a time honored tradition of which the race and nation will ever be proud.

It is earnestly hoped that he will find more time for recreation as well as many long years of usefulness in the new field to which he aspires.

Dr. Patterson Has Served South Well

The entire South will regret to learn of the resignation of Dr. F. D. Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to accept the position of educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York. For 18 years he has worked hard and successfully to build Tuskegee to the stature it holds today—the outstanding Negro school in the South.

We are pleased that the cause of higher education will still have Dr. Patterson's services. His 30 years of experience fits him to take over his new task and to continue his fine work in Negro education. Under his leadership, the United Negro College Fund, of which he is president and founder, has raised over $20,000,000 since 1945.

We are grateful for the contributions he has made to education in the South and are hopeful that these may be continued in his new role.

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DR. F.D. PATTERSON-PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

RESIGNATION

Patterson Quits As President Of Tuskegee

Negro Educator Drops Post To Take Over Education Fund Job

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 11—The announcement of the resignation of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute for the past 18 years, was described by school officials here today as a "bolt from the blue."

Dr. Patterson announced in New York City that he is resigning June 1 to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund there.

The fund is used for an educational program for Negro youths and other minority groups here and in Africa.

Patterson, 51, has been a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute for 25 years. School officials said that his resignation came as a complete surprise.

Patterson came to Tuskegee as head of the veterinary division, serving until 1933, when he became director of the school of agriculture. In 1935, he succeeded the late Dr. Robert R. Moton as president.

A native of Washington, D.C., he is a graduate of Iowa State College (D.V.M. and M.S.), and Cornell University (Ph.D.). His wife is the former Catherine Elizabeth Moton, daughter of his predecessor at Tuskegee.

In a letter to Basil O'Connor, chairman of Tuskegee's board of trustees, Patterson gave his tenure of office and age, as well as the opportunities of the new position, as his reasons for resigning.

His duties as president of Tuskegee, he added, place a burden on both himself and his wife to the detriment of the well being of their only child, Fred D. Patterson Jr., 12.

He plans to move to New York as soon as his resignation becomes effective.

Patterson is the third president of the school, which was founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington. The enrollment of the school at present is roughly 1,900.

O'Connor said Dr. Patterson's resignation was received "with extreme regret," and would be presented to the board of trustees at its next meeting on April 11.

He added that Patterson had agreed to serve Tuskegee until a successor had been appointed. Dr. Patterson, with the strong endorsement of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, would continue active association with the United Negro College Fund, of which he is president and founder, he said. Under Patterson's direction, the college fund has raised a total of $20,000,000 in the past 10 years.

Emory Ross, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, said Patterson was selected for his new position because of his "character and his training, experience and accomplishments in the field of education."

Tuskegee's Dr. Patterson To Join Fund

NEW YORK, March 11 — (AP) — Dr. F. D. Patterson, 51, said Wednesday he is resigning June 1 as president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, one of the nation's best-known Negro schools.

He is joining the Phelp-Stokes fund in New York City, replacing Dr. Channing H. Tobias as educational director. The fund carries on an educational program for Negro youths and other minority groups here and in Africa.

Dr. Patterson has been a member of the faculty of Tuskegee for 25 years and its president for 18 years. He was the institute's third president since its founding in 1881 by Booker T. Washington. Tuskegee has an enrollment of about 2,000.

In a letter of resignation to Basil O'Connor, chairman of Tuskegee's board of trustees, Dr. Patterson gave his age and tenure at Tuskegee, plus the opportunities of the new position as his reasons for resigning.

He added that his duties as Tuskegee's president place a burden on himself and his wife to the detriment of their only child, a 12-year-old son.

Dr. Patterson will move to New York when his resignation becomes effective.

"It was a difficult decision," added the educator of his leaving Tuskegee.

Dr. Patterson Resigns Post At Institute

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute since 1935, has resigned as president, effective June 1, to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York. The official announcement was made Wednesday in New York by Basil O'Conner, chairman of the Institute board of trustees.

Henry Neill Segrest, Tuskegee attorney and member of the board, said Thursday that Dr. Patterson's decision to resign had been known to board members and faculty for several days but announcement was withheld until it could be made by Mr. O'Conner.

Mr. Segrest said the board of trustees had a meeting scheduled here on April 11, at which time it is expected that the matter will be brought officially before the board. He said no applicants for the position have yet been received.

Dr. Patterson has been associated with the Institute for 25 years, coming here as head of the veterinary division and later being named director of the school of agriculture. He succeeded the late Dr. Robert R. Moton in 1935.

He gave as his reasons for resigning the pressure of work at the Institute and the opportunities offered by his new position.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund is used for an educational program for Negro Youths and other minority groups here and in Africa.

Another Great Tuskegee Leader

Booker T. Washington, the founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute, established a lofty example and tradition of leadership. The second president, Dr. Robert R. Moton, followed that example well and added his own notable part to that tradition. Dr. F. D. Patterson, the third president, who soon will give up that post to take up other work, has been a fitting successor of the two other Tuskegee educators, extending this remarkable line, deepening its tradition, making his own highly constructive and creative contribution to a distinguished record of service going back more than 70 years to the founding of Tuskegee in 1881.

Dr. Patterson has been president for 18 years, having been a member of the faculty for seven prior years. He will resign June 1, but it is understood he will continue at his post until his successor is named. He will become educational director for the Phelps-Stokes Fund, which carries on an educational program for youths of Negro and other minority groups in America and Africa.

The exceptional opportunities for service which he sees in the position he will assume were stressed by Dr. Patterson as one of the major reasons for his decision. His age, his long tenure at Tuskegee and family considerations also were mentioned.

Dr. Patterson's departure will mean a severe loss for Tuskegee and for Alabama and the South. He has given himself and his exceptional capacities — of scholarship, of judgment, of executive administration, and of progressive initiative—with unremitting devotion and ceaseless energy to the basic cause of education. His work, of course, has centered in Tuskegee, but it has not been confined to that field and its influences and achievements have spread far.

He is the founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, a movement which has raised $20,000,000 in the last 10 years for 31 private Negro colleges.

He has served his own people with rare fidelity and ability and effectiveness. And in serving education and his own people, he has, of course, served all people in fundamental ways.

He has been and is a wise counselor and constructive worker in the difficult field of racial relations, clearly seeing and concentrating on primary objectives of justice, good will and enlightenment.

Dr. Patterson will be sorely missed in Alabama, but he surely will maintain his special concern in Tuskegee and the South and his work will continue to be substantially felt in this region. As for the institute itself, we have no doubt that, in making his own decision, Dr. Patterson was confident that its great program would continue to advance under competent new leadership.

Dr. Patterson's Omission

With the resignation of Dr. F. D. Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama loses a good man and valuable. He is, as *The Anniston Star* says, "a gentleman and a scholar."

Tuskegee is a world-famous institution and as a brilliant symbol and instrument of the remarkable progress of the Negro race its administration is subject to special consideration by Negro leaders throughout the country. There being so much of pride and aspiration embodied in this institution, it is natural that there should be divisions over how it should be run.

It is the business of Tuskegee's president to moderate these differences and maintain harmonious relationships with such diverse elements as the members of the Alabama legislature, on whose appropriations the school depends in large measure, and patrons of the school throughout the nation. This is an exacting and vexatious job, we imagine, and only a wise and self-disciplined man could maintain the balances. This, we believe, Dr. Patterson has accomplished in good style.

As we read Dr. Patterson, he has resigned to become director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund not least because he feels that in his 14 years at Tuskegee he has largely made his contribution. However that is, we submit that Dr. Patterson is leaving behind in Alabama one piece of unfinished business—the writing of a book about what he sees and foresees in Alabama and the South.

Both of his predecessors, Washington and Moton, contributed such books. The South was never more receptive to the counsels of viewpoints of men such as Dr. Patterson than now. To that extent

Dr. Patterson is leaving Alabama without "settling up." But, of course, it is by no means too late and we hope that some enterprising book publisher will prod Patterson into making this contribution.

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DR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS PATTERSON-PRESIDENT, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

TESTIMONIALS
APPRECIATIONS
ETC.

Mrs. Ward Heads Group Set To Honor Pres. Patterson

Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, president of the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women's Clubs, has been elected general chairman of a group to develop plans for sponsoring a testimonial in tribute of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Patterson, father of the ten-year old United Negro College Fund Drive, has resigned his post as head of the famous Black Belt educational institution.

The tribute would be used to stimulate the local 1953 United Negro College Fund Campaign which has a goal of $25,000. The honor ceremony is scheduled to be held in May or June.

Founders and Trustee Day activities are scheduled for April 11-12 at Tuskegee. Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., is scheduled to deliver the "Founder's Day Address" at 2 p m. Sunday, April 12 in Institute Chapel.

A committee seeking a successor to Dr. Patterson who has accepted the directorship of the Phelps-Stokes Fund is slated to present its findings to the full board of trustees Saturday, April 11. Basil O'Connor of New York is chairman of the board.

The meeting at which the testimonial promotion committee was organized was held Monday night in the Smith and Gaston Chapel. Mrs. Maggie Greene of Bessemer was named secretary and A. G. Gaston, treasurer.

Mrs. A. G. Gaston is chairman of the fund drive in Jefferson County. Dr. P. S. Moten and Mr. Gaston are serving as honorary chairmen.

Others elected to steer the testimonial are:

Mrs. Bessie S. Estell of Avondale School, W. J. Moore of Birmingham Negro Teachers Association and Dr. J. King Chandler III, president of Daniel Payne College —citations committee.

A. G. Gaston, Paul L. Ware and Mrs. Carrie Russell, finance.

Mrs. Flora Lewis, chairman of the 1953 UNCF drive in Bessemer, heads invitations.

Mrs. Naomi P. Patton, Prof. C. W. Hayes, T. J. Guice and Mrs. Lucille Douglas—program committee.

W. Arnett Bryant, Robert Durr and Miss Mattie B. Rowe—publicity

Mrs. Hattie J. Calloway, Mrs. Alva Coar Harris and Mrs. Rosa Latham—reception.

Mrs. Larnie J. Williams and A. D. Shores—testimonial.

Others include Dr. W. A. Bell, Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Robert L. Mabry, Mrs. Ludie P. Dowell and Charles Townsend.

PLANS FOR a testimonial in honor of Dr. F. D. Patterson, who recently resigned as president of Tuskegee Institute, were set in motion by a group of citizens of Greater Birmingham and the Bessemer districts at a meeting Monday evening at Smith and Gaston chapel.

In addition to the testimonial, the group included as one of its objectives the raising of $25,000 for the United Negro College Fund, which was founded by Dr. Patterson, and joins the Birmingham UNCF committee in urging all citizens to make this goal a reality.

Committee officers elected and appointed are: Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, general chairman; Mrs. Maggie Greene of Bessemer, secretary; A. G. Gaston, treasurer; Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, principal of the Avondale School, chairman; W. J. Moore of the Birmingham Teachers Assn.; Mrs. Margaret B. Little, president of Birmingham Spelman Club and Dr. J. King Chandler, president of Daniel Payne College, Citation committee.

Prof. Paul L. Ware, A. G. Gaston, R. L. Mabry and Mrs. Carrie Russell, finance committee.

Mrs. Naomi Pharris Patton, Prof. C. W. Hayes, Mrs. Ludie P. Dowdell, and T. J. Guice, program committee.

W. Arnett Bryant, Robert Durr and Miss Mattie B. Rowe, publicity. Mrs. Hattie J. Calloway, Mrs. Alva Coar Harris, Mrs. Rosa Latham, reception committee. Mrs. Larnie J. Williams, Atty. Arthur D. Shores, and Dr. L. D. Green, testimonial committee. Others working with the committees are Dr. W. A. Bell, Mrs. Charles Townsend, Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Rev. H. B. Gibson, Mrs. Lucille Douglass and Mrs. Lucile Lay.

The public is invited to attend a meeting of the testimonial committee, Wednesday, at Smith and Gaston's at 7 p.m.

Testimonial Dinner Due This Spring

Birmingham Citizens Plan To Honor Fred D. Patterson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A group of leading citizens of this city have organized a committee to set in motion plans for honoring Dr. F. D. Patterson, resigned president of Tuskegee Institute, at a testimonial dinner here in May or June.

Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, president of the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women, was elected general chairman of the "Patterson Testimonial Committee."

Dr. Patterson, one of the founders of the ten-year old United Negro College Fund Drive, has accepted the post of director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

* * *

THE TRIBUTE would be used to stimulate the local 1953 United Negro College Fund campaign which has a goal of $25,000.

The meeting at which the testimonial promotion committee was organized was held Monday night, April 6, in the Smith and Gaston Chapel. Mrs. Maggie Greene of Bessemer was named secretary and A. G. Gaston, treasurer.

Mrs. A. G. Gaston is chairman of the fund drive in Jefferson County. Dr. P. S. Moten and Mr. Gaston are serving as honorary chairmen.

Other elected to steer the testimonial are: Mrs. Bessie S. Estelle of Avondale School, W. J. Moore of Birmingham Negro Teachers Association, and Dr. J. King Chandler III, president of Daniel Payne College, citations committee.

A. G. GASTON, Paul L. Ware and Mrs. Carrie Russell, finance.

Mrs. Flora Lewis, chairman of the 1953 UNCF drive in Bessemer, heads invitations.

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W. Arnett Bryant, Robert Durr and Miss Mattie B. Rowe, publicity.

Mrs. Hattie J. Calloway, Mrs. Alva Coar Harris and Mrs. Rosa Latham, reception.

Mrs. Larnie J. Williams and A. D. Shores, testimonial.

Others include Dr. W. A. Bell, Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Robert L. Mabry, Mrs. Ludie P. Dowell and Charles Townsend.

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DR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS PATTERSON - PRESIDENT, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

APPRECIATIONS
TWENTY-FIVE YEAR
SERVICE AWARD

Tuskegee Pays Open Homage To Its Retiring President

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 14—The faculty, staff, students and community of Tuskegee Institute turned out in record numbers Friday evening, May 8, to pay homage to Dr. F. D. Patterson, the retiring president of Tuskegee Institute, and his wife, Mrs. Catherine Moton Patterson.

The reception in Logan Hall was by far the most colorful affair yet held at the Institute, and will be long remembered by all who attended.

With background music furnished by the Institute Ensemble, the hundreds of guests mingled among themselves and greeted Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, who were seated on the platform together with vice president and Mrs. Derbigny, business manager and Mrs. L. H. Foster, and the presidents of the United Men's Council and the Associated Women Students.

At exactly 8:30 p.m. the formal program began with the rendition of two selections by the world-famed Tuskegee Institute Choir, directed by Mrs. Alberta L. Simms, with Gertrude Knowles and William H. Johnson as soloists.

The scroll, containing "An Appreciation" to President Patterson in recognition of his 25 years of service, including 18 years as president, was presented to him by Dr. I. A. Derbigny.

Gifts of beautiful watches, appropriately engraved, donated by the entire Tuskegee family, were presented to Mrs. Patterson, by Barbara Williams, "Miss Tuskegee" for 1953, and to Dr. Patterson, by Cedric Thompson, president of the Student-Faculty Council.

Although deeply moved by the splendid occasion and the honors paid to him, Dr. Patterson expressed his deep gratitude to the Tuskegee family for this expression, and gave particular thanks to the general chairman, Dr. Derbigny and his staff of co-workers who labored to make the occasion a success. The program ended with the singing of the "Tuskegee Song."

Dr. Patterson Honored At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — A scroll, containing "An Appreciation" to Dr. F. D. Patterson, was presented to the Tuskegee institute president at a reception on the campus last week.

The scroll was the highlight of a tribute paid to Dr. Patterson, who will retire as president June 1, and his wife, Catherine Moten Patterson.

Students, faculty members, staff and members of the Tuskegee community turned out in record numbers for the gala occasion held in Logan hall.

Also presented to Dr. Patterson and his wife were watches donated by the Tuskegee family. Miss Barbara Williams, "Miss Tuskegee" for 1953, made the presentation to Mrs. Patterson and Cedric Thompson, president of the student-faculty council, awarded the watch to Dr. Patterson.

Later Dr. Patterson was one of several persons at Tuskegee who received gold keys and certificates of appreciation for having worked at the institution for 25 years. The occasion was a Sunday vesper service.

Principal speaker for the service was Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn AM college, Alcorn, Miss., who served Tuskegee for some 21 years before going to Alcorn.

Besides Dr. Patterson, other persons honored were C. G. Comillion, dean of students, and Mrs. Irene Jones McCoy, research clerk, department or records and research.

A member of the local chapter of the local chapter of the Tuskegee institute alumni association, Woddia Pryce, presented a special citation from that group to Dr. Patterson during the service as a token which the spokesman said was intended to express the association's "love" for him.

School Cites Retiring Prexy

Dr. Patterson At Tuskegee 25 Years

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—A scroll, containing "An Appreciation" to Dr. F. D. Patterson, was presented to the Tuskegee Institute president at a reception on the campus last week.

The scroll was the highlight of a tribute paid to Dr. Patterson, who will retire as president, June 1, and his wife, Catherine Moton Patterson.

Also presented to Dr. Patterson and his wife were watches donated by the Tuskegee family.

Miss Barbara Williams, Miss Tuskegee for 1953, made the presentation to Mrs. Patterson, and Cedric Thompson, president of the student-faculty council, presented the watch to Dr. Patterson.

Received Other Honors

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Besides Dr. Patterson, other persons honored were C. G. Comillion, dean of students, and Mrs. Irene Jones McCoy, research clerk, department of records and research.

14n 1953

DR. F.D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT-TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RESIGNATION

COMMITTEE-FIVE TRUSTEES

Tuskegee successor to Patterson sought

NEW YORK, March 24—(AP)—A committee to recommend a successor to Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute will meet in New York City April 1.

The board of trustees is scheduled to meet April 11 at Tuskegee, Ala., to consider the recommendation. The first announcement of a successor is expected to come from the board's meeting, it was said here yesterday.

Basil O'Connor, chairman of the board, has named a committee of five trustees to recommend a new president. O'Connor will serve as an ex-officio member of the committee.

The five trustees named to serve on it are Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C.; A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; William Rosenwald, New York City, and Dr. Trygvie Gunderson, Boston.

Committee Named To Fill Patterson Post At Tuskegee

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP) — A committee to recommend a successor to Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute will meet in New York City April 1.

The board of trustees is scheduled to meet April 11 at Tuskegee, Ala., to consider the recommendation. The first announcement of a successor is expected to come from the board's meeting, it was said here today.

Basil O'Connor, chairman of the board, has named a committee of five trustees to recommend a new president. O'Connor will serve as an ex-officio member of the committee.

The five trustees named to serve on it are Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C.; A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Ia.; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; William Rosenwald, New York City, and Dr. Trygvie Gunderson, Boston.

Tuskegee Seeks New President

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP) — A six-man committee of trustees met for the first time today to seek a new president of Tuskegee Institute to succeed Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson.

Basil O'Connor, board chairman, said afterwards:

"Specific names were discussed without the availability of the persons being known. No conclusions were reached. This was a preliminary discussion."

He said the committee will meet again at Tuskegee, Ala., April 11. On the same day the committee will report to the full board of trustees. O'Connor said there will be no specific recommendation but that the board will be acquainted with discussions held by the committee.

Attending today's meeting, besides O'Connor, were Daniel W. Andrews of Winston-Salem, N.C.; A. A. Alexander of Des Moines, Ia.; Claude A. Barnett of Chicago; William Rosenwald of New York, and Dr. Trygvie Gunderson of Boston.

Group Will Name 'Skegee President

NEW YORK—A committee to recommend a successor to Tuskegee Institute President Dr. Frederick D Patterson, will meet in New York City April 1.

The Board of Trustees is slated to meet April 11 at the school to consider the recommendation, and the announcement of the new president will come from the meeting, informed sources said.

A committee of five trustees has been named by chairman Basil O'Connor to recommend a new president. O'Connor will serve as an ex-officio member of the committee.

SUCCESSOR TO DR. PATTERSON—

Committee To Make Recommendation

First official steps toward selecting a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson, who has resigned effective June 1 as president of Tuskegee Institute, were taken this week when a committee was named to recommend someone to be named to the post. The committee will meet in New York April 1 to consider the matter.

Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Institute board of trustees, announced selection of the committee composed of Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C., A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Ia., Claude A. Barnett, Chicago, William Rosenwald, New York City, and Dr. Trygvie Gunderson. Boston.

The board of trustees has scheduled a meeting at the Institute on April 11, at which time it will consider the recommendation made by the committee.

Meanwhile, here in Tuskegee speculation as to the successor to Dr. Patterson has suggested several members of the faculty or staff as possible candidates, although no one professes to have any definite information. Some were disposed to expect an "outsider" to be named as the fourth president of the Institute.

In New York Mr. O'Connor said he would meet with the committee on April 1 as an ex-officio member.

College Fund Founder Asks Release By June

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
(Editor Birmingham World)

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson has submitted his resignation as president of Tuskegee Institute. An official announcement of his resignation was released by the college Wednesday.

Dr. Patterson will succeed Channing Tobias as educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The nationally known educator notified Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Board of Trustees that he would like to be relieved of his duties around June 1 or some other date suitable to the board.

Reports from Tuskegee indicate that both Dr. Patterson and Board Chairman O'Connor are in New York and were not available for comment

Dr. Patterson gave as reasons for his decision: 1. The belief that his 18 years spent in the service as president of Tuskegee Institute comes close to the upper limit of what is regarded as satisfactory tenure in this post. 2. The new position will permit use of his experiences in higher education gained in working over the past thirty years. 3. Through favorable and long time association of the Phelps Stokes Fund with Tuskegee Institute and the fact that he will be able to continue an active relationship with the United Negro College Fund of which he is president and founder, he hopes that his services might be made more effective. In releasing statement Mr. O'Connor stated that the United Negro College Fund, under Dr. Patterson's leadership had raised over 20 million dollars since 1945.

It is expected that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees will soon appoint a committee from the board to set up plans for choosing a successor to Dr. Patterson.

Dr. Patterson will remain at his post through June 1 and indicated a willingness, if requested to be available for any service he can render.

He said. "This is one of the most difficult decisions I have ever had to make."

DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Speaking of the position soon to be taken as educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, he said, "My chief concern in this new post shall be that of working for those changes and developments which seek a higher level of educational opportunity for Negro youth in private colleges."

Concerning his relationships with faculty and staff he said, "Despite the compelling reasons I have given as the basis of my action. I greatly regret that I shall sever an intimate association which has been a most happy one. I have a strong belief in the future of Tuskegee Institute as a technical and professional college: You, in your several relationships, have made this institution what it is. I shall therefore, leave the work with the most solid confidence in its future."

While no mention was made of a possible successor to the veteran educator, Treasurer L. H. Foster, Jr., is being spoken of as having the inside track to become the fourth president of this famed institution.

Father of the United Negro College Fund, Dr. Patterson has been connected with Tuskegee for approximately 25 years. He was elevated to the presidency in 1935.

A native of Washington, D. C., he earned two baccalaureate degrees at Indiana State College and received his Ph. D. from Cornell University in 1932. Since that time he has been awarded honorary degrees from Virginia State College and Wilberforce University.

In addition to the United Negro College Fund, Dr. Patterson is a member of the National Urban League, Southern Regional Council, Southern Agricultural Commission, National Planning Commission and served on the President's Commission on Higher Education.

He is also a member of the Methodist Church, Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternities.

Tuskegee's presidential vacancy causing much jockeying and politicking among educators. The institute not only needs a new president, but an entirely new curricula. With the South rapidly becoming industrialized, Tuskegee should strive to be the M.I.T. of Dixie. We have enough liberal arts colleges.

Board To Name Tuskegee President

$150,000 In Gifts To School Announced On Founder's Day

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala (ANP)—The April 11-12 week end was a momentous one at Tuskegee Institute. The board of trustees accepted the resignation of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson as president and selected a committee to pick a new head by June 1.

Two gifts of $100,000 and $500 were presented to the college and Dr. Guy H. Johnson, sociologist, cited the need of a philosphy to meet the issues involved in the pending decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on segregated schools.

Chairman Basil O'Connor announced that the board, at its semi-annual meeting April 11, formally accepted Dr. Patterson's resignation, to become effective at a date to be agreed upon by him and the chairmen.

O'Connor selected the following persons to serve on a committee to consider Dr. Patterson's successor.

Chairman O'Connor, himself; ex-officio Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines, Ia.; Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; William Rosenwald, New York; J. W. Terry, Alabama, state superintendent of education, Montgomery; George Warren, New York; Sen. John H. Pinson, Gieger, Ala., and Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee.

At Tuskegee's 34th Founder's Day exercises, Dr. Patterson announced two gifts to the school: $100,000 from the Russell Foundation of Alexander City, Ala. to erect and equip a nursery school, and $500 from a group of colored employees of the Birmingham Cast Iron co. to be spent on the erection of bleachers for the athletic field.

The $100,000 donation will be used jointly by the school of Home Economics and School of Education in nursery school education and child development programs. Students and guests cheered wildly when the gift was announced and the donor's widow, Mrs. Russell Sr., and his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Allison were introduced.

In what many regard as the most important utterance by a white southerner in recent years on the question of jimcrow schools, Dr. Johnson told the audience that anyone who thinks transition of education from segregation to integration means the end of civilization is a fool.

The problem of this transition, he said, will not be met "by setting race against race."

Dr. Patterson Resigns Post At Institute

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute since 1935, has resigned as president, effective June 1, to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York. The official announcement was made Wednesday in New York by Basil O'Conner, chairman of the Institute board of trustees.

Henry Neill Segrest, Tuskegee attorney and member of the board, said Thursday that Dr. Patterson's decision to resign had been known to board members and faculty for several days but announcement was withheld until it could be made by Mr. O'Conner.

Mr. Segrest said the board of trustees had a meeting scheduled here on April 11, at which time it is expected that the matter will be brought officially before the board. He said no applicants for the position have yet been received.

He gave as his reasons for resigning the pressure of work at Dr. Patterson has been associated with the Institute for 25 years, coming here as head of the veterinary division and later being named director of the schools and the opportunities offered by his new position. The Phelps-Stokes Fund is using named director of the schooled for an educational program of agriculture. He succeeded the late Dr. Robert R. Moton in 1935. for Negro Youths and other minority groups here and in Africa.

DIFFICULT DECISION—

Tuskegee Herald

Dr. Patterson To Leave After 18 Fruitful Years

Tuskegee, Ala.

Dues. 3-17-53

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute for the last 18 years, made one of the most difficult decisions of his life in finally making up his mind to leave the school he has served so long. This was revealed by Dr. Patterson himself in commenting on his decision to faculty members.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON

"Despite the compelling reasons I have given as the basis of my action, I greatly regret that I shall sever an intimate association which has been a most happy one," Dr. Patterson said. "I have a strong belief in the future of Tuskegee Institute as a technical and professional college. You in your several relationships, have made this institution what it is. I shall, therefore, leave the work with the most solid confidence in its future."

Dr. Patterson resigned his post as president of Tuskegee Institute last week to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York, effective June 1. He gave as reasons for his decision the belief that his 18 years spent in the service as president of Tuskegee Institute comes close to the upper limit of what is regarded as satisfactory tenure in this post; the new position will permit use of his experiences in higher education gained in working over the past thirty years, and though favorable and long-time association the Phelps-Stokes Fund with Tuskegee and the fact that he will be able to continue active relationship with the United Negro College Fund, of which he is president and founder, he hopes that his services might be made more effective.

Speaking of the position soon to be taken as educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Dr. Patterson said, "Chief concern in this new post shall be that of working for those changes and developments which seek a higher level of educational opportunity for Negro youth in private colleges."

Tuskegee Herald

It is expected that the chairman of the board of trustees will soon appoint a committee from the board to set up plans for choosing a successor to Dr. Patterson

Tuskegee Ala.

Dr. Patterson will remain at his post through June 1, and he indicated a willingness, if requested, to be available for any service he can render.

Dr. Patterson was elevated to the presidency of Tuskegee Institute in 1935, to become the third president in a 54 years period. His 18 years tenure in office brings to 72 years the period served by Washington, Moton and Patterson.

Dues. 3-17-53

He came to Tuskegee Institute in 1928 as head of the veterinary division. In 1933 he became director of the School of Agriculture and president of Tuskegee Institute in 1935.

He holds the degrees of D. V. M. and Master of Science from Iowa State College, the Ph. D. degree from Cornell University, and has done study in college administration at Stanford University.

Dr. Patterson was married in June, 1935, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Moton. They have one child, Fred D. Patterson, Jr., who is 12 years of age.

His career as president of Tuskegee Institute has been an uphill fight to overcome depression-born economic problems and to develop and improve course offerings and facilities at the Institute.

ROUND ABOUT with EDITH WASHINGTON

Herald

Tuskegee Ala.

Editor's Note: Readers of The Herald no doubt join the management in welcoming back as a columnist our former editor, Mrs. Edith Washington, whose first column of a new series appears below.

DR. PATTERSON—

The resignation of Dr. Fred D. Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute was received with sincere regret by faculty, staff, students and friends.

Ala.

He has given 18 years of faithful service to a task never easy, but, I am sure, a task that has been soul-satisfying. In the 18 years he has served as president, Dr. Patterson's contribution to the Institute and to the race has been great. Outstanding is the United Negro College Fund, an example of cooperation that is noteworthy. He can look with pride at the Veterinary Medicine School, the Tuskegee low-cost housing method, the Department of Commercial Dietetics, Dorothy Hall guest house, the Carver Foundation and many other lesser projects.

That he is wise to place "family first" in our chaotic age is to be commended. Nothing in life is higher—except God. The Herald wishes him success in his new field, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, where he will continue to serve mankind.

9 Finish 5-Year Plan At Tuskegee

Nine students who had studied on the Tuskegee Institute Five-Year Scholarship plan were graduated from the institute on Monday, May 16.

The Five-Year Work Scholarship plan is a plan of work and study which will enable a number of promising and industrious students with limited money to get a college education.

Under the plan, the student usually works full-time during the first two years and carries a half class load. In the other three he works part time and completes the curriculum.

WORK-STUDY PLAN WORKS—

Nine Are Given Degrees

Tuskegee Institute this year conferred degrees upon nine students who earned their college education under the five-year work scholarship plan. The successful students were Hosea Belcher, of Tampa, Fla.; Mae Agnes Carmon, of Springfield, Ky.; Jeffie B. Doublass, of Hillsboro, Miss.; Sylvester Jackson, Jr., of Selma; William H. Johnson, of Tampa, Fla.; Carrie Belle Land, of Brooksville, Fla.; John H. Smith, Jr., of Selma; Senora A. Townsend, of Marion, Ark., and Joe N. Weems, of Calhoun, Ga.

The five-year work scholarship plan is a plan of work and study which enables a number of promising and industrious students with limited money to get a college education. Under the plan, the student completes a four-year degree curriculum in five years. During the first two years at the Institute, the student usually works full time and carries a half-class load, thus completing the freshman class schedule in two years. During the next three years the student works part-time and completes the curriculum in which he is enrolled.

Although these nine students worked enough to earn on the average, three-fourths of the cost of their education, most of them participated actively in student organizations. One was president of the volunteer fire squad for two years. One was president of the Institute chapter of the Future Teachers of America and a soloist in the Institute Choir; one was president of the ROTC Officers Club for one year, and one was president of his class for two years, president of the Y. M. C. A. for one year and chairman of the Student-Faculty Council for one year.

One is listed in the 1953 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, and two are listed in this publication and in the 1953 edition of American Student Leaders. Two were recipients of prizes at commencement.

Five of the nine students were enrolled in the School of Education, two in the School of Home Economics, and two in the Department of Physical Education.

Tuskegee Institute counts among its most successful graduates persons who have earned a large portion of their educational fees by pride in the studenteV etao shmh work on productive jobs.

9 Graduates At Tuskegee In Work Plan

TUSKEGEE Institute, Alabama, May 30—Among the May 18 graduates from Tuskegee Institute Institute were nine students who had studied on the Five-Year Work Scholarship plan. The successful students were Hosea Belcher of Tampa, Florida, Mae Agnes Carmon of Springfield, Kentucky, Jeffie B. Douglass of Hillsboro, Mississippi, Sylvester Jackson Jr., of Selma, Alabama, William H. Johnson of Tampa, Florida, Carrie Belle Land of Brooksville, Florida, John H. Smith Jr., of Selma, Alabama, Senora A. Townsend of Marion, Arkansas, and Joe N. Weems of Calhoun, Georgia.

The Five-Year Work Scholarship plan is a plan of work and study which will enable a number of promising and industrious students with limited money to get a college education. Under the plan, the student is able to complete a four-year degree curriculum in five years. During the first two years at the Institute, the student usually works full-time and carries a half-class load, thus completing the Freshman class schedule in two years. During the next three years the student works part-time and completes the curriculum in which he is enrolled.

Although these nine students worked enough to earn, on the average, three-fourths of the cost of their education, most of them participated actively in student organizations. One was president of the Volunteer Fire squad for two years. One was president of the Institute Chapter of the Future Teachers of Aremica and a soloist in the Institute Choir; one was president of the R. O. T. C. officers club for one year; and one was president of his class for two years, president of the Y.M.C.A. for one year, and chairman of the Student-Faculty Council for one year. One is listed in the 1953 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, and two are listed in this publication and in the 1953 edition of American Student Leaders. Two were recipients of prizes at commencement.

14n 1953

FOOD PROCESSING AND STORAGE LABORATORY
INITIAL GRANT OF $55,000 from MR. R.W. WOODRUFF,
Chairman-COCA-COLA COMPANY ** AND TRUSTEE OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute To Benefit From Coca-Cola Head Grant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 11—From an initial grant of $55,000 from R. W. Woodruff, chairman of the Board of the Coca-Cola Company and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, work will soon begin on a new Food Processing and Storage Laboratory at Tuskegee Institute, Dr F. D. Patterson announced this week.

In discussing details of the proposed project, Dean L. A Potts of the School of Agriculture said that the laboratory will serve principally for teaching and research purposes. Graduates in agriculture, home economics, and the food service areas are being called upon, more and more, to assist in preparation, packaging, freezing and storage of foods.

The new unit will not only be opened for the training of students, but will offer in-service training for professional workers and render services to farm families.

Dean Potts stated that the principal objective is to make available more adequate food processing services for more people. It is planned that cold storage and freezer-locker service will be offered to local citizens.

Additional advantages listed include services to the food production units of the farm and animal science divisions of the School of Agriculture. These units can develop long range planning schedules of production as a result of the new plant.

It is expected that after the Food Processing and Storage Laboratory has become established, it will become a part of Student Induustries at Tuskegee Institute, providing learning experiences and producing income to allow more work students to earn their school expenses.

In commenting upon Mr. Woodruff's generous gift, Dr. Patterson stated that his being a leading Southern industrialist is an important factor to be considered. He said, "It is a wholesome sign of the new era of progress in the South."

Tuskegee Gets $55,000 Grant For Laboratory

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP) — Tuskegee Institute last week received an initial grant of $55,000 from R. W. Woodruff, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola company and a trustee of Tuskegee institute, for work on a new Food Processing and Storage laboratory at the school.

The new unit not only will serve for training students, it will offer in service training for professional workers and render services to farm families.

In commenting upon Woodruff's generous gift, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said the fact that he is a leading southern industrialist is an important factor to be considered. He added:

"It is a wholesome sign of the new era of progress in the South."

14n 1953

INAUGURATION -FOURTH PREISDENT -TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
DR. LUTHER HILTON FOSTER, JR.

New Tuskegee Institute Head To Be Installed November 1

By GEOFFREY BIRT

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 22—Tuskegee Institute's fourth president, Dr. Luther H. Foster, will be formally inaugurated in office Nov. 1, in ceremonies culminating a three-day program, it was learned here today.

Significantly, a conference on the subject, "The New South and Higher Education," will take place on this campus on the eve of the inauguration.

White and Negro educators will participate. Date of this one-day conference will be Oct. 31.

The Institute's board of trustees has also scheduled its fall meeting to coincide with the inaugurattion and conference. The board will meet, it was stated here today, on Oct. 30.

Detailed programming for these plans its still incomplete, it was learned, but many educational, business, and political leaders are expected to visit the campus during these three days.

Tuskegee to install Foster as president

Colorful ceremonies will be fourth inaugural in 72 years

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Scholars and friends from throughout the nation will gather at Tuskegee Institute on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 to take part in the ceremonies which will see Dr. L. H. Foster inaugurated as the school's fourth president.

At the exercises, to be held in the Institute chapel, Dr. John D. Russell, chancellor and executive secretary, New Mexico Board of Educational Finance and formerly professor of education at the University of Chicago and later specialist in higher education in the U.S. Office of Education, will deliver the inaugural address.

President Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., will present the president-elect. Investiture of the new president will be performed by Tuskegee Institute's chairman of the board of trustees, Basil O'Connor.

Salutations Set

Salutations to President Foster will be given in order for the following organizations by the representatives listed:

For the students — Arthur Scavella, chairman of the Institute council. For the faculty — Dr. A. Florence May, secretary of the faculty. For the alumni—Theodore T. Greene of Chicago, president of the Tuskegee Institute General Alumni association.

For Hampton Institute—President Alonzo Moron For the United College Fund— William J. Trent Jr., executive director, NYC. For the American Teachers Association—Dr. H. Council Trenholm, executive secretary and president of the State Teachers college, in Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon theological seminary, Atlanta and formerly Tuskegee chaplain, will open and close the service.

Inaugural day will be preceded by a meeting of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees and be a symposium, "The New South and Higher Education," which convenes on Oct. 31. The symposium will seek answer to the question, "What are the implications for higher education of the changing socio-economic conditions of the South?"

DR. L. H. FOSTER NEW PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

American greats will attend the inauguration of Tuskegee Institute's fourth president, Dr. L. H. Foster, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

Founded by Booker T. Washington seventy-two years ago, other presidents were Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Dr. John Dale Russell, Chancellor and Executive Secretary, New Mexico Board of Educational Finance will speak.

Tuskegee Institute To Inaugurate Fourth President, Dr. L. Foster

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In its seventy-two-year history only two inaugural ceremonies have been held at Tuskegee Institute: Dr. Robert R. Morton's, in 1916, and Dr. F. D. Patterson's in 1935.

Scholars and friends from throughout the nation will journey to the Institute on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 to take part in the ceremonies which will see Dr. L. H. Foster inaugurated at Tuskegee Institute's fourth head.

At the exercises, to be held in the Institute chapel, Dr. John Dale Russell, chancellor and executive secretary, New Mexico Board of Education Finance, will deliver the inaugural address.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., will present the president-elect. Investiture of the new president will be performed by Tuskegee Institute's chairman of the Board of Trustees, Basil O'Connor.

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For Hampton Institute — President Alonzo Moron, of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. For the United Negro College Fund—William J. Trent, jr., executive director, New York City. For the American Teachers Association—Dr. H. Council Trenholm, executive secretary and president of the State Teachers College, in Montgomery, Ala.

There will also be representatives for the People of the State of Alabama, the American Council of Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the foundations.

The Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, is preparing special music for the occasion.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and formerly Tuskegee Institute's Chaplain, will open and close the service.

Inaugural Day will be preceded by a meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees and by a symposium, "The New South and Higher Education," which convenes on Saturday, Oct. 31. The Symposium will seek answer to the question, "What are the implications for higher education of the changing socio-economic conditions of the South?"

New South To Be Theme At Inaugural Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The dynamic and often startling changes in the South brought about by industrialization, increasing urbanization and diminishing farm population pose inescapable problems to higher education and will be the chief concern of a pre-inauguration symposium at Tuskegee Institute on October 31.

Following the theme "The New South and Higher Education," the symposium will be a feature of the inaugural exercises which will formally induct Dr. Luther Hilton Foster into the office of president of Tuskegee Institute.

LEADERS ON HAND

A number of the nation's leading sociologists and economists will be on hand for both the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference. Among those scheduled to play leading roles in the discussions are: Dr. Rupert B. Vance, professor of sociology, University of North Carolina, and author of many important studies; Dr. Donald J. Bogue, associate director of the Scripps Foundation; Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

CHANGES IN SOUTH

Dr. Benjamin U. Ratchford, professor of economics, Duke University, and co-author of "Economic Resources and Policies of the South;" Dr. Ira D. Reid, outstanding sociologist and professor of sociology at Haverford College; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School, Howard University; and Dr. Edward C Ackerman, assistant general manager of TVA.

A review of the socio-economic changes in the South brought about by conditions which are proving difficult to control, needs careful study, if wholesome adjustments are to be made. Such factors as the industrialization of the South, mechanization of agriculture, increasing urbanization, and the beginnings of a two-party political system will receive the attention of those who gather for the symposium.

What effect these changes will have on the region and how its institution of higher learning should adjust their curricula and revise their emphasis to meet the needs of the people will be dealt with on the basis of the discussed changes.

ENTIRE REGION

The symposium is designed to deal with problems affecting all the people of the South rather than any one group. It is the opinion of the committee planning the conference that only a concern for the entire region has any lasting value and significance.

Outstanding educators from all parts of the South, representing some of the most distinguished colleges and universities, have indicated that they will attend.

An impressive roster of college and university representatives, civic, social and scientific organizations, alumni and trustees, will be present for Dr. Foster's inauguration at 2:30 o'clock, November 1, in the Institute Chapel.

While no formal invitations have been extended, the general public is cordially invited to attend the inaugural exercises and the reception which follows at 6:30 o'clock Sunday, November 1, in Logan Hall.

Tuskegee Institute To Inaugurate Fourth President

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—In its seventy-two-year history only two inaugural ceremonies have been held at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Robert R. Morton's in 1916, and Dr. F. D. Patterson's in 1935.

Scholars and friends from throughout the nation will journey to the Institute on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, to take part in the ceremonies which will see Dr. L. H. Foster inaugurated as Tuskegee Institute's fourth head.

At the exercises, to be held in the Institute chapel, Dr. John Dale Russell, chancellor and executive secretary, New Mexico Board of Education Finance, deliver the inaugural address.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., will present the president-elect. Investiture of the new president will be performed by Tuskegee Institute's chairman of the Board of Trustees, Basil O'Connor.

Salutations to President Foster will be given in order for the following organizations by the representatives listed:

For the students—Arthur Seavella, chairman of the Institute Council. For the faculty—Dr. A. Florence May, secretary of the faculty. For the Alumni—Theodore T. Greene, of Chicago, president of the Tuskegee Institute General Alumni Association.

For Hampton Institute — President Alonzo Moron, of Hampton Institute Hamption, Va. For the United Negro College Fund—William J. Trent, Jr., executive director, New York City. For the American Teachers Association—Dr. H. Council Trenholm, executive secretary and president of the State Teachers College, in Montgomery, Ala.

There will also be representatives for the People of the State of Alabama, the American Council of Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the foundations.

The Tuskegee Institute Choir under the direction of William L. Dawson, is preparing special music for the ceremony.

Inauguration of Tuskegee's New President Oct. 31

Tuskegee, Ala.—In its seventy-two year history only two inaugural ceremonies have been held at Tuskegee Institute: Dr. Robert R. Moton's, in 1916, and Dr. F. D. Patterson's, in 1935.

Scholars and friends from throughout the nation will journey to the Institute on October 31 and November 1 to take part in the ceremonies which will see Dr. L. H. Foster inaugurated as Tuskegee Institute's fourth head.

At the exercises, to be held in the Institute Chapel, Dr. John Dale Russell, chancellor and executive secretary, New Mexico Board of Educational Finance and formerly professor of Education at the University of Chicago and later specialist in Higher Education in the U. S. Office of Education, will deliver the inaugural address.

President Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., will present the president-elect. Investiture chairman of the Board of Trustees, Basil O'Connor.

Special Music

The Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, is preparing special music for the occasion.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Thealogical Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and former Tuskegee Institute's Chaplain, will open and close the service.

Inaugural Day will be preceded by a meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees and by a symposium, "The New South and Higher Education," which convenes on Saturday, October 31. The symposium will seek answer to the question, "What are the implications for higher education of the changing socia-economic conditions of the South?"

The program begins at 8.30 Saturday morning, October 31, with greetings from Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute and will proceed with speakers and discussants.

Saturday morning Chapel Service at 8:00, in Logan Hall, William Warfield, celebrated baritone, will be heard in recital.

The Sunday morning Chapel Service will be addressed by Dr. Howard P. Thurman, dean of the Chapel of Boston University.

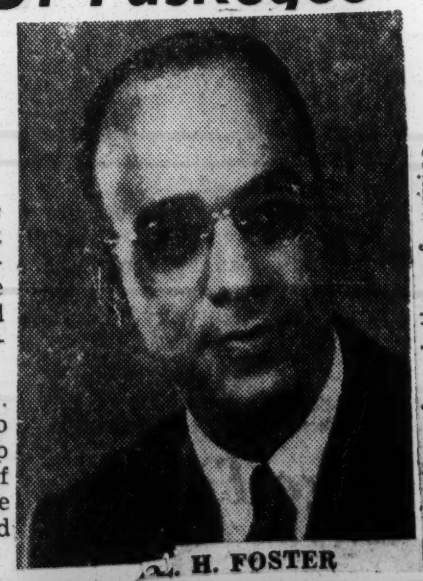
On Sunday evening, at 6:30, a reception honoring President and Mrs. L. H. Foster will be held in Logan Hall.

Dr. Luther Foster Installed As President Of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Tuskegee Institute's fourth president was inaugurated during a mammoth ceremony as hundreds looked on.

Witnesses declared this to be the most colorful ceremony at Tuskegee since the 50th Anniversary Observance in 1931. More than 90 colleges and scientific and social organizations were represented at the official gathering

In his inaugural statement, Dr. Foster gave encouragement to those concerned about sharp changes in over all policies of Tuskegee Institute. He said the institute would continue to build on the firm foundation of service so well established by the great leaders who went before him.



H. FOSTER

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to livestock farm
to the general welfare.
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midst involving both human and changing pattern of agriculture
natural resources that will con-

14n 1953

10- MAN COMMITTEE "TO ELECT" PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Atlantan Mentioned For Post

'Skegee Prexy To Be Named

(Special To The World)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — An Atlanta educator is one of five men still being considered by the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees to succeed President F. D. Patterson when he leaves this summer.

Informed sources, however, say that Dr. L. H. Foster, Jr., who has been Tuskegee's business manager for 11 years, has a better than even chance to become the new head of the institution.

An eight-member screening committee of the Tuskegee board will meet in Montgomery Friday to decide on its recommendation to the other trustees. This committee will report to the board at a meeting Saturday at Tuskegee.

In addition to Dr. Foster the other four educators still being mentioned for the post are:

Dr. Samuel Milton Nabrit, dean of the graduate school of Atlanta university.

Hollis Freeman Price, 48, president of LeMoyne College at Memphis.

Dr. Robert C. Hatch, 46, state supervisor of instruction in the division of Negro education in the Alabama State Education department and a part-time instructor at Alabama State College.

Dr. G. Robert Cotton, president of Kansas Technical Institute at Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. Patterson has resigned to become educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

TO SPEAK AT BACCALAUREATE SERVICES.—Dr. Maynard P. Turner, left, will deliver the baccalaureate service sermon of Kansas Technical Institute, Topeka, which will be held on Sunday, May 31, in Bradford Miller Hall auditorium, at 7 p.m. Dr. Turner is a graduate of Fisk University where he received his B.A. degree in 1934. He served as instructor of science at Western College during the school year 1934-35, and instructor of mathematics for drugs and solutions and physical therapeutics in the School of Nursing of the Kansas City General Hospital No. 2 during the school year 1935-36. He was granted the Bachelor of Divinity Degree in 1943. He became Dean of Western Baptist Seminary in September, 1944 which position he held for five years. He became president of Western Baptist Seminary in September, 1950. The speaker is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, National Association, American Palestine Committee, General Assembly representing the National Convention, U.S.A. and many other organizations. The commencement exercises which will be held Monday, June 1, will have the president of Kansas Tech, Dr. G. Robert Cotton, right, as speaker. Dr. Cotton holds an A. B. degree from Hampton Institute, M. S. from Pittsburg State Teacher's college and Ph. D. from Ohio State university. He has been president of the school for six years.

Dr. Foster May Succeed Dr. Patterson

MONTGOMERY, ALA.— (SNS)— Dr. L. N. Foster, Jr., 40 treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, is expected to be named successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson when the Tuskegee board of trustees meets at the institute on May 30. Foster is rounding out his eleventh year as business manager of Tuskegee. He is a Tuskegee graduate with a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, predicted in a story which ran March 13 that Foster would become the fourth president of Tuskegee. In a dispatch to the Atlanta Daily World May 16 he repeated his prediction in a story on the recent board meeting.

14n 1953

10-MAN COMMITTEE "TO ELECT" PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Dr.G.Lamar Harrison
President
Langston Univ.

Barnett Sought Harrison's Name As Candidate

Regent Likes Proposal For Technical School

Announcement last week at Tuskegee Institute that Dr. Luther H. Foster had been elected by the board of trustees to succeed Dr. F. D. Patterson as president, caused many Oklahomans to look quizzically upon recent stories running in the Black Dispatch stating that Dr. G. Lamar Harrison was being considered for this post.

Inquery at Langston university this week elicited a fuller statement from Dr. Harrison, who had previously stated, when questioned, that he had been asked to submit his name as an applicant for the position.

"I think the two letters I hand you at this time will fully cover the questions you ask, and also indicate fully my attitude in the matter' said the Langston prexy in discussing the matter. The two letters follow. One written under date of April 1st and the other under a May 12th date line:

Refuses To Be Candidate

May 12, 1953

Mr. Claude Barnett, Director
Associated Negro Press
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Mr. Barnett:

May I take this means of expressing my thanks to you for the very kind letter you wrote. It is rather interesting that so many have talked to me recently regarding Tuskegee, including a number of the Tuskegee alumni, urging me to allow my name to be submitted to the Trustees for consideration for the presidency of Tuskegee. I deeply appreciate the honor of being considered. However, unless I change my mind my answer is the same as it was the last time we talked. In the event I do change my mind, I will call you.

By the way, I have had many favorable reactions on the part of the students and administrative officers at Oklahoma Baptist University ,a white college in the state, to my address to that group a few weeks ago. The president of one of the other white colleges in the state has extended me an invitation to address his student body after school opens next fall.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Barnett and tell her we enjoyed having her so much and we are looking forward to having her with us again in the near future.

I am enclosing a news release concerning Langston University.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
G. L. Harrison,
PRESIDENT

* * *

April 1, 1953

Mr. Claude Barnett
Director, Associated Negro Press
3531 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Barnett:

First, permit me to state that I enjoyed immensely my visit with you last week, and the very fine dinner at the Parkway. You were very, very kind to me.

Since I talked to you, I have given considerable thought to Tuskegee Institute. I have tried to give a careful study of the institution, **not as a candidate for the position** as head of the institute, but as a student in the field of Education, and as an administrator who has had considerable experience as well as formal training. I have studied the background of the institution and also the modern times and trends. I am more convinced that the major function of Tuskegee should be that of a technical institution. I should like to see Tuskegee be recognized as an institute of technology in the South in the same manner as Massachusetts Institute of Technology is recognized in the North or the California Institute of Technology is recognized in the West.

I realize that today it seems that I am stretching my imagination or day dreaming, but the possibilities are there. Demands of today are for technically trained persons and the opportunity for trained Negro technicians are greater now than ever before in history. We have a large number of Negro colleges that are designed as liberal arts and teacher colleges; offering a certain amount of agriculture, home economics and the mechanical arts. This is true of most of our state-supported Negro colleges. But, I would like to see Tuskegee go far beyond that in developing a great technological institution.

It does not mean the elimination of arts and sciences because they are valuable in giving a person certain backgrounds and will enable him to better deal with other people as a technician. But the major emphasis should be that in technical training.

I believe the time is ripe for the institution to be developed in such a manner so as to be recognized. There are many large firms that would contribute financially to the institute if they knew the institution would be primarily concerned with turning out properly trained technicians in the various fields.

I realize that it will require a careful search for a president who will be able to carry out such a program. I should like to call your attention to the fact that it does not necessarily mean that the president must be a person who specializes in technical training. Often times, one of the dangers in heading an institution of that type with a person who has specialized in technical training and has not acquired a broad philosophy of education is that he will attempt to personally direct the work in the various departments. Not having time to give attention to these matters, he frequently will not do a good job. It is far better, therefore, to select a president who has a broad philosophy and a clear conception of what the institution should be and then he would be expected to select department heads or directors who would be expected to carry out the program.

Again, I say one of the dangers of selecting a person who is technically trained is that he, himself, wants to ursurp the functions of department heads or directors.

I am taking this time out for two reasons: First, because I am genuinely interested in seeing that Tuskegee becomes the great institution it is destined to be. And secondly, because you were kind enough to ask me to express my opinions on the matter. I will be 53 years old my next birthday. If I were ten years younger, I would be interested in being a candidate for the position.

Again, I wish to thank you for the many courtesies you extended to me. Do let me know what you think of my suggestions.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
G. L. Harrison,
PRESIDENT

10-MAN COMMITTEE SLATES MEETING ON 'SKEGEE PREXY

Foster, Hatch Derbigny Among Top Candidates

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS — A ten-man committee headed by Basil O'Connor, of New York City, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, is scheduled to meet Saturday, May 16, to recommend a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson, who resigned the presidency of the famed Black Belt institution in March.

The full board is scheduled to meet Saturday, May 30 at Tuskegee Institute to act upon the special committee's report. It is expected that the board will pick Dr. Patterson's successor at this time.

Members of the special screening committee searching for a successor to the resigned third president of Tuskegee Institute are: A A. Alexander, David W. Andrews Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press; State (Alabama) Senator John H. Pinson William Rosenwald, Henry Mill Segrest, Dr. W. J. Terry, state superintendent of Education of Alabama and George E. Warren.

Several prominent persons have been mentioned in connection with filling the Tuskegee presidential vacancy, among them, S. J. Phillips, director of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial project in Virginia; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. L. H. Foster, Jr., treasurer of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, 52-year-old vice president of Tuskegee Institute and Dr R. C. Hatch, executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

Dr. Foster was recently elected business manager of the American Association of College Business Officers at the fourteenth annual convention held May 3-5 at Fort Valley (Georgia) College. His name has been described as being among the leading candidates for the unfilled prime office at Tuskegee Institute.

When the board met April 6 at Tuskegee, Board Chairman O'Connor said that "specific names were discussed without the availability of persons being known." Identity of persons under consideration was not revealed. No "conclusions were reached" at this meeting which was a "preliminary discussion." However, the discussions ended up with the special committee being named to screen the "specific names" that were discussed.

Widespread reports with the color reliability indicated that some effort was made to put the name of Mr. Phillips before the board It is known that he is interested in the position and probably has some support among the board members appointed by the State of Alabama.

Dr. Patterson in his letter of resignation suggested that his separation become effective June 1. He has accepted the directorship of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. For a quarter of a century he has been connected with Tuskegee Institute

Candidates for Tuskegee Presidency Add 2 To List

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(Specia o the World)—Two new names were being talked here among the suggested, real and rumored, candidates to succeed Dr. F. D. Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute.

In a story this week, the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, said that Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston University admitted that a Tuskegee Board member asked him to become a presidential candidate. The newspaper added that Dr. Harrison said that he refused but added "did at the request give this trustee a lengthy letter telling him what he felt was the future educational field in which this institution should function."

The other fresh name emerging into the picture is that of President Hollis F. Price of LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.

It is understood that Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, has bowed out of the picture.

S. J. Phillips, perhaps the most active candidate, has won the backing of Dr. D. V. Jemison, Sr. of Selma, president of the National 15 to the Birmingham Post-Herald Baptist Convention. In a letter May said that Phillips "is capable through education, contact, experience, attitude and achievement" to do the job necessary to develop the institution to do a large scale job in offering vocational and technical training to Negro youth."

But Dr. L. H. Foster, Jr., treasurer is believed to stand in a more favorable position than any of the other mentioned candidates.

The special committee of the Board of Trustees headed by Basil O'Connor of New York is scheduled to meet today at Tuskegee Institute to recommend a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson who resigned in March. The full board is scheduled to meet May 30 at Tuskegee to consider the recommendation of the screening and nomination committee.

LOOMS AS PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE

DR. G. LAMAR HARRISON

Reliable rumors eminating from Chicago this week indicate the trustees of Tuskegee Institute in their meeting last week seriously considered Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university as successor to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, who resigns as president of Tuskegee June 1st.

When reached over long distance telephone Wednesday morning Dr. Harrison confirmed the fact that he had been contacted by a trustee of Tuskegee Institute and asked to throw his hat in the ring. Dr. Harrison said he refused to become an candidate, but did at request give this trustee a lengthy letter telling him what he felt was the future educational field in which the institution should function. Harrison said this trustee had circulated his letter among the other trustees, and it was in this way his name came up before the trustee for discussion.

The Langston prexy when questioned said he suggested that Tuskegee of the future be converted into a technological institute, and it is this idea which seems to have caught the fancy of the trustees.

It is significant the board desisted from selecting a head of the institute at its last meeting. Reports have it decision as to the new head has been deferred until a June meeting.

A Call to Higher Responsibility

While Oklahoma would be distressed in the loss of Dr. G. Lamar Harrison should he be selected as head of Tuskegee Institute, we are sure the Negroes of the nation would materially gain in educational leadership if the Langston university prexy would make decision to accept this enlarged field of educational responsibility.

Dr. Harrison has headed Langston university for fourteen years and during this troublesome period vexed with the controversial questions of integration, he has not only kept faith with the Negroes of this state, but has maintained the confidence and respect of the regents of his institution, and the Regents for Higher Education. This is what encourages us to suggest he is the proper man to take over a tought assignment such as the Alabama school, where in the heart of Dixie there is constantly needed a man of tremendous balance and considered judgment.

We recall when the NAACP launched the Ada Lois Sipuel case several years ago there was constant desire and effort on the part of reaction to misrepresent the position of Dr. Harrison respecting the basic issues jutting out of this controversial question. Throughout all of this difficult period Dr. Harrison constantly made himself clear to the Negroes of this state, at which time he was 100 per cent cooperative, and at the same time masterfully presented his position to his white supporters in such a way as to make his position acceptable to them.

We recall when the regional college idea was gathering popularity all over the nation and when Governor Roy Turner saw fit to elevate Dr. Harrison to a national board, Dr. Harrison had everyone, including the governor, to know he did not approve of this idea and gave ample and satisfactory reasons substantiating his position.

Our personal observations and experiences with the Langston president convince us he is the type of man who would fit well into the Tuskegee post. The Alabama school needs a shot in the arm, and we believe Oklahoma has a man competent, bold and forthright enough to meet the impending issues of the moment. Dr. Harrison's suggestion that Tuskegee should be converted into a technological school meets with our instant approval. God knows we have enough teacher colleges, which solely teach others to teach others to teach, but we have no school solely devoted to industrial science and practical arts. What Negroes sadly need in the U. S. is a school that teaches the actual "know how" in conquering every day life situations. As we sense this period of human existence and the relationship of races, we believe the time is ripe for the Negro to become more firmly grounded in the economies of life. Right now world changes call upon Negro leadership in action and we have few trained in thrifty and careful administration as it relates to production, processing, manufacture, transportation and communication. A school of technology is sorely needed just at this hour when few white schools of this character will admit black enrollees.

As we said at the outset, Oklahoma's loss would be Alabama's gain. We believe the trustees of that institution would be acting with vision and understanding of the needs of the moment in selecting Dr. Harrison for this important post, and if he is called we hope Dr. Harrison will respond affirmatively to this demand that he step higher up the ladder of responsibility and duty.

Ministers Workshop Is Sponsored At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Chaplaincy Service with the cooperation of the Neuropsychiatric and Social Services of the Veterans Administration Hospital of Tuskegee, Ala., the John A. Andrew Mental Hygiene Clinic, the Rural Life Council and the Religious Extension Service of Tuskegee Institute recently sponsored a workshop for ministers. The theme of the workshop was "Christ and Mental Peace."

The workshop convened at the Greenwood Baptist Church. The Tuskegee Interdenominational Ministers Council conducted devotions. The Rev. Merrel D. Booker, pastor, the New Hope Baptist Church, Dallas, Texas, who was invited as guest consultant delivered an inspiring and illuminating message on "Fenced in Religion." Representing Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, the Rev. Daniel W. Wynn, acting Institute chaplain, extended a warm welcome to the workshop group.

The workshop was resumed the following day at the VA Hospital. The conference was extended a cordial welcome by Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager, VA Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. Chaplain C. H. Pierson led the devotions with Mrs. Bettye Ann Johnson, music technician, serving as organist. The theme was explored and discussed in terms of its practical application to daily living. It was approached from the following aspects: "The Rural Ministry Can Help Effect Peaceful Living," "Emotional Conflicts and An Adjusted Personality" and "Techniques for Peaceful Living."

The following persons led discussions on these topics: The Rev. V. A. Edwards, director, Relgious Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute, presided over the panel; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Benjamin Blassingille, Neuropsychiatric Service and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Case Supervisor, VA Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mr. E. E. Neal, director of Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute; the Rev. Merrel D. Booker, Certified Chaplain Supervisor, formerly chaplain of Freedman's Hospital, now pastor, New Hope Baptist Church, Dallas, Texas, Clinical Consultant for the Workshop and Mrs. Naomi P. Blassingille, Mental Hygienist, John A. Andrew Mental Hygiene Clinic, Tuskegee Institute.

One of the recommendations of the workshop pointed up the need for ministers and other leaders in the community in which they serve to be continually on the alert so that they may detect among the people they serve the symptoms of maladjustments stemming from sociological, psychological or physiological causes and assisting such persons by counseling with them, and when necessary referring them to appropriate agencies which may help them make the best possible adjustment to their situation.

Dr. S. P. Delaney, Chief Librarian contributed to the success of the workshop by setting up a book exhibit dealing with the subjects under discussion and sharing the Library facilities for the purpose of registration. Chaplain H. J. C. Bowden served as chairman of the committee which planned the organization and procedure of the workshop. Chaplains A. L. Thomas and C. H. Pierson assisted in coordinating the various details and Chaplain K. D. S. Pegue served as director. Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, secretary Neurological Service and Mrs. A. L. Thompson, clerk-stenographer, chaplaincy service were in charge of registration. Mesdames H. J. C. Bowden, W. E. Lewis and K. D. 'S. Pegue served refreshments.

14n 1953

MISS TUSKEGEE

Courier P.18
Pittsburgh Pa
3-21-53

SHE'S OUR CHOICE, TOO!—Miss Barbara D. Williams, who was the students' choice as "Miss Tuskegee," gets a vote from us, too, as she holds the four-leaf clover chart containing the names of the seventeen-member institutions of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. The conference basketball tournament was played at the Alabama school last week-end.

CHRISTMAS COMING—"Miss Tuskegee" of 1953-54 sr points out an important date coming up in little more week. The comely young is Miss Jacqueline Herman, a week. The comely young lady is Miss Jacqueline Herman

Mobile Miss Will Be 'Miss Tuskegee' Next School Term

Herald
Tuskegee Ala.

Miss Jacquelyn Herman, of Mobile, a junior in institution management, has been elected by Tuskegee Institute students as "Miss Tuskegee" for the 1953-54 school term.

Miss Herman is a member of the Institute's hospitality committee, vice president of the Commercial Dietetics Club and "Miss Omega", (Sweetheart of the Lambda Epsilon Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity). In 1950-51 Miss Herman was "Miss Freshman" and in 1951-52 she was "Miss Commercial Dietetics."

Miss Herman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Herman, of Mobile.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS STUDIED—

Southern Principals Attend Parley

In the belief that the school is a key figure in the modern approach to the problems confronting public school education, the Southern Education Foundation in cooperation with other State Departments of Education over the South is sponsoring a 10-week Principals Workshop at Tuskegee Institute this Summer.

Forty-six principals of public elementary and secondary schools from 13 states are in attendance. Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the Tuskegee Institute School of Education, is directing the Workshop. Emphasis is on the improvement of techniques and competencies of the school principal.

Assisting Dr. Davis and serving as chairman is A. Odell Thurman, prinipal of Wendell Phillips School, Kansas City, Mo. He has for the past several years served as visiting professor of education in the Tuskegee Institute Summer School.

Consultants for the Workshop are Dr. Maurice Ahrens, director of curricular services, Corpus Christi Public Schools, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Dr. S. E. Duncan, supervisor of North Carolina Negro High Schools and visiting professor of education, Tuskegee Institute; Vernon McDaniel, associate professor of education, Tuskegee Institute; Carol Hayes, director of Negro education, Birmingham Public Schools; Dr. V. H. Watson, principal of Carver High School, Winston Salem, N. C.; and Dr. Chancellor Williams, visiting professor from Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Workshop was planned in a joint meeting at Tuskegee Institute in September, 1952. Present for the meeting were representatives of the Southern Education Foundation of Atlanta Georgia; representatives of several Departments of Education from the Southern states, and Dr. F. D. Patterson and members of his faculty and staff.

DR. ALONZO J. DAVIS, heads Principals Workshop

The 46 principals selected by their states to attend the workshop were granted full-expense scholarship.

Resource personnel include members of the Tuskegee Insti-- tute faculty; representatives of State Departments of Education in the Southern region, and the staff of the Tuskegee Institute Rural Life Council.

Carol W. Hayes Consultant In Workshop At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Carol W. Hayes, director of Negro Education, Birmingham City Schools, was one of six consultants chosen to participate in the ten-week Principals' Workshop currently in session at Tuskegee Institute.

In the belief that the school principal is a key figure in the modern approach to the many problems confronting public school education, the Southern Education Foundation, in cooperation with the several state departments of Education over the South, is sponsoring this workshop.

Forty-six principals of public elementary and secondary schools from thirteen states are in attendance. Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, Dean of the Tuskegee Institute School of Education is directing this initial Principals' Workshop. Emphasis is upon the improvement of techniques and competencies of the school principal.

Assisting Dr. Davis, and serving as day to day chairman, is A. Odell Thurman, principal of Wendell Phillips School, Kansas City, Missouri. He has for the past several years served as visiting professor of Education in the Tuskegee Institute Summer School.

Other consultants for the Workshop, chosen for their capabilities in the several problems to be studied, are: Dr. Maurice Ahrens, Director Curricular Services, Corpus Christi Public Schools, Corpus Christi, Texas; Dr. S. E. Duncan, Supervisor, Negro High Schools, State of North Carolina and Visiting Professor of Education, Tuskegee Institute; Vernon McDaniel, Associate Professor of Education, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. W. H. Watson, Principal of Carver High School, Winston Salem, North Carolina; and Dr. Chancellor Williams, Visiting Professor from Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Workshop was planned in a joint meeting at Tuskegee Institute in September, 1952. Present for the meeting were representatives of the Southern Education Foundation of Atlanta, Ga.; representatives of the several Departments of Education from the Southern States and Dr. F. D. Patterson and members of his faculty and staff. The steadily increasing number of consolidated schools increases the responsibility of leadership which can effectively combine the several agencies and groups for dynamic approaches to the problems of public school education.

The 46 principals selected by their states to attend the workshop were granted full-expense scholarship. Two major factors in making their period of study effective and pleasant are the services of Mrs. Mary Henry Gresham as office assistant and the Tuskegee Institute librarian, M. D. Sprague.

Resource Personnel include members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty; representatives of State Departments of Education in the Southern Region, and the staff of the Tuskegee Institute Rural Life Council.

Principals and Supervisors enrolled in the workshop were as follows: G W Adams, Hearne, Texas; Augustus Arterbery, Langston, Oklahoma; Lemuel C Bland, Edgehill, Va ; Miss Elizabeth Brother, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Mrs Lillian T Brower, Newport News, Va.; Mrs Dovie Burnley, Memphis, Tenn

Frank R Cannon, Nicholasville, Ky ; Mrs Ruth B Crockett, Vidalia, La ; L A Cummings, Ripley, Miss.: Charles E Davis, Elloree, South Carolina; Leroy Floyd, Chattahoochee, Fla ; Bryant Foster, Eufaula, Ala ; Miss Frankie N Golden, Quitman, Ga ; Mrs. Hunter W Goodman, Norfolk, Va.; H A Gordon, Kilmichael, Miss ; S A Guinyard, Barnwell, S C ; Eddie R Hampton, Morganfield, Ky ; W E Harris, Hastings, Fla ; Wallace A Higgins, Clarksdale, Miss ; Bunzie F Holmes, Blakely, Ga ; W Lamar Herd, Ocean Springs, Miss.

C A Jackson, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; LeRoy Jackson, West Memphis, Ark ; David J Johnson, Timmonsville, S C ; J General Johnson, Fredericksburg, Va.; Scott E Johnson, Huntsville, Texas; Mrs Ruth R Lawson, Shreveport, La ; O R Lumpkin, Fort Valley, Ga.; H H Marshall, Saluda, S C ; Nathaniel Mitchell, Cochran, Ga ; Eugene G Mobley, Charlottesville, Va

Miss Hettie McDaniels, Memphis, Tenn ; W L McDuffie, Trenton, S C ; Kay W McMillan, Fort Worth, Texas; Richard F. McMullen, Belcross, N C ; O M McNair, Belzoni, Miss ; Clyde L. Oliver, Marion, La ; Mrs Nona W Powell, Sayreton, Ala ; Thomas M Ringer, Willard, North Carolina; M J Shivers, Blytheville, Ark

Miss Arizona P Suggs, Forest City, Ark ; Squire D Tarver, Blackshear, Ga ; D V Tolliver, Sicily Island, La ; C N Toney, Pine Bluff, Ark ; George W Turner, Lewisburg, Tenn ; and S J Whisenhunt, Atmore, Ala.

Principals' Workshop At Tuskegee Institute Draws Wide Interest

Outstanding Educators Serve As Consultants

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 27.—In the belief that the school principal is a key figure in the modern approach to the many problems confronting public school education, the Southern Education Foundation in cooperation with the several State Departments of Education over the South is sponsoring a ten-week Principals' Workshop at Tuskegee Institute this summer.

Forty-six principals of public elementary and secondary schools from thirteen states are in attendance. Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, Dean of the Tuskegee Institute School of Education is directing this initial Principals' Workshop. Emphasis is upon the improvement of techniques and competencies of the school principal.

Assisting Dr. Davis, and serving as day to day chairman, is A. Odell Thurman, principal of Wendell Phillips School, Kansas City, Missouri. He has for the past several years served as visiting professor of Education in the Tuskegee Institute Summer School.

Consultants for the Workshop were chosen for their capabilities in the several problems to be studied. They are: Dr. Maurice Ahrens, Director Curricular Services, Corpus Christi Public Schools, Corpus Christi, Texas; Dr. S. E. Duncan, Supervisor, Negro High Schools, State of North Carolina and Visiting Professor of Education, Tuskegee Institute; Vernon McDaniel, Association Professor of Education, Tuskegee Institute; Carol Hayes, Director of Negro Education, Birmingham Public Schools; Dr. V. H. Watson, Principal of Carver High School, Winston Salem, North Carolina; and Dr. Chancellor Williams, Visiting Professor from Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Workshop was planned in a joint meeting at Tuskegee Institute in September, 1952. Present for the meeting were representatives of the Southern Education Foundation of Atlanta, Georgia; representatives of the several Departments of Education from the Southern States and Dr. F. D. Patterson and members of his faculty and staff. The steadily increasing number of consolidated schools increases the responsibility of leadership which can effectively combine the several agencies and groups for dynamic approaches to the problems of public school education.

The 46 principals selected by their states to attend the workshop were granted full-expense scholarship. Two major factors in making their period of study effective and pleasant are the services of Mrs. Mary Henry Gresham as office assistant and the Tuskegee Institute librarian, Mr. M. D. Sprague.

Resource Personnel include members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty; representatives of State Departments of Education in the Southern Region, and the staff of the Tuskegee Institute Rural Life Council.

Principals and Supervisors enrolled in the workshop are as follows: G. W. Adams, Hearne, Tex.; Augustus Arterbery, Langston, Okla.; Lemuel C. Bland, Edgehill, Va.; Miss Elizabeth Bother, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.: Mrs. Lillian T. Brower, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. Dovie Burnley, Memphis, Tenn.

Frank R. Cannon, Nicholasville, Ky.; Mrs. Ruth B. Crockett, Vidalia, La.; L. A. Cummings, Ripley, Miss.; Charles E. Davis, Elloree, S. C.; Leroy Floyd, Chattahoochee, Fla.; Bryant Foster, Eufaula, Ala.; Miss Frankie N. Golden, Quitman, Ga.; Mrs. Hunter W. Goodman, Norfolk, Va.; H. A. Gordon, Kilmichael, Miss.; S. A. Guinyard, Barnwell, S. C.; Eddie R. Hampton, Morganfield, Ky.; W. E. Harris, Hastings, Fla.; Wallace A. Higgins, Clarksdale, Miss.; Bunzie F. Holmes, Blakely, Ga.; W. Lamar Herd, Ocean Springs, Miss.

C. A. Jackson, Okmulgee, Okla.; LeRoy Jackson, West Memphis, Ark.; David J. Johnson, Timmonsville, S. C.; J. General Johnson, Fredericksburg, Va.; Scott E. Johnson, Huntsville, Tex.; Mrs. Ruth R. Lawson, Shreveport, La.; O. R. Lumpkin, Fort Valley, Ga.; H. H. Marshall, Saluda, S. C.; Nathaniel Mitchell, Cochran, Ga.; Eugene G. Mobley, Charlottesville, Va.

Miss Hettie McDaniels, Memphis, Tenn.; W. L. McDuffie, Trenton, S. C.; Kay W. McMillan, Fort Worth, Tex.; Richard F. McMullen, Belcross, N. C.; O. M. McNair, Belzoni, Miss.; Clyde L. Oliver, Marion, La.; Mrs. Nona W. Powell, Sayreton, Ala.; Thomas M. Ringer, Willard, N. C.; M. J. Shivers, Blytheville, Ark.

Miss Arizona P. Suggs, Forest City, Ark.; Squire D. Tarver, Blackshear, Ga.; D. V. Tolliver, Sicily Island, La.; C. N. Toney, Pine Bluff, Ark.; George W. Turner, Lewisburg, Tenn.; and S. J. Whisenhunt, Atmore, Ala.

46 Principals At 'Kegee Workshop

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Forty-six principals of public elementary and secondary schools from 13 states are in attendance at the 10-week principals' workshop at Tuskegee Institute this summer, sponsored by the Southern Education Foundation.

Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the Tuskegee school of education, is directing the workshop, assisted by A. Odell Thurman, principal of Wendell Phillips school, Kansas City, Mo., day-to-day chairman. Emphasis is upon improvement of techniques and competencies of the school principal.

Noted Consultants

Consultants for the workshop are:

Dr. Maurice Ahrens, director curricular services, Corpus Christi, Texas; r. S. E. uncan, supervisor, N.C. colored high schools; Vernon McDaniel, associate professor of education, Tuskegee Institute; Carol Hayes, Birmingham public schools;

Dr. W. H. Watson, principal of Carver high school, Winston-Salem, N.C., and Dr. Chancellor Williams, visiting professor from Howard university, Washington, D.C.

The 46 principals selected by their states to attend the workshop were granted full-expense scholarship. Two major factors intended to make their period of study effective and pleasant are the services of Mrs. Mary Henry Gresham as office assistant and the Tuskegee Institute librarian, M. D. Sprague.

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Assisting Dr. Davis, and serving as day-to-day chairman, is A. Odell Thurman, principal of Wendell Phillips School, Kansas City, Mo.

He has for the past several years served as visiting professor of education in the Tuskegee Institute summer school.

Principals' Workshop Set At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—In the belief that the school principal is a key figure in the modern approach to the many problems confronting public school

14n 1953

Back in the days when Booker T. Washington was president of Tuskegee Institute, there was a night school here that gave instruction, among other things, in domestic service. While it was not officially a part of the Institute, it had the full cooperation of Dr. Washington. One day this week we had a call from T. M. Campbell, who retired several weeks ago after 40 years with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and he revealed that he is taking the initiative in trying to get such a school started again. He has made a number of speeches over the county in which he tells his hearers that domestic service should be and can be made a distinctive field of service. This is a laudable project and one which every person in the county should support.

Proposed Night School in Domestic Service (Tuskegee, Ala.)
By- Mr. T.M. Campbell

14n 1953

AF-ROTC Unit At Tuskegee Stands Annual Inspection

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 16 — Annual federal inspection of AFROTIC Detachment No. 15, Tuskegee Institute, was held on March 15 and 16, Maj. H. E. Carter, professor of air science and tactics, announced this week.

This marks the first time the inspection has been carried out under the supervision of the newly created AFROTC Headquarters of the Air University, located in Montgomery, Ala. Prior to August, 1952, the AFROTC was under the jurisdiction of the Continental Air Command.

The primary purpose of the inspection was to examine the training, both in the classroom and on the drill field, of the 365 AFROTC cadets now enrolled in Tuskegee Institute and to note any deficiency and difficulties which need correction in this unit.

Teaching procedures, adequacy of instructor facilities, effectiveness of instructors and general military bearing of the cadets were some of the points on which the detachment was graded. Two days were spent at the institution, with the inspecting team reviewing the corps of cadets on parade.

The inspectors also scrutinized the administration and supply methods of the unit and discussed the AFROTC program with school and local officials.

Members of the liaison groups who as the personal representatives of Gen. Deichelmann have already made two visits to the detachment since the new AFROTC Headquarters opened.

Copies of the reports will be forwarded to AFROTC Headquarters and also to the professor of air science and tactics.

The inspection was conducted under the direction of Col. Adolf M. Wright, AFROTC inspector general.

Members of the liaison team making the inspection were: Col. Franklin G. Pruyn, Lt. Col. John H. Thompson, Maj. Karlin I. Sintow.

New Type Of Training Slated At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS)—Tuskegee Institute has been picked as the first college in the state to inaugurate a new type of Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) training system in a effort by the Army to streamline its ROTC program, it was recently announced by Colonel Herbert G. Sitler, Chief of the Alabama Military District, headquarters at U. S. Government building, Birmingham.

Yes, ROTC students at the institute will find a change when they return to school this fall.

Previously, ROTC graduates from Tuskegee were commissioned only in the Infantry. Under the new program, they will get a chance at other branches of the Army dependent on new tests, interviews and other criteria being set up by the Department of the Army.

Instead of specializing in one particular branch of the Army, such as Infantry, the new program will be called General Military Science and will be designed to prepare an ROTC graduate for several branches of the Army.

Under the present system, after a cadet has finished two years of basic ROTC, required by most colleges for non-prior service students, and accepted for senior ROTC his last two years, he begins immediately to prepare for the branch of service he selects.

There are many drawbacks to this system, such as an overflow of officers in certain branches of the Army as Quartermaster, Signal Corps and others. Choices of service now at Tuskegee will depend on the student's ROTC class standing, his major subjects in school, his leadership abilities, classification tests and interviews by Regular Army and College representatives.

The Department of the Army is keeping close watch on the schools over the country that are trying this new system and hopes to eventually convert all ROTC units to the new program if the Schools and personnel involved think it worthwhile.

ROTC

New Type Of Training Slated At Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., July 11 — Tuskegee Institute has been picked as the first college in the state to inaugurate a new type of Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) training system in an effort by the Army to streamline its ROTC program, it was recently announced by Colonel Herbert G. Sitler, Chief of the Alabama Military District, headquarters at U. S. Government building, Birmingham.

Yes, ROTC students at the institute will find a change when they return to school this fall.

Previously, ROTC graduates from Tuskegee were commissioned only in the Infantry. Under the new program, they will get a chance at other branches of the Army dependent on new tests, interviews and other criteria being set up by the Department of the Army.

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ROTC System At Institute Due For Change In Fall

ROTC students at the Tuskegee Institute will find a change when they return to school in the Fall. Tuskegee has been picked as the first college in the state to try a new type of Reserve Officers Training Corps training system in an effort by the Army to streamline its ROTC program, announces Col. Herbert G. Sitler, chief of the Alabama Military District.

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MAJOR GIVEN MEDAL—Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute, is shown above congratulating Maj. Edward L. Strawther shortly after he was decorated by Maj. Walter H. Dabney, Army ROTC, Tuskegee Institute, with the Legion of Merit for his services in the Far East. Standing by are Maj. Dabney and Capt. Spurgeon Moore, assistant to Maj. Dabney

Lt. Murray At ROTC Workshop

1st Lt. Albert L. Murray, assistant professor of air science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute, is one of 26 Air Force officer instructors from 21 colleges and universities located in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina, attending an Air Force ROTC workshop at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The workshop began on Aug. 2, and will be in session through Friday of this week.

This is one of 30 workshops being conducted throughout the nation during the month of August. The primary purpose of the workshop is to acquaint the officer instructors with the new Air Force ROTC curriculum which will go into effect this Fall. At the close of the workshop the officer instructors will return to their schools to organize and conduct an in-service training program for their college instructors.

The new curriculum parallels an established trend in higher eduation in that it is a change-over from a highly specialized program to a generalized program.

Peterson Training At Fort Benning

Special To The Herald

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Cadet William Peterson of the Tuskegee Institute is one of 2,000 Infantry ROTC students attedning the six-weeks summer encampment at Fort Benning.

Cadet Peterson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Peterson, Sr., Tuskegee Alabama.

The six-week camp is designed to give practical application of the theories ROTC cadets study during the academic year. The course stresses leadership and includes a study of Infantry weapons ,tactics and techniques.

At least 124 cadets will be commissioned second lieutenants of Infantry upon completion of the camp. The remainder will be commissioned next year when they have completed four years of college.

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14n 1953

RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

Tuskegee Official Urges World Community Chest

14n

TUSKEGEE — Ernest E. Neal, director of Tuskegee Institute's Rural Life Council, has proposed a World Community Chest, where "people from the different nations can work together for a better understanding and a love for each other."

Mr. Neal, who said his recent tour of India inspired the idea for an organization wherein help would be reduced to the lowest common denominator, the individual, asserted that several international organizations are at work on special areas of interests.

"But we have no world organization where just people from the different nations can work together for a better understanding and love for each other," he declared.

The council director said that "I suggest the organization of a World Community Chest, dedicated to the relief of human misery and the promotion of institutions for teaching freedom of the mind and the dignity of the individual."

Neal said the suggested fund would work on a global scale something like the Community Chest does in the United States, from people, "who are interested in freedom."

He spent two months in India on a study mission financed by the Ford Foundation, and attended several international conferences in a joint undertaking of the foundation, the Indian government and the Point Four program.

Neal declared that India faces a "mammoth task" because of unemployment and drought-produced famine in some sections. He said he had not worked out details of his plans but that it should:

1. Swiftly provide food for starving people ignored by their own countries or where the problem is beyond the nation's resources.

8-27-53

2. Offer freedom-loving individuals everywhere the chance to attend institutions and study "the teaching of Lincoln, Jefferson, Martin Luther (Frederick Douglas, Negro leader in the emancipation fight), the Bill of Rights and other human documents that tell of men's struggle to be free."

3. Send technicians to nations where Point Four is not accepted or to those where groups are working on social programs "free from the influence of government."

The Negro And The Farm

By Stuart X. Stephenson

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

SOMEWHERE along the line there has been a failure to develop a profitable program for the Negro tenant farmer. This failure has led to their absorption by cities enjoying an expanded war economy.

Prof. Ernest E. Neal, director of Rural Life Council for the past five years here at Tuskegee Institute, declared in a special interview recently that the changing rural scene had been dramatic—and alarming—with fewer Negro farm owners in 1950 than in 1920.

"There are great needs among the Negro people — health, economics and total home life," he said, pointing out that these needs can be met only through a program of education.

"But will there be a place, a farm, for these one-time tenant farmers to return to if our inflated economy forces them back?" That question is being asked by Prof. Neal and other educators who have seen the cow and the tractor drive many Negroes away from the soil.

If there shall be no return for these people, then the economic problems of some of the great cities will be enormously increased, Prof. Neal believes.

Advertiser

ALABAMA has vast untilled lands, but on these lands where tenant shacks once stood are to be found only cow sheds. How could these people return and pick up the hoe, or drive their own tractors and milk their own cows?

Suppose these people who have migrated do not wish to return? In a sense they were forced out, and the end of the rainbow could be in sight for some. How could they return to the sold? Mon. 6-29-53

These are questions that concern the people, the economy and the leaders of the South.

P 4A

It is Prof. Neal's thinking that the educational programs of the future should not concern agriculture alone "for there are many boys and girls who would prefer, and be better suited for, work in urban areas." The schools, then, should teach the pupils a trade and better equip them for jobs in the city where they could fit into that economy.

Mon. Journal

"All schools and all agencies are interested in the general economy of the South and they should see to it that the youth have the training they need," Prof. Neal said.

Ala.

HOW can the future Negro farmers get the foothold you propose for them? we asked. Prof. Neal immediately pointed out the need for expanded markets and facilities to handle the "enlarged agricultural future" and above all "some provision must be made to extend the necessary credit."

Prof. Neal is certain that many Negro boys were discouraged early in life by their fathers. "It had never occurred to the elders to let their sons share in the management and profit of the fram," he pointed out.

And as the cow gradually overshadows the traditionally-famous leader "King Cotton" and belts tighten in the urban areas, the economy of a great nation may begin to fray.

"Yes, our people must be informed and accepted in the general economy. They can do a great work and I believe they are so destined," Prof. Neal said with feeling.

Prof. Neal received his BA degree at Knoxville College, his Master's at Fisk and he did post-graduate work at the University of Michigan.

Another View Of The Negro Farmer

Editor, The Advertiser:

14n

There appeared in your paper of June 27 an article entitled "The Negro and the Farm," which was the result of an interview of Prof. Ernest E. Neal by Stewart X. Stephenson. Prof. Neal is director of Rural Life Council of Tuskegee Institute.

Advertiser

I would like to present some first-hand information on this subject. I was born and reared on the farm I now operate and am 41 years old. I am a high school graduate and had two years at Alabama Polytechnic Institute back in the early '30's. I have worked and dealt with Negroes all my life and think I understand them and their customs. At the present time I have 14 families on my plantations and have 25 on my payroll and could have more if I so desired.

P 4

The reason I am replying to Mr. Stephenson's interview is because there are misleading statements made in it. Prof. Neal states that "the cow and tractor drove the Negro away from the soil." This may have been the case in a few instances, but very few. Many a time have I seen a plantation owner plan his work for the following day and upon arising the next morning find that all his Negro labor had left overnight without any notice. Now just what would you do in a case like this? There was nothing left for them to do except resort to tractors and livestock. I know of farmers who are in need of farm labor, but are afraid to invest money in houses because they have been tricked before.

Mon. Journal

Several years ago our government set up the Farm Security Administration to aid the farmers and we all know how it worked out. In my locality it was a complete flop in regard to the Negro farmer. About half of the farmer's time was spent going somewhere to sign up, and the other half was spent attending meetings and waiting on supplies that arrived too late to plant a crop with. Hence a crop failure and a mortgage foreclosure. The farmers' products are always the last ones to advance in price and always the first ones to fall as evidenced by what has happened recently, therefore the farmer can't keep pace with wages paid by industry, thereby keeping labor on the farm.

Ala. 7-9-53

Prof. Neal spoke of a line of credit for the Negro in order that he might set up once more on the farm. It has been proven that local credit lines are the only satisfactory ones. Government lending agencies have proven to be failures as far as most Negroes are concerned. The first lesson the average Negro has to learn is the meaning of the word "responsibility" and he will get along better in this world. This also applies to the other races as well. As I see it the only Negro farmers who failed were the ones who were too lazy and shiftless to work. I know of several Negro farmers in my vicinity who are doing well and are an asset to the community. They own their farms, have tractors, automobiles, trucks and most modern conveniences. However, they get up and work.

Safford, Ala. JOHN GIVHAN.

Ernest E. Neal, director of the Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, will help study and recommend solutions for the South's urban development problems as a delegate to the Southern Regional Congress on City Planning in session Monday and Tuesday at Roanoke, Virginia.

Journal

The Southern Regional Education Board and the Regional Committee on City Planning are sponsoring the Congress. Membership of the committee is made up of representatives of the Universities of North Carolina and Oklahoma, Georgia Institute of Technology, and the board.

8-20-53

Purposes of the Congress are to define the opportunities for city planning instruction, research and service in the South. The delegates will make action recommendations to the participating organizations and institutions.

Journal

Over 100 experts in city planning were expected to attend the Congress.

Mr. Neal will serve on a small working committee which will consider "Professional Planning Services for Southren Communities." Twelve such committees working on various subjects will produce recommendations for approval of the Congress as a whole at its final general session.

Neal Takes Part In Congress On Urban Planning

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Chairman of the Congress is Howard K. Menhinick, regents' professor of city planning, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Speakers at general sessions will include Mayor Charles Farnsley, of Louisville, Ky.; Den Lloyd W. Chapin, Georgia Institute of Technology; Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director, Southern Regional Education Board; and Carl Feiss, Chief, planning and engineering branch, Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

14n 1953

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS
JAMES FUND

Scholarship Grants Given By Institute

In an effort to keep abreast with increasing demands for high standards of teaching and other services, Tuskegee Institute announced this week, through the office of the vice-president, 13 scholarship grants for Summer study.

These grants, made possible by the James Fund, will enable these 13 members of the faculty and staff to study at some of the outstanding colleges and universities in the nation.

Those who will be away all or part of the Summer include Dr. Walter C. Bowie, member of the faculty of the School of Veterinary Medicine who is studying at the University of [illegible] Dr. Earl H. Brown, of the veterinary faculty who is enrolled at Michigan State College; Mrs. Lola P. Carter, of the Carver Foundation who is studying at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Capt. Alton Davenport, who directs the Institute band and orchestra and is studying at Vandercook College. Dr. Joseph E. Fuller, who will do post-doctorial study in mathematics at Columbia University.

Vernon McDaniel, associate professor of education, and Miss Roumania Peters, of the department of physical education, who are studynig at New York University; Russell Ragland, instructor in mathematics, who is studying at the University of Iowa.

Dr. R. D. Reid, chairman of the division of general studies, and Mrs. Irene Reid, of the School of Home Economics, who are studying at the University of Minnesota.

Guy R. Trammell, head of the electrical division, who returned for Summer study at Purdue University; Mrs. Laly Washington, administrative assistant of the Carver Foundation, who is enrolled at New York University; Mrs. Emma C. Walker, assistant professor of the English Department, who is studying at Ohio State University.

Awards for study during the regular 1952-53 term were announced as follows:

Mrs. Mildred M. Brown, who will do advanced study in physical education at the University of Iowa on a James Fund scholarship; Mrs. Sarah Harper, of the School of Home Economics, and Mrs. Thelma Whittaker, who will study at Cornell University; Albert W. Spruell, of the School of Agriculture, who will be way for study on a General Education Board scholarship.

Scholastic Dignitaries Honor Tuskegee Scholarship Night

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 14 — Men of scholastic achievement and distinction honored young arrivals into the ranks of the accomplished scholars when on last Wednesday evening, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Attorney Hobart Taylor Jr., Chief of the Civil Division of the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County, Mich.; Dr. Carleton L. Lee, chaplain, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of the Institute participated on the Scholarship Night program at the Institute Chapel.

At this time 10 students were tapped into the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu honor society which has chapters in 52 Class A colleges and which was founded in 1937 by Dr. Derbigny, Institute vice president, and Dr. G. W. Gore, president of Florida A&M College.

One hundred and twenty-five students received certificates for having made a B average for the year and whose names have, therefore, been placed on the Dean's List or Honor Roll at Tuskegee Institute.

Attorney Hobart Taylor, delivered the main address at this meeting. He spoke on "Integration of the Negro into the Industrial Life of the South," and pointed out that in this part of the country, industrial progress of the Negro has not increased along with economic and educational progress.

Taylor urged concentration on making advancement in this field. Also charging that the enlightened minority have a responsibility to awaken the large majority of citizens to developments, progress, rights, and privileges concerning Negroes, and to encourage all to take an active interest in bringing about understanding and co-operation among races towards realizing equal rights for all. Attorney Taylor said that we can gain more ground this way than by force or any other means.

The 10 students who, by making an A average or better became eligible for and were inducted into the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society are Eunicetine Clark, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., junior, School of Education; Alfred Collins, Birmingham, Ala., junior, department of physical education; Mrs. Alma R. Hunter, Little Rock, Ark., senior, School of Home Economics; Rosa Lara, Tampa, Fla., junior, School of Home Economics; Helen Lois Moore, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., junior, School of Education; Mary V. Myhand, Opelika, Ala., junior, School of Home Economics; Carol T. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., junior, School of Education; Leroy W. Washington, El Paso, Tex., senior, School of Education, and Edgar L. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., senior, School of Mechanical Industries.

The officers of the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of AKM, Tuskegee Institute, are Cedric Thompson, president! Eula Mae Patrick, secretary-treasurer, and Willie Dillard, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The large audience witnessing these proceedings seemed greatly impressed when awards were made to graduating seniors. These awards were:

To Miss Willie B. Dillard, $100 from the James Fund to do graduate study at Tuskegee Institute.

To Miss Mollie Player, $1,700 from the James Fund to do graduate study at Western Reserve University.

To Cedric F. O. Thompson, $600 from the James Fund to do graduate study at Cornell University.

To Miss Naomi Turner, $1,800 from the James Fund to do graduate study at Western Reserve University.

To Miss Barbara Williams, $1,800 from the James Fund to do graduate study at New York University.

To Miss Eula Patrick, General Education Board Scholarship which will include tuition and fees, living expenses, railroad fare, and incidentals, to study at Cornell University, which amounts to approximately $2,000.

Miss Carol Patterson was recently elected to the position of national assistant secretary of Alpha Kappa Mu.

BRAINY GIRLS — These young ladies were among the ranks of Tuskegee students honored recently during the institute's annual "Scholarship Night" program. Tapped into Alpha Kappa Mu, honor society, were Alma R. Hunter, left, and Carol T. Patterson. Eula Mae Patrick, right, is secretary-treasurer of the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of the honor group.

Tuskegee Honors 135 On Scholarship Night

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—Some 10 students were inducted into Beta Tau Upsilon honor society and 125 others received honor certificates during scholarship night held in the chapel at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, retiring president of Tuskegee; Atty Hobart Taylor Jr., Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Carlton L. Lee, chaplain, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee, participated in the event.

Students Inducted

Students accepted in the honor society by virtue of having earned an "A" average are:

Eunicetine Clark, Walter Evans, Helen Moore, Carol T. Patterson, all of Tuskegee Institute; Alfred Collins, Birmingham; Mrs. Alma R. Hunter, Little Rock, Ark.; Rosa Lara, Tampa, Fla.; MaryV. Myhand, Opelika; Leroy Washington, El Paso, Texas, and Edgar L. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receiving James Fund

Also receiving the James Fund awards on scholarship night were several members of the graduating class. Those honored included:

Miss Willie B. Dillard, $700 to do graduate study at Tuskegee.

Miss Millie Player, $1,700, Western Reserve university.

Cedric Thompson, $600, Cornell University.

Miss Naomi Turner, $1800, at Western Reserve university.

Miss Patrick To Cornell

Miss Barbara Williams, $1,800, New York University.

Miss Eula Patrick, general education board scholarship includes tuition and fees, living expenses, railroad fare, and incidentals, to study at Cornell University which amounts to approximately $2,000.

STUDENTS GET HONORS—

Year-End Awards Listed

Awards and special honors came to a number of members of the faculty and students at Tuskegee Institute this academic year, according to Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice-president.

A total of 125 students out of a student body numbering 1857 made the Dean's list this year. Highest scholastic honors in the graduating class went to the following students in the order given: Miss Barbara Dean Williams, Tuskegee, School of Home Economics; Mrs. Alma Rose Hunter, Little Rock, Ark., School of Home Economics; Miss Willie Byrd Dillard, Greenwood, Miss., School of Home Economics; Izzard M. Wilson, Rockhill, S. C., Department of Commercial Dietetics; Miss Eula Mae Patrick, Tuskegee, School of Home Economics; Edgar L. Smith, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa., School of Mechanical Industries; Cedric Fitz-Oswald Thompson East Orange, N. J., School of Agriculture.

Ten students making an average of "A minus" or better were tapped by the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. The officers of the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of this honor society for the year just closed were Cedric Thompson, president; Eula Mae Patrick, secretary-treasurer; and Miss Willie Dillard, assistant secretary-treasurer.

A concluding feature of this season's program presented by Alpha Kappa Mu and at which Attorney Hobart Taylor, of Detroit, was guest speaker was the announcement of several awards for graduate study.

The coveted General Education Board Scholarship, valued at $2,000 was awarded to Miss Eula Patrick, of Tuskegee. She will do graduate work at Cornell University.

Miss Willie Dillard was awarded $700 from the James Fund to do graduate study at Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Mollie Player, of Shreveport, La., received $1,700 from the James Fund to do graduate study at Western Reserve University.

Cedric F. Thompson received $600 from the James Fund for study at Cornell University.

Miss Naoma Turner received $1,800 from the James Fund for study at Western Reserve University.

Miss Barbara Williams will attend New York University on an $1,800 scholarship award from the James Fund.

While the students were garnering their honors, Tuskegee Institute Club of the Society of the Sigma Xi was installed on the campus with 12 charter members. This event marked the establishment of the second such club in one of our institutions.

The commencement address was by Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, vice-president, Fund for the Advancement of Education, Ford Foundation, New York City.

Prominent Attorney Will Speak At Scholarship Night

Hobart Taylor, Jr., a native of Texas, and chief of the civil division of the office of the prosecuting attorney of Wayne County, Michigan, will serve as speaker for Scholarship Night, Wednesday, beginning at 6:30 p. m., in the chapel at the Institute. At this time, 10 new members will be inducted into the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, which was founded in 1937 by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. G. W. Gore, president of Florida A. & M. College.

Mr. Taylor holds an M. A. degree in economics from Howard University, and an L. L. B. from the University of Michigan. While in law school, he served as editor of the Michigan Law Review. He later became research clerk for Chief Justice Starr, of the Michigan Supreme Court, and in 1945 entered the private practice of law in Detroit. In 1949, he was appointed to the staff of the prosecuting attorney of Wayne County.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the Grievance committee of the State Bar of Michigan, the Lawyers Reference Service Committee of the Detroit Bar Association, the National Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Wolverine Bar Association, and the National Association of Compensation and Claimant Attorneys. At one time he served on the Advisory Committee for the Reorganization of State Government.

The 10 persons to be tapped on Wednesday evening's Scholarship Night program are Eunice-teen Clark, Tuskegee, junior, School of Education; Alfred Collins, Birmingham, junior, School of Mechanical Industries; Walter Evans, Tuskegee, junior, Department of Physical Education; Mrs. Alma R .Hunter, Little Rock, Ark., senior, School of Home Economics; Rosa Lara, Tampa, Fla., junior, School of Home Economics; Helen Lois Moore, Tuskegee, junior, School of Education; Mary V. Myhand, Opelika, junior, School of Home Economics; Carol T. Patterson, Tuskegee, junior, School of Educatin; Leroy W. Washington, El Paso, Texas, senior, School of Education; and Edgar L. Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., senior, School of Mechanical Industries.

The officers of the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of AKM, Tuskegee Institute, are Cedric Thompson, president; Eula Mae Patrick, secretary-treasurer; and Willie Dillard, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Carol Patterson is a national officer of this honor society, having been elected as national assistant secretary of Alpha Kappa Mu.

Fifty-two Class A colleges have chapters of this organization. To be eligible for admission into this scholarship group, students must be juniors or seniors and must have an average of A minus or better.

Better Student Training Discussed At Tuskegee

By EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—Five speakers representing a combination of technical training and experience, together with a panel of consultants, discussed with teachers and students at the Sixth Annual Trade Conference of Tuskegee Institute ways of bettering student training in this field.

Appearing were Thomas Green of Camden, N. J.; J. F. Ingram and Dr. J. C. Blair of Montgomery; Vernon J. Douglass of Birmingham and Clifford J. Campbell of Chicago.

In his welcome greetings, President F. D. Patterson stated the new thinking in trade training was citizen balancing, the concept of integration and opportunity, the observation that racial and regional standards are vanishing and that today one must meet uniform standards uniformly applied. "There are no more any such things as Negro jobs," Dr. Paterson said. He added that a worker is now judged by national standards.

Mr. Green who spoke on "What Industry Expects of the Technical Man" laid down these essential for success: (1) constructive discontent, (2) originality or vision, (3) courage, (4) sense of humor, (5) special technical knowledge, creativeness, ability and capacity to make the industrial team. Mr. Green is from the Administrative Control Section, Engineering Products Division, Radio Corporation of America.

He said that this technical man must have a desire to solve problems, capacity to understand the human relations involved. He suggested that he needed a basic knowledge of the trade fundamentals, of the tools and materials, a mind to think and learn and the knack of working well with others.

Mr. Ingram, supervisor, Vocational Industrial Education, State Department of Education, discussed "Alabama Vocational Program and the Trade Teacher.

Mr. Douglass, director, Vocational Education, Birmingham Board of Education, discussed 'General Education and the Trade Teacher." He pointed out that Birmingham has 25 key industries and that he conducted a skeleton survey among them to determine a few facts about their requirements. Most of them require an elementary education for common laborer, high school for skilled labor and trade or special training for supervisory.

He discussed the program at all-white Glenn Vocational School, the all-white apprentice training program and other programs by some unions which bar Negroes from membership, although he did not mention such. Among such unions was the plumbers.

Dr. Blair, director, Division of Education for Negroes, State Department, discussed "Accrediting Vocational Teachers in Alabama."

Mr. Campbell addressed the wind-up banquet.

The conference was under the directions of Dean T. W. Jones of the School of Mechanical Industries.

Among the consultants were: Donald F. White, architect-engineer, Detroit; Lewis W. McKissack, architect, Nashville; Edgar H. Davis, general contractor, Memphis Tenn.; Dick Cumberland, district representative, Skill Corp., Opelika; Leroy Gaillard, Jr; general contractor, Birmingham; Carlton McLendon, furniture, Montgomery; E. J. Oliver, principal, Fairfield Industrial High School Clifford F. Smith, Houston, Texas; Ernest Dimitry, New York City; W. L. Wardell, Chicago; George Schley, bricklayer, Montgomery; Malachi Morse, Tuskegee Institute; L. B. Steadham, Opelika; J. W. Shepard, Opelika;

Among others from Birmingham were T. A. Lawson, director, State Vocational and Trade School, Wenonah; James A. Smith, instructor in auto mechanics, State Vocational Trade School; Leroy S. Gaillard, Sr., plumber.

Edward Blair, Memphis, Theodore Hillard of Cleveland; James E. Jackson, Frank Merriweather and Francis Griffin, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Clark, Walter Blount, Hugh Barrington; Sam Besteda, Mobile; Nathan Cross, St. Louis; Otto Simmons, Buffalo.

Better Student Training Discussed At Tuskegee

By EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—Five speakers representing a combination of technical training and experience, together with a panel of consultants, discussed with teachers and students at the Sixth Annual Trade Conference of Tuskegee Institute ways of bettering student training in this field.

Appearing were Thomas Green of Camden, N. J.; J. F. Ingram and Dr. J. C. Blair of Montgomery; Vernon J. Douglass of Birmingham and Clifford J. Campbell of Chicago.

In his welcome greetings, President F. D. Patterson stated the new thinking in trade training was citizen balancing, the concept of integration and opportunity, the observation that racial and regional standards are vanishing and that today one must meet uniform standards uniformly applied. "There are no more any such things as Negro jobs," Dr. Paterson said. He added that a worker is now judged by national standards.

Mr. Green who spoke on "What Industry Expects of the Technical Man" laid down these essential for success: (1) constructive discontent, (2) originality or vision, (3) courage, (4) sense of humor, (5) special technical knowledge, creativeness, ability and capacity to make the industrial team. Mr. Green is from the Administrative Control Section, Engineering Products Division, Radio Corporation of America.

He said that this technical man must have a desire to solve problems, capacity to understand the human relations involved. He suggested that he needed a basic knowledge of the trade fundamentals, of the tools and materials, a mind to think and learn and the knack of working well with others.

Mr. Ingram, supervisor, Vocational Industrial Education, State Department of Education, discussed "Alabama Vocational Program and the Trade Teacher.

Mr. Douglass, director, Vocational Education, Birmingham Board of Education, discussed 'General Education and the Trade Teacher." He pointed out that Birmingham has 25 key industries and that he conducted a skeleton survey among them to determine a few facts about their requirements. Most of them require an elementary education for common laborer, high school for skilled labor and trade or special training for supervisory.

He discussed the program at all-white Glenn Vocational School, the all-white apprentice training program and other programs by some unions which bar Negroes from membership, although he did not mention such. Among such unions was the plumbers.

Dr. Blair, director, Division of Education for Negroes, State Department, discussed "Accrediting Vocational Teachers in Alabama."

Mr. Campbell addressed the wind-up banquet.

The conference was under the directions of Dean T. W. Jones of the School of Mechanical Industries.

Among the consultants were: Donald F. White, architect-engineer, Detroit; Lewis W. McKissack, architect, Nashville; Edgar H. Davis, general contractor, Memphis, Tenn.; Dick Cumberland, district representative, Skill Corp., Opelika; Leroy Gaillard, Jr; general contractor, Birmingham; Carlton McLendon, furniture, Montgomery; E. J. Oliver, principal, Fairfield Industrial High School Clifford F. Smith, Houston, Texas; Ernest Dimitry, New York City; W. L. Wardell, Chicago; George Schley, bricklayer, Montgomery; Malachi Morse, Tuskegee Institute; L. B. Steadham, Opelika; J. W. Shepard, Opelika;

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Edward Blair, Memphis, Theodore Hillard of Cleveland; James E. Jackson, Frank Merriweather and Francis Griffin, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Clark, Walter Blount, Hugh Barrington; Sam Besteda, Mobile; Nathan Cross, St. Louis; Otto Simmons, Buffalo.

Consultants Differ at Tuskegee Confab Over Role Of Trade School

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Consultants were at odds at the concluding session of the sixth annual Trades conference here last week over industry's definition of the role of the trade school in preparing young men and women to meet the demands of present-day businesses.

The difference of opinion began when W. L. Wardell, executive vice-president, Shoe Service Institute of America, Chicago, insisted upon the need for maintaining the highest possible academic standards while training young people in the trades.

However, Nathan Gross, representative of the National Garment Manufacturer's union, St. Louis, disagreed. He contended that schools must decide either on developing scholars or tradesmen, and it is next to impossible to develop both in the allotted four years given to college training.

Opinions of other consultants were equally divided on the issue. In a summary of the two-day meeting, Ernest Dimitry, master machinist and special instructor, New York Naval shipyard, expressed the over-all view that more time needs to be given for the student to gain practical experience.

Some said that a fifth year added to the training curriculum might be the answer. Others spoke in high praise of the interne program now in operation which permits the student to work in industry for two quarters during their advanced two years in college.

Another conclusion which drew sharp discussion both from students and consultants, was the decision of the panel on Industrial Education which, in effect, stated that in order to qualify as a teacher of trades, at least five years of practical job-experience is necessary.

This view conflicts with the present practice of sending out graduates with little or no on-the-job experience to fill the several demands for teachers in the trades areas of public and private educational institutions.

The consultants staff strongly advised closer inter-departmental co-operation to eliminate duplication and enhance merchandizing as a means of developing small independent business enterprises among the graduates from Tuskegee Institute's School of Mechanical Industries.

CONSULTANTS AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL TRADE CONFERENCE held March 19-20 at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Reading left to right (fourth) is L. S. Gaillard, Sr., Birmingham; (6) T. W. Jones, Dean, School of Mechanical Industries, (7) Thomas Green, of RCA, Camden, N. J., (11) J. F. Ingram, supervisor, Vocational Industrial Education, State Department of Education, Montgomery. Among those on the back row are: (1) Prof. E. J. Oliver, principal, Fairfield Industrial High School; (11) Clifford J. Campbell, principal Dunbar High School, Chicago, Ill.; (12) Vernon J. Douglass, director, Vocational Education, Birmingham (Ala.) Board of Education and L. S. Gaillard, Jr., building contractor, Birmingham.

Trade Conference-Open House Is Slated This Week By Institute Industries Unit

The School of Mechanical Industries at Tuskegee Institute will hold its annual Trade Conference and Open House on Thursday and Friday of this week. This is the sixth in a series of conferences whose purpose is to foster a more effective liaison between the trade school and industry.

This years's theme is "Industry Looks at the Trade School Curriculum." Sponsors plan to sit down with 30-odd consultants from industry and the State Department of Education and get their opinions as to whether the school offers a sufficient number of trade courses to effectively cover specific areas; offer sufficient material in the way of related courses; give sufficient time to these trade and related courses; place enough stress on the "intangibles."

The key-note speech, "What Industry Expects of the Technical Man" will be given by T. G. Greens, liaison officer between the engineering and personnel departments of the Radio Corporation of America,, Camden, N J. His speech will begin the first general session at 8:30 a. m. Friday.

More than a score of experts in the various fields of mechanical industries will appear on the various programs.

The general sessions at 8:30 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. Friday are open to the general public and interested persons are cordially invited. These sessions will be held in the auditorium of Trades "A" building. The public is also cordially invited to the Open House, which will be held from 6:30 p. m. until 9:30 p. m. Friday night at the Wilcox Trades Buildings on the campus.

Dean T. W. Jones, of the School of Mechanical Industries, reports that there is every indication for a successful conference.

Summer Students Taken On Tour Of Institute Campus

Tuskegee Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.
Thurs. 6-23-53

"Know your Institution," was the motive behind a tour of the campus Saturday morning beginning at 9 o'clock and participated in by a small but enthusiastic group of students. P1

The group, representing nine different states, began the tour by getting a close-up view of Dr. Washington's study on the second floor of "The Oaks." The tour was directed by the Public Relations Office.

Of great interest to the group was a visit to the Carver Foundation Research Laboratories where research fellows, busy at work, took time to explain to the group the processes being followed in their projects. Expressions were heard both as to quality and quantity of work being conducted by the Foundation.

At Dorothy Hall, the group saw boarding and lodging facilities equal to the best in metropolitan hotels.

By bus they went to the School of Veterinary Medicine where a number of clinical cases were being treated.

The tour ended with a brief visit through the V. A. Hospital.

The next tour is to be an out-of town visit to either Ft. Benning, Ga., or Maxwell Field, at Montgomery.

1300 Entered In Summer School Here

Tuskegee Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.
Thurs. 6-16-53

In the second week of the Tuskegee Summer School Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice-president and director of the Summer School, reports that more than 1,300 persons have been enrolled for the first term. P. 1

The Principal's Workshop being sponsored by the Southern Education Foundation of Atlanta is one of the features of the Summer School. To date 48 school principals from 14 states have been enrolled.

The first assembly program last Wednesday featured Dr. L. H. Foster in his first public appearance since taking over the helm as president. He urged those in attendance at the Summer School session to take full advantage of the "plus" features offered at Tuskegee Institute.

"In addition to its rich curriculum," he stated, "there are many other phases of our program which offer rewarding experiences."

He pointed out the George Washington Carver Museum, the excellent facilities of the Hollis Burke Frizzell Library, and the several schools and departments that are rendering a unique and valuable public service.

Members of the Summer School are going on an extended tour Saturday morning. The tour will begin at "The Oaks", home of the founder and presently the Office of Public Relations.

After a visit to the "Den" (Dr. Washington's Study) the tour will be conducted through the various schools and departments and then by bus to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, the School of Veterinary Medicine, and the Veterans Hospital. The tour will be over at 11:30 a. m.

On Wednesday, in the Institute chapel, Miss Lois Towles, pianist, will be featured. Other attractions have been prepared by the various schools and departments of the Institute.

14n 1953

TRUSTEE
MR. A.G. GASTON

The A. G. Gastons to Tour Africa and S. A.

BIRMINGHAM—A. G. Gaston, president of Smith and Gaston Interests, and his wife, this week announced plans for an extensive tour of Africa and South America.

The touring Gastons will visit Bishop E. C. Hatcher, presiding prelate of the Fourteenth Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.

Mr. Gaston, a former president of the National Negro Business League, is a personal friend of Alabama-born Bishop Hatcher. He is also a top layman in the AME Church, and treasurer of Daniel Payne College, Birmingham.

The itinerary of Mr. Gaston calls for his leaving New York City early in November by plane to Lisbon, Portugal. From Lisbon, he will plane to Dakar to meet Bishop Hatcher at Monrovia.

Bishop Hatcher has informed Mr. Gaston that "plans are under way to receive the two Birmingham visitors in a very colorful and state manner."

Mr. Gaston said, We (he and Mrs. Gaston) plan to visit with Bishop and Mrs. Hatcher and members of his conference, including the conference in Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, on Nov. 24, where a great reception is in preparation.

"The Prime Minister, the Hon. Kwame Nkrumah has indicated a desire to have us visit with him in Accra. From information coming to me, the welcome mat has been thrown out for us in West Africa."

Travel plans are mapped for the Gastons to spend the whole of November in West Africa. Early part of December, they will journey to Johannesburg and Capetown.

A. G. Gastons in Brazil; nearing end of wide tour

RIO DE JANERIO, Brazil — (ANP) — Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gaston arrived here from the Gold Coast, West Africa, early last week.

The Alabama businessman and his wife, Mrs. Minnie Gaston, are completing a tour which took them to Liberia, Gold Coast, South America, Panama, Mexico and then back to Birmingham, their home.

Hailed by Liberian newspapers as "the first colored millionaire family to visit Africa," the Gastons were feted by officials and the governmental set. They were the guests of Bishop E. C. Hatcher of the AME church.

Honored By Tubman

President and Mrs. Tubman gave a dinner for them at the executive mansion. Gabriel Donnis, secretary of state, was host at a cocktail party at the state department.

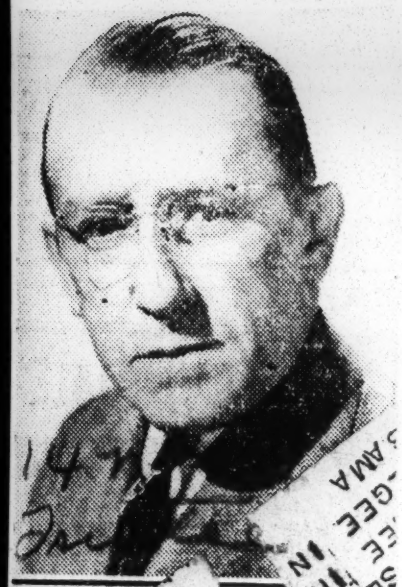
From Liberia they flew to the Gold Coast, where they met Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, before flying to South America.

Gaston Enterprises

Gaston operates the Booker T. Washington Insurance co., in Alabama. He owns the Booker T. Washington Business college, the Mason City Cemetery and the Finely Gardens apartments in Birmingham.

14n 1953

TRUSTEE



fantile Paralysis is a former law partner of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Also appearing on program were V. T. Anthony, state representative for the foundation, and Dr. Felix J. Underwood, executive officer, Mississippi State Board of Health.

O'CONNOR TO SPEAK

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will help launch Montgomery's annual March of Dimes Campaign here Dec. 14. O'Connor, who was onetime law partner with the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, is scheduled to make a speech preliminary to the fund-raising drive beginning in January. C. C. Horton, state director for the March of Dimes, made arrangements for O'Connor's appearance. The foundation official is also president of the executive committee of the Warm Springs, Ga. Foundation and president of the American Red Cross.

Hint VI Post For Alexander

WASHINGTON, — Archie Alexander, the Des Moines engineer, is a hot tip to get the governorship of the Virgin Islands. Alexander's engineering firm has just completed an apartment house building on the old homestead of Frederick Douglass in Anacostia (District of Columbia) and is beginning the construction of a bridge here.

Tuskegee Trustee Speaks At Jackson College

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Basil O'Conner, Tuskegee Institute's trustee board chairman was principal speaker at a special assembly hour in Jackson college last week. O'Conner also head of the National Foundation for In-

'Commissioner Of Tuskegee Institute'

"Commissioner of Tuskegee Institute" is an odd-sounding title as titles go. It was conferred on Frank Tennille recently.

There are five commissioners, appointed by the governor under an act of 1945, who serve on the Board of Trustees of the Institute. The commissioners represent the state on the board. When the state began making allocations to the Institute in 1945, the commissioner seats on the board were set up so that the state would have some voice in the expenditure of the $300,000 allocated to Tuskegee each year.

Besides Tennille, the commissioners are Henry Neill Segrest of Tuskegee, Sen. John Pinson, Sumter County, A. C. Gaston, prominent Birmingham Negro, and George Wilkinson of Mobile, whose term has now expired.

Arthur Wiebel Joins Tuskegee Commissioners

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Arthur V. Wiebel, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company here, has been named by Governor Gordon Persons to be a member of the board of commissioners of Tuskegee Institute.

He succeeds George Wilkinson of Mobile.

On His Way to Present Credentials to the Queen

Associated Press radiophoto

Winthrop Aldrich, new American Ambassador to Britain, stepping into a landau in London yesterday as coachman stands by

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Winthrop Aldrich, new American Ambassador to Britain, made a ceremonial call at Buckingham Palace today to present his credentials to Queen Elizabeth II. The Queen also received Mrs. Aldrich in the audience room overlooking the palace grounds. Observing tradition, the Ambassador rode to the palace in a landau drawn by spirited horses. The Ambassador and Mrs. Aldrich were presented to the Queen by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Mr. Aldrich did not choose to wear the ceremonial knee breeches in which some Ambassadors appear. He wore morning clothes.

TUSKEGEE TRUSTEE NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRITAN

LONDON (ANP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, for many years a trustee of Tuskegee Institute and now the new U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived here Wednesday and announced that he expected only the best of relationships between the United States and Her Majesty's governments.

Tuskegee Choir TV Appearance Set Christmas And New Year's

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 24 — The nationally famous "Coke Time" television show, starring Eddie Fisher, will present to America the Tuskegee Institute Choir with William L. Dawson, director, on Christmas Day and on New Year's Day.

Thirty-five choir members will be seen at that time. This will be a Kinescope production for distribution to 90 affiliate TV stations from coast to coast.

According to advance information, Eddie Fisher will open the program with three special numbers emphasizing the Christmas theme. He will then introduce Director Dawson and his choir for two special numbers. Immediately following, Eddie Fisher will join with the choir in singing three Christmas favorites: "O Little Town of Bethlehem," "Silent Night," and "Adeste Fideles."

The New Year's Day show will follow a different theme.

The Tuskegee Choir has made several appearances on both radio and television. It is made up of young people from many states over the nation.

The names and hometowns of those who are to appear are:

Willie A. Billup, Athens, Georgia; Cornelius Blount, Albany, Georgia; Joann Brown, Bainbridge, Georgia; Mildred Campbell, New York, N. Y. Margaret Carstarphen, Gadsden, Alabama; Orpha Cooke, Morehead City, N. C.; Jean Lois Davis, LaGrange, Georgia; Mary Carolyn Derbigny, Tuskegee, Alabama; Leon Donaldson, Burton, South Carolina; Ann Eliot, Albany, Georgia; Ann Fisher, West Palm Beach, Florida; Mrydia Flemings, Enterprise, Alabama; Donald W. Gillard, Clemson, S. C.; Cynthia Glover, Anniston, Alabama; Emmett W. Groomes, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ernestine Groomes, Jacksonville, Fla.; Clarice Henderson Birmingham Alabama; Lucille Jones, Mobile, Alabama; Major Jones, Charlottesville, Virginia; William H. Johnson, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Alexander Luten, South Bend, Indiana; Mildred Meadows, Detroit, Michigan; Annie Moore, Birmingham, Alabama; Willie J. Paul, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Theron Quarterman, New York, N. Y.; Titus A. Saunders, Meigs, Georgia; Arthur He don Shaw, Moultrie, Georgia; Letitia Smith, Montgomery, Alabama; Earnestine Sparks, Birmingham, Ala.; Bessie Stockard, Nashville, Tennessee; Calvin Swartz, Whigham, Georgia; BeAlva Y. Walker, Texarkana, Arkansas; William H. Wiley, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; and Ramona Williams, St. Louis, Missouri.

'Skegee Choir To Appear On "Coke Time"

NEW YORK CITY - The internationally known 36-voice Tuskegee Institute choir will be the guest of Eddie Fisher, star of "Coke Time," on the NBC star's Christmas and New Year's TV programs.

The famous choir, which is under the direction of William L. Dawson, head of the Tuskegee Institute School of Music, will appear with celebrated Mr. Fisher on the young artist's TV shows, originating from NBC's Radio Center, New York City, on Friday, December 25, and Friday, January 1. The Eddie Fisher NBC-TV show is seen from 7::30 to 7:45 p. m., EST.

These programs are carried by the 88 NBC-TV outlets over the nation. The Coca-Cola Company, sponsors of "Coke Time," urgpe res sponsors of "Coke Time," urges persons in the various NBC-TV locations to check their TV guides for exact time of the program. In some NBC-Radio locations the Eddie Fisher show is rebroadcast via radio.

Thirty-six young singers and students in the Tuskegee Institute School of Music will appear on the two programs featuring the world renouned choir. A check of the organization's personnel shows it composed of students from thirteen states. The Tuskegee choir has appeared in leading concert halls, theatres and auditoriums in the United States and abroad.

GUEST CONDUCTOR — William L. Dawson, noted composer and director, will lead his famous Tuskegee Institute Choir on the Eddie Fisher-"Coke Time," NBC-TV shows for Christmas and New Year's, December 25 and January 1. The two TV productions will be televised on 88 NBC outlets across the nation.

On 'Coke Time'

William L. Dawson, nationally and internationally prominent composer and director, will lead his famous Tuskegee Institute choir on the Eddie Fisher "Coke Time," NBC-TV shows for Christmas and New Year's, December 25 and January 1. The two TV productions will be televised at 7:30-7:45 p. m., EST, on 88 NBC-TV outlets across the nation. The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia, sponsor of "Coke Time" suggests that TV-viewers in the various sections of the country check TV guides for exact time of programs in their areas.

Tuskegee Choir Set For Yule Broadcasts

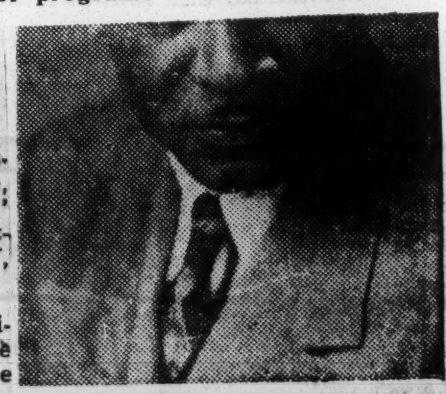
NEW YORK CITY — The internationally known 36-voice Tuskegee Institute choir will be the guest of Eddie Fisher, star of "Coke Time", on the NBC star's Christmas and New Year's TV programs.

The famous choir, which is under the direction of William L. Dawson, head of the Tuskegee Institute School of Music, will appear with the celebrated Mr. Fisher on the young artists TV shows, originating from NBC's Radio Center, New York City, on Friday, December 25, and Friday, January 1.

Tuskegee Choir To Sing On TV Show

NORFOLK — The famous Tuskegee Institute Choir of Tuskegee, Ala., will appear on "Coke Time" starring Eddie Fisher on Christmas Day, Dec. 25, on WVEC-TV, Channel 15.

They will join the young baritone in [illegible] of the favorite Yuletide songs such as "Little Town of Bethlehem," "Adeste Fideles" and many others.



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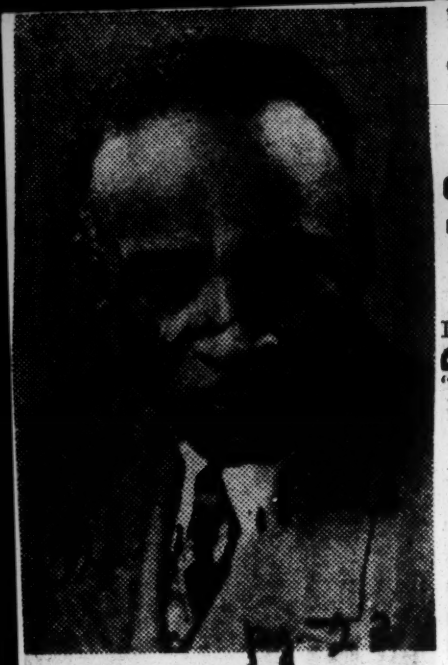
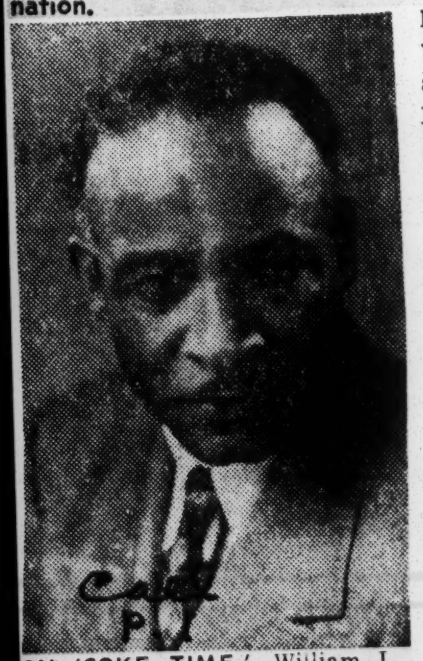


"COKE TIME"—Guest conductor William L. Dawson, nationally and internationally prominent composer and director, will lead his famous Tuskegee Institute choir on the Eddie Fisher "Coke Time", NBC-TV shows for Christmas and New Year's. The two TV productions will be televised on 88 NBC-TV outlets across the nation.



ON 'COKE TIME.'—William L. Dawson, internationally prominent composer and director, will lead his famous Tuskegee institute choir on the Eddie Fisher—"Coke Time," NBC-TV shows for Christmas and New Year's, December 25 and January 1. The two TV productions will be televised at 6:30-6:45 p.m. CST on 88 NBC-TV outlets across the nation. The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, sponsor of "Coke Time" suggests that TV-viewers in the various sections of the country check TV guides for exact time of programs in their areas.

Tuskegee choir on "Coke Time"

Internationally known 36-voice Tuskegee Institute choir will be the guest of Eddie Fisher, star of "Coke Time", on the NBC star's Christmas and New Year's TV programs.

The famous choir is under the direction of William L. Dawson, head of Tuskegee's School of Music.

The programs are carried by the 88 NBC-TV outlets over the nation.

Thirty-six singers from 13 states will appear on the two programs.

Institute Choir In New York For Television Shows

Thirty-five members of the Tuskegee Institute Choir will take part in the Eddie Fisher television show on Christmas Day and one week later on New Year's Day. The choir members have gone to New York to begin rehearsals.

According to advance information, Eddie Fisher will open the program with three special numbers emphasizing the Christmas theme. He will then introduce Director Dawson and his choir for two special numbers. Immediately following, Fisher will join with the choir in singing three Christmas favorites: "O Little Town of Bethlehem," "Silent Night," and "Adeste Fideles."

The New Year's Day show will follow a different theme. Show time is 6:30 p.m. Central Standard Time on both appearances.

The Tuskegee Choir has made several appearances on both radio and television. It is made up of young people from many states over the nation.

Program Presented At API Sunday By The Tuskegee Institute Choir

The Tuskegee Institute Choir sang to an audience that filled the Graves Center Amphitheater, Auburn Polytechnic Institute, Sunday night, June 26, 1953.

This is the twentieth year that this program has been sponsored by the A. P. I. Faculty Committee on Religious Life, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian Chruches, of Auburn, Alabama.

The choir sang "Deep River," by Burleigh; "Listen to the Lambs," by Dett, soloist, Miss Carolyn Derbigny; "I Know the Lord," soloist, Mrs. Rosie Oliver; "Rise Shine, for Thy Light Is Coming," soloist, Mr. Walker Jackson; "Trampin," by the Male Chorus, directed by Captain William Wiley; "Rock in Jerusalem," by Work, soloist, Miss Jewette Reynolds.

Mrs. Albreta Lillian Simms directed the choir. The guest speaker for this occasion was Chaplain K. D. S. Pogue of the United States Veterans Administration, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Following the concert a reception was given in honor of the choir at the Auburn Methodist Church. From a table bedecked with beautiful flowers, the choir shared in the delicious refreshments. During this period, everyone joined in the singing of hyms which express love of God and fellow man. The evening came to a pleasant close with the choir singing "The Lord's Prayer," by Malotte, and "The Sevenfold Amen," by Stainer .

In a letter to Mrs. Simms, choir director, the chairman of the sponsoring committee, the Reverend Mr. Joel D. McDavid, stated, "Your fine spirit, the unselfishness of your choir with their time and talent, and the congenial good will spread by you and the choir stirs us all to new appreciation for all men. Please express our sincere gratitude to each member of your fine choir for their service to our Church community." Mr. McDavid is also the minister of the Auburn Methodist Church.

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Institute Choir To Present TV Show Christmas

Dr. L. H. Foster announced this week that the Tuskegee Institute Choir has been invited to New York City to make a special Christmas film for a soft drink company.

The 15-minute production, made expressly for television re- production will go out on a TV network on Christmas Day.

William L. Dawson, 40 members of his present choir, and several former choir members which he invited to return for this special performance are now in rehearsal and will leave the campus on Dec. 18. They expect to return in less than one week.

This is an unusual honor and one in which the administration, the faculty, students, and alumni take just pride. Time of the TV performance on Christmas Day will be announced.

Tuskegee Students To Tour India

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Two students from Tuskegee institute here will be among some 60 students who will participate in "Project India," an educational tour sponsored by the Ford Foundation for Education. The students will be briefed at three educational centers for the trip.

The Tuskegee representatives are Miss Carole Patterson, Tuskegee institute, and Joseph Saunders, Meigs, Ga., who will join some 28 other students for briefing at the University of California at Los Angeles. The remaining students will be briefed at either Harvard university or Columbia university.

After the briefing, the group will assemble in New York in July to fly to India. They will visit and live with Indian students in their several colleges and universities for the purpose of exchanging ideas and studying living conditions firsthand.

Accompanied by professors and instructors who will serve as counsellors, the students will return during the second week in September.

Tuskegee Students On 'Project India'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — Two Tuskegee students will be among some 60 who will participate in "Project India," an educational tour sponsored by the Ford Foundation for Education.

Tuskegee representatives are Miss Carole Patterson, Tuskegee, and Joseph Saunders, Meigs Ga. The group will assemble in New York in July to fly to India for the purpose of exchanging ideas and studying living conditions firsthand.

Two Students At Institute Will Take Part In Study Of Living Conditions In India

Tuskegee Institute will be represented on "Project India" this Summer by two of its outstanding student leaders. "Project India" is an educational tour sponsored by the Ford Foundation for Education. Approximately 60 students from several colleges and universities over the nation will be briefed at three educational centers for the trip. These centers are Harvard, Columbia and the University of California at Los Angeles.

The Tuskegee representatives are Carole Patterson, Tuskegee, and Joseph Saunders, Meigs, Ga. Miss Patterson and Mr. Saunders will receive their orientation at the University of California where they will join 28 other students on Friday of this week.

The group will assemble in New York early in July and fly to India. They will visit and live with Indian students in colleges and and universities for the purpose of exchaging ideas and studying living conditions first hand.

Since all participants are college students with a select group of college professors and instructors for counsellors, they will return during the second week in September to make the school opening deadline.

Miss Patterson is a junior in the school of Education, elementary department. She is a Tuskegee product all the way from nursery school. She has been an honor student throughout her high school and college life.

Her co-curricular interests have been the Student-Faculty Council, of which she is a member; the Little Theatre, the Institute Choir and she has done special creative work in the division of ceramics.

She is also a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu, educational honor society, and she is national assistant secretary-treasurer of that organization as well as the president of the local chapter. She is a member of the AKA Sorority.

Joseph Saunders is a five-year scholarship student in his junior year. He works at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital as laboratory technician in preparation for a career in medicine. His major is chemistry.

His co-curricular interests are the Institute Band, for which he is the drum major; the Student Fire Squad, of which he is president; The Campus Digest staff as a member. He is business manager of his class.

He is Alpha Phi Alpha and a member of the Inter-Fraternal Council. He is also president of the Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity, a national service organization, and a member of the Beta Kappa Chi, national scientific honorary society.

Before leaving for California, the first leg of their journey, they were briefed by Dr. L. H. Foster, newly-elected president; Carlton L. Lee, chaplain and student counsellor; Ernest E. Neal, Rural Life Council director recently returned from India, and Charles E. Trout, director of public relations.

Tuskegee Opens 73rd Year With All-Institute Meeting

By CHARLES TROUT
(Special to the Courier)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In opening the seventy-third and his first regular term as president of Tuskegee Institute and the thirteenth annual All-Institute Conference which began Friday morning, Dr. L. H. Foster said, "The essential strength of this institution comes, not through striking chances, but through the continual building of a program of service."

He said that this is really a growing process — the evolution of a program which lives effectively in its environment.

Dr. Foster complimented Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, for the painstaking efforts that he has put into the All-Institute Conference since it was started in 1941. The emphasis of the conferenc has grown from a local concept to global proportions. The theme for this year's conference was "The Role of Tuskegee Institute in Education for Effective World Citizenship." Participating were both faculty and students.

As a pioneer in this type of school opening conference, Tuskegee Institute has been extremely fortunate in securing some of the nation's leading educators as consultants. For this conference the keynote address was delivered by Dr. Flourny Arthur Coles Jr., recently returned from Thailand where he was economic officer with the Technical Economic Mission to that country.

Dr. Coles described the strategic importance of Southeast Asia in the conflict between democracy and communism. He said that a three-pronged revolution is in process involving the political, social, economic and religious life of the people.

The speaker regards the country of Thailand with its 200,000 square miles and nineteen million people as an outpost where the principles of democracy are being put to severe test. Thailand has outlawed communism and has sought and made use of economic and technical assistance from the United States in the development of its natural and human resources.

Dr. Coles stressed the fact that we are in Thailand to assist and not to take over any of its operations as a sovereign nation. He said, "Eager eyes are watching to see what we do for and to Thailand." His conclusion is that events in Southeast Asia are vitally affecting conditions in Western Asia and in Africa.

Dr. Thomas R. Fisher, deputy director, education and technical training staff of the Technical Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., and Miss Eleanor A. Eaton, director of the American Community Project, sponsored by Adult Education, New York University, and formerly on the staff of the well-known radio series, "The Peope Act," served on the consultants' staff.

The three consultants, with Ernest E. Neal, director, Rural Life Council, appeared on a panel as one of the conc features of the All-Institute Conference.

Dr. Foster delivered the annual school opening address at a faculty luncheon following the conference. He said, "From the beginning, the program of Tuskegee Institute was designed and operated to touch, constructively, many more than the limited enrollment which could be accommodated here on the campus."

Dr. Foster praised the work of his illustrious predecessors for the development of the physical plant, a capable faculty and staff and providing a professional environment in which a high calibre of teaching and research, geared to these times, can be effectively carried out.

He said, "All of these are essential features of the Tuskegee program. They should be continued and they must be extended where appropriate."

Nursing director resigns at Provident

BALTIMORE

Mrs. Maida S. Brannon, director of nurses at Provident Hospital, resigned this week after serving the hospital for four years.

Mrs. Brannon

The resignation is effective September 30. John L. Procope, administrator, told the AFRO Mrs. Brannon has strengthened the nursing service during her administration, and he is sorry to see her go.

Mrs. Lowe Acting

Mr. Procope said that until a successor is named, Mrs. Ocie Lowe, assistant director, will act in her stead.

Mrs. Brannon said she has no immediate plans for the future except that she is looking forward to a month's vacation which she will take beginning sometime in August.

Mrs. Brannon assumed the director of nursing post at Provident on Sept. 1, 1949. Before coming here, she had served seven years (1940-47) as superintendent of nurses at Douglass Hospital in Philadelphia, and received a B. S. degree in nursing at the University of Minnesota (1949).

Tuskegee Graduate

A native of Phoenix City, Ala., Mrs. Brannon is the former Maida Stephens, and the widow of the Rev. George M. Brannon, an AME minister of the Alabama conference who died in 1916. They have one daughter, Mrs. Mae Ruth Wilson who resides in Lawton, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Brannon is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, where she received her nursing diploma in 1923 and her academic diploma in 1925. She served as night superintendent of nurses at the Tuskegee Institute hospital for one year, 1925-26.

Wide Experience

Registered to practice in Ala., Tex., Tenn., Mich., N. Y., Md., and Pa., Mrs. Bannon has ad wide nursing experience. From 1926-27, she was in charge of nursing at Brewer Hospital, Greenwood, S. C., 1928-37, superintendent of nurses at Prairie View State college, Texas;

From 1937-38, she was superintendent of nurses at Meharry Medical college; 1938, a similar post at Mercy Hospital, Detroit; and 1939-40, a member of the nursing staff at Sea View hospital Staten Island, N.Y.

During her Baltimore residence, Mrs. Brannon has not only helped to expand the hospital's nursing service and school of nursing, she has taken an active part in the community.

AFRO Honor Roll

Recognition was given her in 1951, when she won honorable mention on the AFRO honor roll.

In 1950, the Tuskegee Nurses' Alumni Association honored her with a tea and in 1952, she received the Tuskegee Alumni Merit Award in recognition of distinguished service in advancing human welfare.

She was also the recipient of an engraved cup from the International Trade Association of N. Y. and Baltimore in 1951 for superior service to public institutions.

When Mrs. Brannon came to Provident Hospital, she revived the education department, the division which gives instruction to nurses, and organized the in-service program for nurses aides.

Active In Drive

During her administration, the semi-private facilities on the second and third floors were equipped, and her team was the leading women's division in the $300,000 campaign (1951) for the hospital, reporting in excess of $14,000.

She was also instrumental in getting the physicians' wives to equip a second floor semi -private room with new furniture, and in getting various clubs to contribute to the beautification of the hospital.

Mrs. Brannon has served as a member of the Henryton Hospital School of Nursing advisory committee and as a steward and senior choir member of Bethel AME Church.

She has been active in Madison Ave. YWCA, holds membership in the American Nurses' Association, the National Nursing League, and the Ministers' Wives Alliance of Baltimore and vicinity.

Local Resident Wins Fellowship

Mrs. Letitia Brown, of Tuskegee, has received an Opportunity Fellowship for 1953, the John Hay Whitney Foundation announced this week. Mrs. Brown is presently living in Mount Vernon, N. Y., to complete her dissertation for Ph. D. in history from Radcliff College. Mrs. Brown received her B. S. degree from Tuskegee Institute, and her M. A. degree from Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. She also attended Radcliff College. Mrs. Brown has taught as a third and fourth grade teacher, a high school history teacher, college teacher, visiting professor and history tutor. She is considered as the ablest woman of her race to have studied at Radcliff College.

Among this year's winners are Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Chinese-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Puerto Ricans, American Indians, a native of the Marshall Islands and displaced persons.

The awards for training and study are made each year to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, culture background, or region of residence, have not had the fullest opportunity to develop their abilities.

Most of the award winners will return to their communities and with their new knowledge and experience work toward the betterment of local economic, educational and social standards.

Lincoln (Mo.) U. Dept. Head Gets Fulbright Award

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — A Fulbright fellowship last week was awarded to Miss Queen E. Shootes, acting head of the home economics department, Lincoln university here, to teach in Trinidad.

The Tuskegee Institute graduate has been given a two year leave of absence from her post at Lincoln. She will assist in introducing a course in home economics in the Government Teacher Training college, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Miss Shootes attended Tuskegee from elementary school on in through college. She later taught at the Institute from 1934-49.

An honor student, Miss Shootes was a recipient of the Mrs. Edgar Stern Award, a four year scholarship, and the General Education Board Award on three occasions.

After graduating from Tuskegee, Miss Shootes went on to Cornell university where she earned her M. S., and later spent three years at the University of Wisconsin, working on her doctorate.

At the Wisconsin institution she was named to Omicron Nu, home economics honor society. She also is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

L.H. Foster to address Tuskegee alumni

Tuskegee Institute alumni in the Birmingham area will hear an address by Institute President L. H. Foster at 8 p.m. Tuesday at the 18th-st Branch YMCA. Members of the Birmingham Tuskegee Club will hold a reception for Dr. Foster after the program.

The club will hold its annual pep dance at Elks Rose at 10 p.m. Friday, according to G. W. Harrison, club president. Music will be provided by Eas' Whatley's orchestra. Proceeds from the event will be placed in a scholarship fund for a five-year-plan student at the institute.

Lt. Ratcliff Is Presented Medal At Service Here

First Lt. Frederick Ratcliff, veteran of World War II and the Korean confict and a student at Tuskegee Institute under the provisions of the Korean G. I. Bill, was awarded the Bronze Star here this week by Maj. Walter Dabney by direction of Headquarters 25th Infantry Division, U. S. Army.

Lt. Ratcliff was cited for outstanding leadership and gallantry displayed in comat during the period May 19, 1952, to Feb. 5, 1953. He entered Tuskegee Institute for the third time on June 8.

His education was interrupted twice previously. He entered school in the fall term of 1944 to take auto mechanics after finishing the Booker Washington High School in New Orleans.

On hand for the reading of the citation and presentation of the Bronze Star Medal were Dr. Luther H. Foster, Maj. Dabney, Capt. Spurgeon A. Moore, and the infantry color guard.

The citation read as follows

"First Lieutenant Frederick Ratcliff, 02205252, Infantry, Company K, 27th Infantry, United States Army. During the period 19 May 1952 to 5 February 1953, Lt. Ratcliff served in a highly commendable manner as a platoon leader with a rifle company in Korea. Displaying outstanding leadership qualities, sound tactical judgment and great physical stamina, he developed and maintained an aggressive, determined platoon in spite of a large influx of inexperienced replacements. His high personal standards and sincere devotion to duty earned him the respect and admiration of his men and the complete confidence of his superiors. Lieutenant Ratcliff's outstanding performance contributed materially to the high efficiency and continued success of his unit. His courage, resourcefulness and tireless efforts are in keeping with the best traditions of the United States Army."

FORMER STAR ATHLETES VISITORS AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Among the recent visitors to the Tuskegee Institute campus were several former athletes, who are rendering the same high type of service in their respective fields of activity that they gave while performing on the gridiron, on the basketball court, the baseball diamond and in track and field at the Institute.

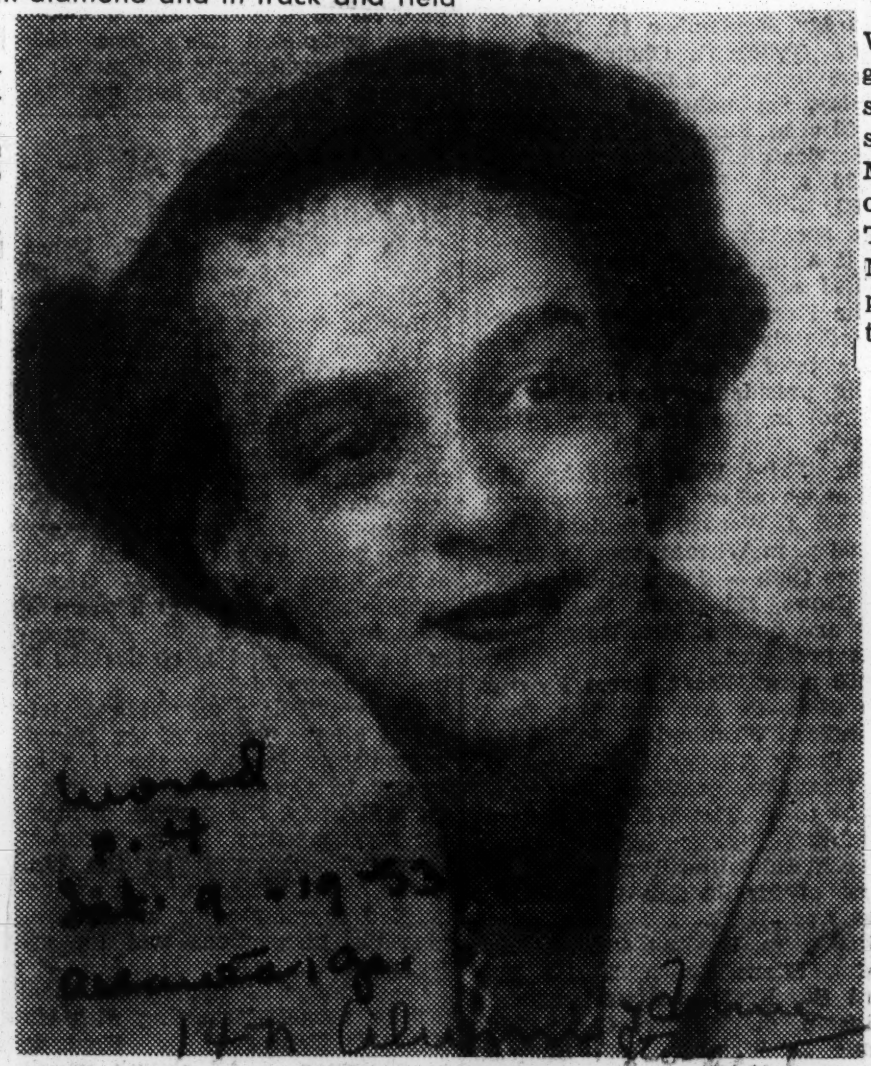
Those who registered at the Alumni Office were Cornelius (Siki) Robinson, now a law-enforcement officer at Bay City, Texas. Robinson was a guard on the 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 football team. He was a sixty-minute man, and of course, had never heard of the two platoon system. He was cordially greeted by his many friends.

Later, Owen J. Duncan, rated as an outstanding end, spent several hours on the campus. He was enroute to Mobile, Alabama, his first visit to his native city in several years. Duncan is now Principal of the Campbell County High School of Rustburg, Virginia.

Bernard J. Flood visited with several friends at the Institute for two or three days. Flood was not only a baseball player (catcher) of unusual ability, but he was also an excellent musician, and was a member of the band and the orchestra. He is now in Government Service with headquarters in New York City.

The lone woman athlete to return for a visit with parents and friends was Mrs. Florence Wright Mitchell, a former member of the Tuskegee Women's Championship Track and Field Team and the Women's Championship Basketball Team.

After graduating from Tuskegee Institute with a Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education, Miss Wright attended Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and was awarded the Master of Science degree in Physical Education. She spent the summer at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, pursuing studies leading to the Ph. D. degree in the field of Physical Education. Mrs. Mitchell is director of the Department of Physical Education for Women at Livingston College, Salisbury, North Carolina.



ANN REBA ELLIOTT

TO ATTEND JULLIARD—Miss Ann Reba Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Elliott will leave Tuesday, Sept. 22nd for New York City where she will enter the Juilliard School of Music. Ann is a graduate of Monroe High School and this year received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Physical Education from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Miss Elliott is the recipient of a Rockefeller Foundation Scholarship Award in Music.

Mrs. Maida Brannon, who resigned as director of nurses at Provident last month, has accepted a new job at Prairie View (Tex.) College.

She'll be nursing director, with a starting salary of $6,000 a year, plus expenses — almost twice as much as she received at Provident. Our wish that she would go to a place which would appreciate her true worth has come true!

Two Tuskegeeans Awarded Degrees

Special To The Herald

CHICAGO—Two Tuskegee residents were among the 371 University of Chicago students who were graduated at the University's two hundred fifty-eighth convocation at Rockefeller Memorial Chapel.

Maurice F. Seay, chairman of the University's department of education, presented the convocation address,, "From the Campus to the Community." R. Wendell Harrison, vice-president, conferred the degrees.

The Tuskegee residents who were graduated and their degrees are Cecelia C. Calhoun and Ethel H. Hall. Both were awarded master's degrees.

Smith Working Toward Doctorate

Special To The Herald

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — William P. Smith, Jr., of Tuskegee is attending the Summer session of Rutgers University, the state university of New Jersey. Mr. Smith is assistant professor of education at the Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes in Montgomery, where he teaches principles and method of education and psychology.

He holds a B.S. degree from Tuskegee Institute, attended Fisk University and earned a master of education degree from Rutgers in 1947. He is now working toward a doctor of education degree. This Summer he is participating in the Workshop in guidance leadership and is also taking a course in business administration of school systems.

While in New Jersey Mr. Smith is visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. L. Horton, of East Orange.

Maj. White Going To Far East Area

Special To The Herald

FORT DIX, N.J. — Cecil W White, graduate of Tuskegee Institute, who was recently promoted to major at Fort Dix, N. J. is enroute to the Far East.

Son of Mrs. Jennie T. White of Marion Junction, Ala., he arrived at Fort Dix in May, 1952 and was a range officer with the 9th Infantry Division.

Maj. White fought in Italy during World War II and was operations officer during the Berlin Airlift. He wears the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart and Combat Infantryman badge.

He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Miss Magee Given Red Cross Position

Miss Ida Mae Magee, of Magnolia, Miss., a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, reported to Washington on Oct. 5 for two weeks orientation prior to sailing for the Far East and an overseas assignment in the American Red Cross services to the armed forces program.

Miss Magee will serve as a club worker in that phase of the program designed to offer supplemental recreation activities to able-bodied servicemen overseas.

Prior to entering Red Cross service she was employed fo two years as a physical education instructor at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

She attended Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., where she received the B. S. degree in physical education in 1949.

14n 1953

Last Rites For Mrs. Jenkins Set

Funeral services for Mrs. Bessie Jenkins, popular Atlanta woman, who was found dead Monday, will be held today at Friendship Baptist Church at 1 p. m.

Mrs. Jenkins four sisters arrived from Cleveland Wednesday to complete funeral arrangements Ms. Jenkins was found [illegible] her home at 619 Crew Street, S. W. where she had lived several years with her husband, Peter Jenkins.

Mrs. Jenkins was an active member of the Grady Hospital Auxiliary, and member of Friendship Baptist Church.

CLASS- RE-UNIONS
1903- 50th Anniversary
1913-40th Anniversary

E. E. A. CAMPBELL, Jamaican attorney, who spoke for the class of 1913 at the recent reunion program in the Institute chapel, presents President L. H. Foster with the class gift of $2,000. The fund is to go toward improving the athletic field.

Jamaica Attorney Chosen To Make Alumni Address

E. E. A. Campbell, attorney at law, Jamaica, Britist West Indies, Tuskegee Institute class of 1913, will deliver the anniversary alumni address in the Institute chapel at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening, Oct. 18.

The distinguished attorney, who enjoys an exceptional record in legal circles in the West Indies, will travel by plane to Montgomery, arriving there Wednesday, Oct. 14, and will be met by J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, William Wiley, Mrs. Lilla Motley Wilson, Benjamin H. Crutcher, William J. Burke, Junius A. Kitchens and George W. Clark, members of the local committee of the class of 1913.

Other members of the class, who have indicated that they will be present for the reunion are Miss Eloise R. Cunningham and Miss Ethel S. Storey, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Irene Richardson Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miss Pearl C. Tate, Thomas D. Hill, Mrs. Lilla LaBranche Jones, Mrs. Laura Smothers Jones, Chicago; Ralph B. Stewart, Jacksonville, Fla.; John C. Kahn, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Maj. C. J. A. Paddyfote, Flordia A & M University, Tallahassee; William H. Richardson, Mobile; Mrs. Annie Gordon Perry, Tallahassee, Fla. and Edgar H. Davis Memphis, Tenn.

Welcome Mat Readied For Old Grads At Homecoming

Tuskegee Institute rolls out its welcome mat to returning alumni on Saturday in the traditional Homecoming ceremony.

Honored guests will be the senior alumni—the 50-year and 40-year classes.

The day begins with Homecoming parade beginning at the Booker T. Washington monument at 10:15 a.m.

The Knoxville College Bulldogs from Knoxville, Tenn., will oppose the Golden Tigers in a football game, starting at 1:30 p.m.

The entire student activities groups including the band, majorettes, young women's marching team, and the infantry and air force honor guard squads will be on hand for the game and halftime ceremonies.

At 7 p.m. a banquet honoring members of the classes of 1903 and 1913 will be held in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall. At this ceremony the members of the 50-year class will be presented golden certificates by President L. H. Foster.

The homecoming dance will be held in Logan Hall, beginning at 8 p.m.

The Alumni executive committee meeting will be held at 9 a. m. Friday in the executive council room, and the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association will be held in the Peabody Room of Dorothy Hall, beginning at 1:30 p.m.

Sunday morning, the cathedral chimes in the chapel will play a special program, beginning at 8:50 a.m. The regular Sunday morning services will be observed in the Institute chapel.

Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock, the classes of 1903 and 1913 will be presented in the Institute chapel by J. Henry Smith, executive secretary-general, Alumni Associaiton. Attorney-at-law E. A. A. Campbell, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, of the Class of 1913 will deliver the alumni address. Dr. L. H. Foster will respond.

An after vesper service for the alumni will be held in White Hall.

Graduates Of '03 To Hold Reunion

Among the members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1903 who plan to return to the campus for the observance of the 50th anniversary reunion will be several who have not been back to the Tuskegee campus since their graduation. They will probably be amazed at the many changes, additions and improvements that have been made during the half century.

Members of the 1903 class expected to return for this significant occasions are Capt. Robert L. Campbell, Saugua, Calif.; Rev. Relph A. Daly, Selma, Ala.; William W. Greene, Milton W. Key, Mrs. Lena Jackson Whibby, William S. Little, Chicago; Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones, Florida A & M University, Tallahasse, Fla.; Eugene Lecompte, attorney-at-law, Ponce, Puerto Rico; Harry L. Nelson, Los Angeles, Calif.; William L. Powell, New Orleans; Robert Evans, tax accountant, Deep River, Conn.; Mrs. Marie Chambliss Varner, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs Roxana Menafee Jones, Lexington, Ky.; Henry H .Keller, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Charles H. Evans, Mrs. Dorinda M. Fair, Stephen T. Powell and Winston T. Powell, Tuskegee.

Dr. L. H. Foster, Institute president, will welcome the reunioners anl J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the General Alumni Association will extend cordial greetings.

CLASS RE-UNIONS
1903
1913

Re-union Speaker Calls For Continuing Emphasis On Principles Of Founnder

Representing his class at their 40-year reunion in the Institute chapel Sunday night, E. E. A. Campbell, prominent Jamaican attorney, voiced the time-tested principles of Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's illustrious founder.

He stated that while Tuskegee should give every scope and encouragement for higher intellectual culture, whatever else it may do, training in the work of the hand should be its paramount aim. In so doing, it will supply the imperative need of the masses of the race and lay a solid foundation for its prosperity and security, Mr. Campbell said.

Attorney Campbell said that we, like Dr. Washington, have come to realize that industrial education is not incompatible with higher education. He traced the early development of the institution and told of the outstanding accomplishments of his class.

Back for the Homecoming celebration were 23 members of the Class of 1913. At the conclusion of the address the class presented a substantial sum to President L. H. Foster for special scholarship and development programs at the Institute. Aside from his contribution to the class gift, Thomas D. Hill, of Chicago, made a personal gift of $1,000 to the school.

Members of the 1913 class who returned for the reunion were Herman V. Blandon, Chicago; William J. Burke, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; E. E. A. Campbell, Kingston Jamaica; B. W. I. George, George W. Clark, Tuskegee Institute; Benjamin H. Crutcher, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Elise R. Cunningham, Cleveland, Ohio; Edgar H. Davis, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Edna Chappell Harris, Chicago; Thomas D. Hill, Chicago; Mrs. Irene Richburg Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. John C. Kahn, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Junius A. Kitchens, Opelika, Ala.; Mrs. Lillie Motley Wilson, Tuskegee Institute; Maj. J. J. A. Paddyfote, Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Annie Gordon Perry, Tallahassee, Fla.; Thomas C. Provost, Birmingham; William H. Richardson, Mobile; Ralph B. Stewart, Sr., Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Ethel S. Storey, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Pearl C. Tate, Chicago; William Victor Terry, Chicago; Craig Tolliver, Danville, Ky.; William Wiley, Tuskegee Institute.

At a special ceremony Saturday evening, following the 7-7 deadlock with Knoxville College on the gridiron, members of the Class of 1903 were presented Golden Certificates by the president and inducted into the "Half-Century Club." Those so honored were Henry H. Keller, Springfield, Ohio; William L. Powell, New Orleans; Mrs. Marie Chambliss Varner, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Ralph A. Daly, Selma, Ala.; William W. Greene, Chicago; Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones, Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Dorinda M. Fair, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Anna Breedlove Evans, Tuskegee Institute; Stephen T. Powell, Tuskegee Institute. and Winston T. Powell, Tuskegee Institute.

The Homecoming events from start to finish were of much inspiration to the present crop of nearly 2,000 students. The traditional "Tuskegee Spirit" was much in evidence.

In presenting the Class of 1913, Ralph B. Stewart, Sr., of Jacksonville, Fla., told of the outstanding accomplishments of his classmates. Many of them followed the trades learned at Tuskegee, while others sought higher degrees elsewhere and entered professional pursuits.

Dr. L. H. Foster expressed appreciation for the large scale participation of the alumni in their reunion exercises. Both the 50-year class, with 10 members returning, and the 40-year class with 23 members returning set records for the Homecoming reunion classes.

J. Henry Smith, executive secretary, General Alumni Association, and R. S. Darnaby, assistant, did an exceptional job in promoting interest among the alumni.

The Homecoming parade this year was non-competitive, yet it was one of the best witnessed at Tuskegee. The floats entered by class groups, campus organizations and the local public schools, the activities of the bands, both from the Institute and the high school, the ROTC and AFROTC marching units, the majorettes, and others, produced a thrilling sight as they paraded through the campus and down through the town of Tuskegee. The local Boy Scout and Girl Scout units, the Brownies, the Cubs, and the mule-drawn covered wagon of the Scouts who went West this Summer to the Jamboree, were an added thrill to the thousands who lined the streets to see the parade.

Mrs. Fair Hostess To 1903 Graduates

Mrs. Dorinda M. Fair was hostess at a delightful party at her home Friday evening when she entertained members of her graduating class of 1903 and a few other friends.

The spacious living room was adorned with crysanthemums and gladioli and the graduates of fifty years ago relived their school days as they told many tales about themselves and their beloved principal, Booker T. Washington.

A Columbia record of excerpts of the famous Atlanta Exposition speech which Dr. Washington made was played for the group who enjoyed hearing his voice again. Letters he had written, pictures of him lecturing and astride his horse and other interesting historical items were viewed and discussed.

Mr. Keller, a 1903 grad, recited a lengthy and inspiring poem to describe his feelings.

After a period of reminescing, the guests were invited into the dining room where a lace-covered table held platters of hors d' oeurves olives, pickles, spiced peaches, cookies and cold fruit punch.

Enjoying this delightful affair were Mrs Fa.r's classmates Mesdames Marie Chambliss Varner of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones, Tallahassee, Florida; Anna Breedlove Evans, Tuskegee; Rev. Ralph Daly, Selma, Ala.; Mr. Henry Keller, Springfield, Ohio; Mr. W. W. Green, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Winston Powell and Mr. Stephen Powell, Tuskegee; and Mr. William Powell, New Orleans.

Other friends present were Mrs L. H. Foster, Sr., Mrs. L. H. Foster, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Alvin Neely, Mesdames Addie Long, G K. Logan, E. M. Washington, Jean Lee, Lottie Young, Mary B. Kerr, and Lizzie Whitlow.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLIE M. WARNER

REPEAT SOLEMN VOWS — The wedding of the former Miss Florene Hill to Mr. Charlie Melvin Warner was solemnized Saturday, April 11 at eight p.m. at the home of the bride. The Rev. R. M. Williams officiated.

The bride, a teacher of Home Economics in the Livingston, Alabama school system, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Hill, Sr. of 6431 North Fourth Court, Birmingham.

The groom, a printer presently employed in Pensacola, Florida, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Warner, of 420 North 15th. Street, city.

Both the bride and groom, are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

The room was beautifully d rated with bouquets of white diola blossoms and iron candle holding lighted tapers which lighted by Miss Alberta Web Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Preceding the bride was th of honor, Miss Clarasee Jack Uniontown, Ala. She carri bouquet of orchids tide with streamers.

Albert Bates, a close friend of the groom, served as best man.

The lovely bride, given in marriage by her father, was beautifully attired in a street-length dress of powder blue lace with shantung trim. Her eye-shadow veil was held by a crown of blue velvet. Completing her outfit were blue lace mits with velvet trim. She carried a prayer book topped with an orchid and tied with pink ribbon streamers.

Mrs. Mae Rena Hill, mother of the bride, was attired in a beige lace dress with brown accessories. Mrs. Carrie Warner, mother of the groom, wore a plum-shade dress of silk shantung with back accessories. Both mothers wore corsages of white carnations.

West Point Miss Weds At 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. —(ANP) — Miss Mildred Jacqueline Hall, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Frank Hall, West Point, Ga. on last week became the bride of John H. Smith, Jr., son of Mrs. Willie Mae Smith of Selma, Alabama on the bridegrooms graduation day.

Miss Hall was graduated from Tuskegee as an honor student in May, 1952. While a student there, she served as basileus of the undergraduate chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and president of the Home Economics Club. She is listed in the 1952 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.

Presently, Miss Hall is a teacher of Home Economics at the Academy Street High School, Troy, Ala

Smith was graduated in May 18, 1953 Commencement at Tuskegee. He served as president of the Student-Faculty Council, president of the junior class, president of the YMCA, president of YMCA, president of the sophomore Sunday School Class, editor and Associate Editor of Campus Digest (school paper). He is ilsted in the '52 and '53 editions of American Student Leader Publication. Smith was president of the Senior Class and a member of the Student Council and Personnel and Guidance Committee, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the Arnold Air Society.

The marriage was solemnized in the Institute Chapel, just after the commencement exercises held earlier in the day.

Tuskegee Grad Food Show Head

MOBILE, Ala.—G. L. Taylor, Tueskegee graduate in commercial dietetics, was head food demonstrator at the city's annual Home Service - Food Show, at ILA auditorium, June 8-9.

Mr. Taylor has served four years as instructor-head of cooking ... schools in Florida, with a company in Hartford, Conn., and at Lincoln uni.

His experience extended into the Pullman car service as traveling student chef of Atlantic Coast Line on the Flordia Special between New York and Miami.

DECEASED
Miss EMMA J. BROWN,
SEWING INSTRUCTOR
YWCA , 175 West 137th Street
New York, N.Y.
Passed May 13, 1953
(Former Home-Gallion,Ala)
EMMA JUANITA BROWN
CLASS-1922

Ralph Ellison, author of "Invisible Man", returned to Tuskegee Institute Monday after an absence of nearly 17 years.

In this time, he has developed into one of the nation's foremost novelists. For his book, "Invisible Man," he received the 1952 National Book Award's citation and gold plaque. The award was for the outstanding novel of the year.

Mr. Ellison came to Tuskegee Institute in 1933 and enrolled in the School of Music, since discontinued, from the Douglas High School, in Oklahoma City. After spending three years at Tuskegee Institute trying to "find himself" as he expresses it, he left for New York City in the Summer of 1936 with plans for earning money to return to school in the Fall.

At Tuskegee, Ellison developed an insatiable interest in the arts and found many friends among the faculty who offered him help and encouragement. His major interests, besides music, were in sculpturing and creative writing. During his first Summer in New York, he studied sculpturing under Barthe.

In 1937, still in search of the one thing to which he hoped to devote his major efforts, he studied composition under W. Reigger. He had, in the meantime, formed acquaintance with the famous poet, Langston Hughes, who in turn introduced him to Richard Wright, author of "Native Son" and other widely acclaimed works of fiction.

He was with the Writers Project in 1938, and for the next two years he went to sea with the Merchant Marine. In 1945, the last year of its operation, Mr. Ellison received a Rosenwald Scholarship to further his work in composition.

The next year, following a brief return to the Merchant Marine, he began his novel, "Invisible Man." That same year, he was married to Miss Fannie McConnel, of Chicago.

With the publication of his book in 1951 by Random House, Mr. Ellison has been called upon to make appearances on radio and television programs and to comment on many subjects of national interest for the press.

Tuskegee Alumni Hold Founders Day Program

Houston's Tuskegee Institute Alumni observed Founders Day Sunday afternoon at Pilgrim Congregational church. William H. Bell, Texas Southern university registrar spoke briefly on "The Tuskegee Spirit." He was introduced by J. R. Alexander.

A feature of the event was recorded greetings from Tuskegee Institute. Enos Drew a baritone music student at TSU, offered "Bless This House," by May H. Brahe. Miss Maude Adair was also a soloist.

The organ prelude and postlude was by Mrs. Gloria O'Neal Duke. Invocation was given by Reverend John D. Moore, pastor of the church. A. L. Livingston, president of the Houston chapter of the Tuskegee club, gave the concluding remarks. Mass singing of the Tuskegee Alma Mater was rendered at the close of the program.

Officers installed were A. L. Livingston, president; Dr. F. B. McWilliams, first vice; C. F. Smith; second vice; George Haines, third vice; O.L. Bell, treasurer; Mrs. Imelda C. Mabrie, secretary and Miss T. M. Green.

Others were: M. W. Plummer, parliamentarian; J. R. Alexander, Sgt.-at-Arms; Mrs. G. A. McWilliams, chairman, program committee; Mrs. Eudora Richards, chairman, courtesy committee; George Bell, chairman, goodwill committee; Mrs. Mable Lott, chairman membership committee; Mrs. Ruth Thomas, financial secretary

Tuskegee's 1903 Class Regroups

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala. The fiftieth anniversary of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1903 will be held at the institute Saturday, Oct. 17, at the time of the Homecoming football game with Knoxville College.

Esau Is Speaker At Food Session

Jesse W. Esau was the featured speaker at the annual culinary dinner held in Newnan, Ga., on May 7, at the Warner High School. This dinner was sponsored by the Sarah Fisher Brown Chapter of the National Culinary Association.

Mr. Esau's subject was, "Sanitation in Food Preparation and Service." Mr. Esau is president of the Booker T. Washington Chapter of the Culinary Association of Tuskegee Institute.

Members of the Sarah Fisher Brown Chapter are Mrs. Pauline Burns, Mrs. Stella Mathis, Mrs. Mae Lue Matthis, Mrs. Ida Strickland, Mrs. Pallis Braswell, Mrs. Beuna Woods, Mrs. Minnie Elliott, Mrs. Mattie Pearl, Mrs. Rena Render, Mrs. Annie Hines, Mrs. Kate Lawson, Bob Lawson, Miss Flossie Burns, Nurse Ophelia Robinson, Mrs. Josie Dawson, Mrs. Berthula Gaston. Mrs. Lorena White, Miss Ophelia Lockett, Mrs. Ethel Pharm, Mrs. Zula O'Neal, Miss Opal Dixon, Miss Annie T. Hill, Jimmie T. Hardy, Mrs. Lizzie Huggins and Mrs. Florence M. Hayes. Mrs. Verona Rosser is the president.

Betrothal

CLAXTON, Ala. — Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Britt announces the engagement of their daughter, Anlaurie, to John W. Levy, of Savannah, Ga.

The bride-elect is a graduate of Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, Ala., and is a candidate for a master's degree from the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee Institute in August.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy Walker of Savannah, a graduate of Savannah State College, and is employed as band director at the Boxley Training School, Boxley, Ga. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS ANLAURIE BRITT

Noted Novelist, Ralph Ellison, Back On Campus After Lengthy Absence

Ralph Ellison, author of "Invisible Man", returned to Tuskegee Institute Monday after an absence of nearly 17 years.

In this time, he has developed into one of the nation's foremost novelists. For his book, "Invisible Man," he received the 1952 National Book Award's citation and gold plaque. The award was for the outstanding novel of the year.

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The next year, following a brief return to the Merchant Marine, he began his novel, "Invisible Man." That same year, he was married to Miss Fannie McConnel, of Chicago.

With the publication of his book in 1951 by Random House, Mr. Ellison has been called upon to make appearances on radio and television programs and to comment on many subjects of national interest for the press.

He modestly credits all that he has been able to accomplish to his experiences at Tuskegee Institute. He got the depth and the breadth for furthering his own learning by those early contacts at Tuskegee Institute. He now lectures in some of the nation's most renowned institutions.

Wednesday morning at the 10:20 a. m. Summer School assembly in Logan Hall, he will be guest speaker.

ANN REBA ELLIOTT

TO ATTEND JULLIARD—Miss Ann Reba Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Elliott left Tuesday, Sept. 22nd for New York City where she will enter the Juilliard School of Music. Ann is a graduate of Monroe High School and this year received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Physical Education from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Miss Elliott is the recipient of a Rockefeller Foundation Scholarship Award in Music.—Albany, Ga.—(SNS).

14n 1953

MR. AND MRS. ROBIN BEECHER PRINCE

... to live in Miami

Kennedy-Prince Nuptials Are Performed in Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In an impressive double-ring ceremony at the Greenwood Baptist Church, Miss Millicent Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warner Kennedy of Tuskegee Institute, exchanged marriage vows with Robin Beecher Prince of Miami, Fla. The Rev. H. H. Newman officiated.

Miss Maxine Williams lighted the candles. Mrs. Emma Lou Roberts and Miss Jewette Reynolds furnished the music for the occasion. They were accompanied at the organ by Mrs. Beatrice Ashley.

The bride's attendants, Mrs. Dora Lee Hargrove, her sister from Langston, Okla., and Mrs. Norman Adamson Moreland from Chicago, were attired in similarly patterned full-length gowns of tulle over taffeta in complementing green and orchid.

EXQUISITE BRIDE

The bride, who entered on the arm of her father, chose a floor-length gown of lace over ivory bridal satin with a fitted bodice of lace with a yoke of chiffon outlined in seed pearls. Tight-fitted lace sleeves contributed to the medieval effect of the gown, which was further enhanced by gathered paniers of satin over a bouffant lace skirt and a full star of satin covered with lace. The fingertip veil of nylon illusion, with a delicately scalloped edge of chipped Chantilly lace, was attached to a shimmering halo of Chantilly lace and seed pearls. The bride carried an airy spray of white roses highlighted with pink buds and white chiffon leaves.

Oliver G. Prince, brother of the groom, Atlanta, Ga., served as best man. Ushers were Moses Beasley, James Bohannon, from Atlanta; Warner Kennedy Jr., Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, and Dr. Louis F. Cason.

A reception was held immediately after the ceremony at the Kennedy residence. Mrs. Alicia Ammons was in charge. Aides were Mrs. Gussie Lavender, Mrs. I. H. Morrow, Mmes. D. O. Williams, Victor Turner, Edward Ramsey, George Howell, W. W. Stokes, George Crawford, Anette Cochrane, Miss Constance Matthews, Mrs. Anne Roberts Wimms, Miss Dorothy Lewis, Miss Eugenia Williams, Mmes. Evadne Fears, Corrie P. Williams, I. K. Campfield, M. O. Martin, Rosa Harris, Bertelle Higgins and Miss Jean Harris.

Miss Lois Williams furnished incidental music for the reception.

Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Kennedy, Muskogee, Okla.; Theron Hooks, Tatums, Okla.; S. E. Winston, Taft, Okla., grandfather of the bride; Miss Davetta Winston, Eufaula, Okla., and Miss Joy Hargrove, Langston, Okla.

For her wedding trip to New York, the bride chose a pencil-striped suit with black patent accessories.

After Sept. 1, Mr. and Mrs. Prince will be at home in Miami, Fla.

Bertha Labranch Johnson Is Tuskegee Women's Day Speaker

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—A Women's Day program was observed at Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, Sunday, Sept. 27.

Mrs. Bertha Labranch Johnson, native of Mississippian, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute class of 1902, was invited to be the guest speaker.

It was at Tuskegee during her student days that Mrs. Johnson decided to be a missionary among her people. Her husband is a graduate of Alcorn College of the class of 1902. Both of them went to Prentiss, Miss., in 1907, and founded the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute.

ESTABLISHED SCHOOLS

They were interested in establishing a school for needy boys and girls. They began to give opportunities to those who wanted to work their way through high school. Since that time this institution has grown into a junior college with an overall student enrollment of 800. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson also established a vocational school in Laurel, Miss. She served the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs as its president for six years. It was during her tenure of office that the delinquent home for Negro youth was provided for by the State Legislature.

In 1941 she was awarded the Master of Science degree by her alma mater, Tuskegee. It was the first time that Tuskegee had ever awarded this honor to a woman. She is the mother of three children: Alcee LaBranch Johnson, Onette Waldo Johnson and Eva Clarke Johnson Dawson.

Alcee is director of instruction at the Prentiss Institute; Onette is a practicing attorney in Chicago, and Eva is a music teacher in the city schools of Houston, Tex.

Liberian Zeta Is Active On Campus

MISS RACHEL GITTENS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.

Miss Rachel Gittens of Monrovia, Liberia, a sophomore in the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee Institute, is a charter member of the Liberian Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

An honor student at Tuskegee Miss Gittens is a popular figure on the campus and active in student affairs. The wife of the Liberian President is an honorary member of the sorority.

Lt. Moore To Take Training Course

Special To The Herald

SELMA, Ala.—First Lt. James Moore, of Tuskegee, surface transportation officer at Craig AF Base here, has been assigned to attend a 10-weeks squadron officers course at Maxwell AF Base, Montgomery, beginning Thursday.

Lt Moore, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute in 1951, is a former employe of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital where he worked in the telecommunications section.

His wife is currently employed in the nursing department of the VA Hospital.

MRS. THOMASENE WILLINGHAM

TO SAIL FOR FRANCE—Mrs. Thomasene Willingham (above), talented daughter of Prof. and Mrs. T. R. German, of Bessemer, Ala., is scheduled to leave for Brooklyn, New York, Thursday, December 3, from where she will sail for Chaumont, France, to join her husband, Lieutenant Larry Willingham, who is serving in the United States Air Force there.

Lt. Willingham is a native of Atlanta, Georgia. They both received the Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute. Her father is principal of the Twenty-second Street School and her mother is an instructor at Dunbar High School.

SEPARATED BY DEATH: Inseparable in their companionship and in their devotion to the institution for which they labored to build, Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, founders of Prentiss Institute at Prentiss, Mississippi. Prof. Johnson died last Thursday in a Hattiesburg, Miss. Hospital. He was buried Monday on the grounds of the Institute.

Miss Magee Given Red Cross Position

Miss Ida Mae Magee, of Magnolia, Miss., a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, reported to Washington on Oct. 5 for two weeks orientation prior to sailing for the Far East and an overseas assignment in the American Red Cross services to the armed forces program.

Miss Magee will seve as a club worker in that phase of the program designed to offer supplemental recreation activities to able-bodied servicemen overseas.

Prior to entering Red Cross service she was employed to two years as a physical education instructor at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

She attended Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., where she received the B. S. degree in physical education in 1949.

Miss Abbott Gets NYU Scholarship From Polio Unit

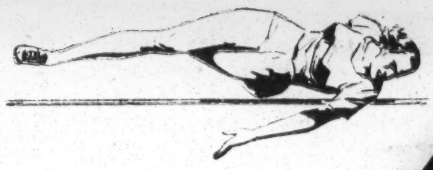
Miss Jessie Ellen Abbott, of Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded a scholarship in physical therapy under the nation-wide professional training program sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, it was announced by Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, chairman of the Macon County Chapter of the March of Dimes organization.

Miss Abbott will study at New York University, New York City, an institution approved for this type of training by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.

In announcing the award, Mrs. Turner stated that Miss Abbott is one of 19 residents of Alabama to receive a scholarship since the National Foundation began its physical therapy program in 1942 to combat a critical shortage of trained therapsits. The awards are made upon recommendation of a professional committee.

The National Foundation has awarded 1,925 scholarships in this field to date. It is estimated that there is an immediate need for 2,500 physical therapists to meet the increased demand for their professional services, and that at least 15,000 additional therapists will be needed within the next 10 years. Since 1942 more than $2,600,000 in March of Dimes funds has been allocated to support the physical therapy scholarship and teaching fellowship program.

Although physical therapists trained under the National Foundation program are not required to confine their work to the treatment of infantile paralysis, many of them are employed in that field. Others are available for polio epidemic emergencies.



DRINK Coca-Cola REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Alice Coachman

Olympic high-jump champion, pauses to refresh with ice-cold Coca-Cola.

It looks like fun to the galleries . . . but being an Olympic champion means days and weeks and years of hard work. A champion knows that a big secret of success is the secret of relaxing from time to time . . . taking the pressure off.

The same secret applies to your job, whatever you may do. You work better when you pause occasionally to relax and refresh. That's why you'll find people everywhere enjoying frosty bottles of delicious Coca-Cola . . . on the job, or in their homes. Visit a friendly red cooler where you work—get Coke by the case or carton for your home.

Follow the Champions. Have a Coke . . . and Work Refreshed

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THE ATLANTA COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

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Former 'Skegee Ace Gets Post

Wkly. 3-14-53

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mrs. William M. Lewis, who achieved international fame as a track star at Tuskegee where she was Miss Evelyn Lawler, recently received an appointment as instructor of physical education at Alabama State College here.

A graduate of Tuskegee, Mrs. Lewis also attended Murray College in Jacksonville, Ill.

TO TRINIDAD.—Smilingly happily in the above picture is Miss Queen E. Shottes, acting head of the home economics department at Lincoln university, Jefferson City. And well she might, for the brilliant educator is the proud recipient of a Fulbright fellowship to introduce a course in home economics in the Government Teacher Training college, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Lincoln has granted Miss Shottes, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, a two-year leave of absence for her work in Trinidad.—ANP Photo.

Baby Boy Born To Olympic Star

MRS. ALICE COACHMAN DAVIS
Olympic high jump champion of 1948, Miss Alice Coachman who now is the Mrs. N. F. Davis gave birth to a fine baby boy Tuesday, January 29, 1953 at the Tuskegee Institute Hospital. Albany's internationally famous track star and the only mem ber of the American Women's team to win a metal in the 1948 Olympic Meet in London, England, by setting a world's record in the high jump beamed brightly as she presented her husband with a son. The baby boy has been named Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Davis reside at Tuskegee Institute where Mr. Davis is a member of the faculty at this college.

Georgia Instructor In Agriculture Dies At 43

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Samuel F. Fugate, 43, head itinerant teacher for Negro schools with the Georgia State Department of Education, died March 20 at Macon Hospital, Macon, Ga., after a brief illness.

Although Mr. Fugate died comparatively young, he had had a varied and actvie career in the field of education since his graduation from college in 1934.

HE RECEIVED the B. S. degree in agriculture from Tuskegee Institute and the M. S. degree in agriculture from Cornell University. Later he held the following positions: manager, Self-Help Cooperative, manager and teacher in poultry production at Tuskegee; teacher of vocational agriculture at Swainsboro High and Indusrial School, Swainsboro, Ga.; instructor in farm mechanics at Fort Valley State College, and head itinerant trainer.

Born in Russellville, Ky., Mr. Fugate was a member of several professional and honorary societies, including the American Vocational Association, Georgia Vocational Association, Georgia State Council of State Workers and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Iola Belle Morse Fugate of Fitzgerald, Ga.; and daughter, Miss Alberta Fugate, who is attending high school in Beaufort, S. C.

SAMUEL P. FUGATE

D. F. Martinez Asked To Write Negro History

D. F. Martinez, former Director of Public Schools for Negro Children in Missouri has been invited by white writer and historian, William T. Morgan to assist him on points in his plans to write an important book of Negro achievements against the odds. Mr. Morgan, who lives in Warrior, Ala., plans to give a full treatise on the Negro in Africa, his coming to the Western Hemisphere as he terms it, From This—Through This—To This.

This book will have quotes from Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, where Doctor Martinez graduated in the class of 1922 on the Honor Roll. Data will also be extracted from the writings of Dr. Nehemiah Adams of Boston, Mass. discussion of slavery written in the year 1854. The book is to be written with truism, without the slightest reference in bitterness or insults, but with greatest kindness in the actual historical setting of the Negro his achievements to envelope his activities in every phase of modern civilization.

Doctor Martinez is at present, President of Johnson Memorial Institute A-Junior College of Batesville, Miss., under the auspices of the Board of Christian Education, A. M. E. Zion Church.

Miss Roberts Wed To William Wiley

Miss Melva Roberts, daughter of Mrs. Irma Roberts, and Mr William Wiley, Jr., son of Mr and Mrs. William Wiley, Sr., of Tuskegee Institute, were united in marriage by the Rev. S. L. Lavixsount at St. Mark's Congregational Church in Roxbury, Mass., on Sept. 20.

The bride, was given in marriage by her brother, Chester D. Roberts, wore a ballerina length gown of white lace and net with a fitted bodice of satin, and carried a white prayer book with satin streamers and a white orchid.

The matron of honor, who was the bride's sister, Mrs. Raymond Jones, of Washington, D. C., was dressed in ballerina length pale blue taffetas.

The best man was John Burrell, of Brookline, Mass.

Immediately after the ceremony the wedding reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kensill, aunt and uncle of the bride. The decorations were in white with white roses forming the centerpiece of the bride's table.

The bride is a graduate of Boston Clerical School and Bardetta College where she majored in accounting. At present she is employed as an accountant for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.

The groom is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and holds both bachelor's and master's degrees from the Boston Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. William Wiley, Sr., attended the wedding.

Miss Dubose Goes To Chicago Post

Special To The Herald

CHICAGO—Miss Lillian DuBose, graduate of Tuskegee Institute arrived at Michael Reese Hospital here this week to begin her internship at the Michael Reese School of Dietetics. Miss DuBose received her bachelor of science degree from Tuskegee Institute before enrolling in the one-year post-graduate course in dietetics.

The Michael Reese Hospital School of Dietetics is one of the oldest and best known in the nation. As a graduate of this school, Lillian will be eligible for membership in the American Dietetic Association, and a variety of interesting and rewarding positions throughout the country, including employment as a dietitian in a hospital, school, restaurant, research laboratory, or government service or industry.

All Chicagoland Pays Tribute To . . .

Gary's Greatest Home Builder, Andrew Means

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-2-53
P9

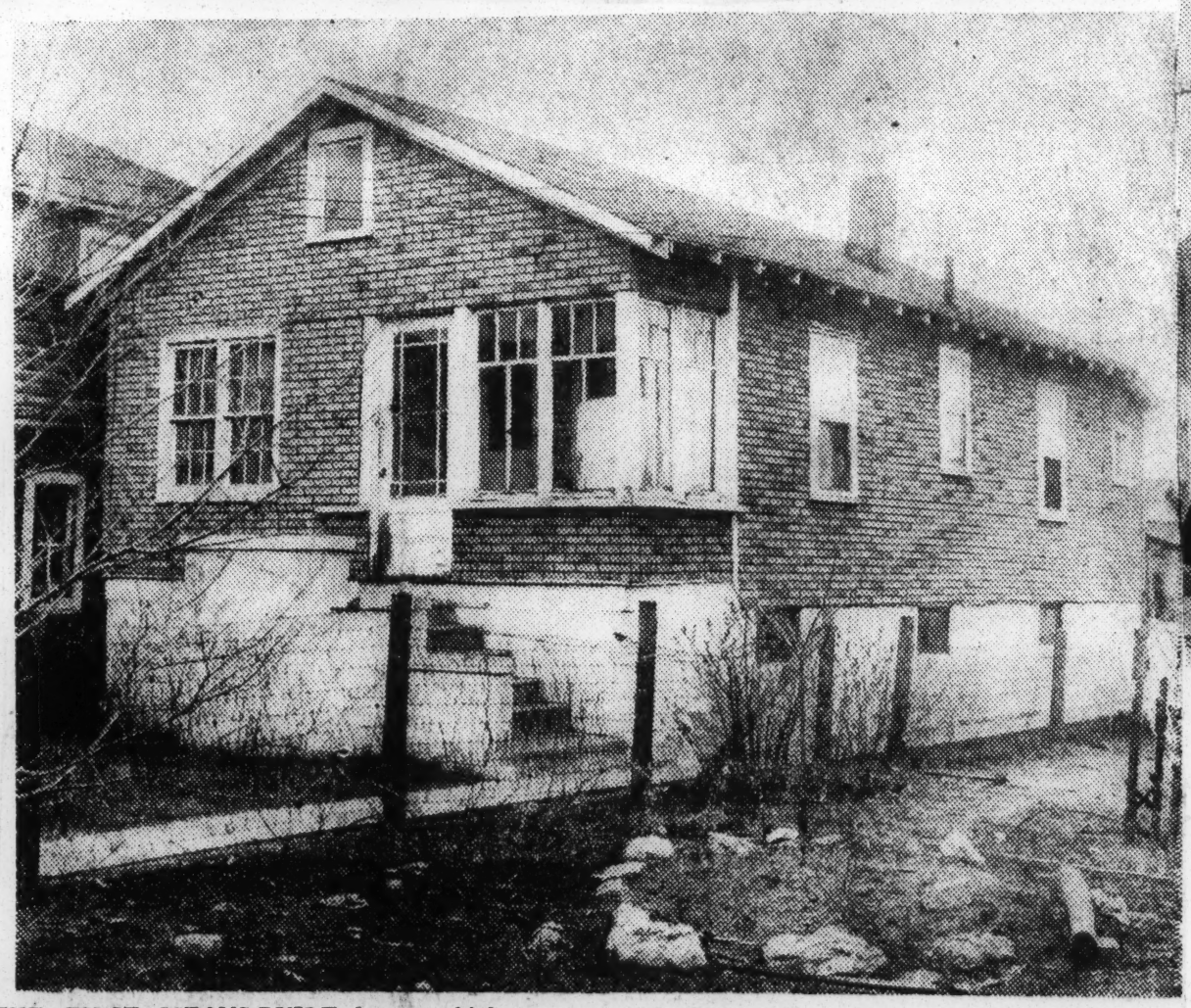
By J. W. SAUNDERS

GARY, Ind.—The all-day celebration held last week here marking the official opening of the Andrew Means Park Manor and the reception held in the new home of the Rev. Robert E. Penn on West 19th pl., marked a new civic era in this steel city where homeowning now is virtually on a rampage.

Thousands of residents of Greater Chicago motored here and inspected the new community bounded by 19th, 21st aves., Madison and Harrison sts., where contractor, Andrew A. Means and his construction company have just finished 200 modern homes.

The presence of these Chicagoland citizens as well as these beautiful, modern homes were both outstanding tributes to the courage, the sagacity and skill of Steel City's pioneer home builder.

Tribute was also paid to the Rev. Mr. Penn and family, formerly of Kansas City, Kan., now situated comfortably in the new parsonage of Gary's First Baptist church, which is located in the new community. The minister and his family enjoy the high esteem of the church members and the entire community as well.



THE FIRST MEANS-BUILT home which went up in Gary, Indiana, in 1923 when the firm was in its infancy.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW MEANS

MEANS PART OF GARY SAGA

It was vividly recalled on Andrew Means Day that the rise of one of the world's greatest steel centers is closely linked with the life work of the famous home builder and both together constitute a story of American industry and housing without parallel in Indiana, if not in the nation.

Old-time Garyites say that Judge Elbert Gary founded the city in 1906 and eventually hired thousands of Negroes in his mills, but it was Andrew A. Means and his associates who built modern homes for the workers and enabled them to enjoy some of the comforts of life.

Means is ably assisted in his work by an efficient and fast moving staff that includes Geter Means, his brother, as secretary-treasurer and superintendent of construction; Mrs. Katie Means, his wife, assistant secretary and treasurer; Mannon Powers, vice president and general foreman; Walter McDonald, general sales and property manager, and Sylvia McDonald, office manager. Means Developers offices are located at 2247 Broadway, in Gary.

FIRST HOME IN 1923

Andrew A. Means, the number one man in Gary housing, built his first home in Gary in March, 1923. The home, a stout, two-story structure located at 727 W. 25th ave., is still standing today though the firm has since housed more than 1,000 families throughout the Gary district.

The sparkling new Park Manor development, boasting 200 modern units of 5-6-7 rooms, is strategically situated in the heart of Gary's residential district just 10 minutes from the city's downtown business center. In addition, its through-street location connects it with bus services to all points in the Greater Chicago Area.

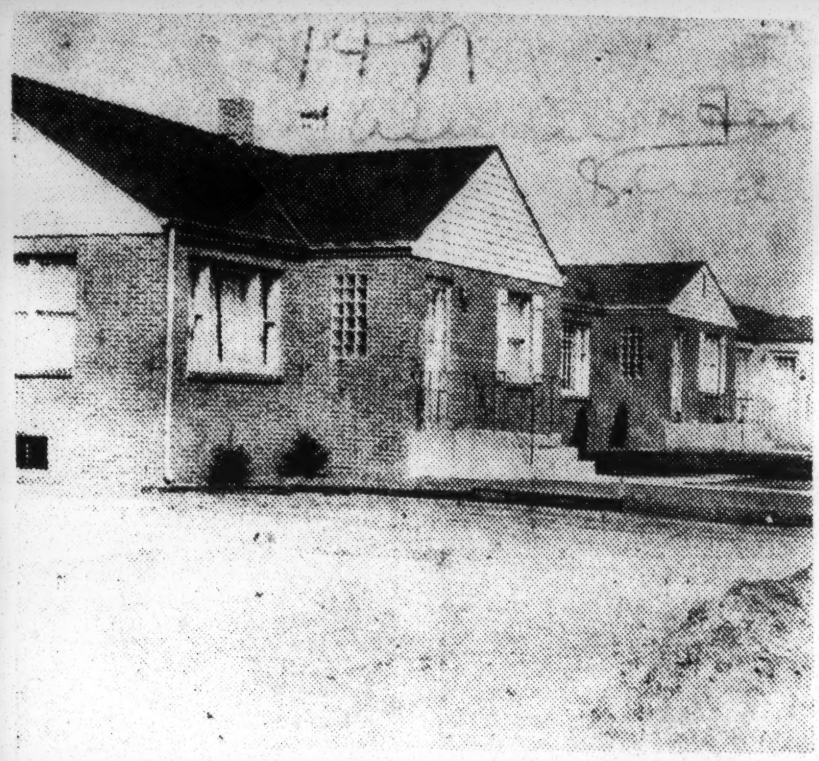
Homes in Park Manor range from $12,000—the price including installation of streets, sidewalks, sewers and all utilities.

Other housing projects built by Means Developers include the F. D. Patterson Village; Booker T. Washington Terrace; Means' Model Community; Gary Land Company's First Sub-Division and a school site addition.

TUSKEGEE GRADUATE

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Andrew A. Means is active in the business, civic and religious affairs of the Steel City. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, First Baptist church, he is a member of the Gary Chamber of Commerce; the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

On April 26-30, for the second straight year, Means represented the Gary Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C.



VIEW OF THE MODERN homes built by the Means firm, which has turned vacant lots into a thriving community filled with happy and industrious people.

COMMUNITY NURSERY SCHOOL GETS NEW SUPERVISOR

Florida News

Miss Jeffie B. Douglass, of Hillsboro, Mississippi, arrived in the city Sunday to accept the post as supervisor of the Community Nursery School, 4th St. adjunct of the Negro Welfare Board. She fills a vacancy created by the resignation last July of Miss Ruth Taylor.

West Palm Beach, Fla.

Miss Douglass, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, came here from Detroit, Michigan, where she served as assistant dietician at Grace Hospital. Prior to that time she spent one year in Tuskegee Nursery Ward of John A. Andrews Hospital where she gained experience in child care and development, nursery school education, child psychology and health and home nursing. Such a background aptly fits her to fill the position at the Community Nursery School.

Jan. 9-11-53

Miss Douglass' religious affiliation was with the Pilgrim Baptist Church in Hillsboro and she was actively engaged in YWCA work. Presently she is residing at the home of Mrs. Marie Gregory, 1030 Sapodilla Avenue.

1030 N. Sapodilla Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla.

Florida News
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Jan. 9-11-53
P. 1

MISS JEFFIE B. DOUGLASS

Bishop Pope Unites Tuskegee Lighthouse and Grad And Son

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — Miss Gertrude Knowles, Miami, Fla., "53 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, became the bride of Pfc Americus Hudson Pope in a solemn ceremony, conducted by the father of the groom, Bishop Daniel Carlton Pope, in the parsonage of Evans Metropolitan Church here Sunday, 4 P. M.

P. 3 Columbia S. C. Jan. 9-11-53

The bride, dressed in a gown made of white imported lace over white satin, came into the living room on the arm of Rev. C. R. Coleman, cousin of the groom and present pastor of the church. She wore a finger tip veil and carried a white orchid. Pfc Jerome Wagner, Ft. Bragg, served as the best man. She was attended by Mrs. Ethel Coleman, wife of Rev. C. R. Coleman

The bride was born in Miami, Fla,. the daughter of George and the late Mrs. Emma Knowles. She attended Carver High School and received her degree in Industrial Education at Tuskegee, last May. The groom was born in Harrisburg, Pa., the son of Rev. (new Bishop) D. C. Pope and the late Mrs. Louise Hudson Pope. He was married in the house where his late mother spent her last days.

Bishop Pope spoke the vows in a fatherly manner and yet with a dignity that befits his high office. The ceremony ended with the couple receiving God's benediction from the prelate with his hand upon the ead of the bride.

The couple will spend their honeymoon at the home of the bride. The groom is slated for overseas duty and will report for same at the end of the honeymoon. He was attended to 'L' Company, 504, AIR, Fort Bragg.

Robert Lee New Manager At Taft Hosp.

Jackson, Okla. Negro P. 1 Thurs. 10-8-53

Announcement has been made of Robert E. Lee to head the State Institutions at Taft, to succeed Edward D. Irons who resigned recently. Mr. Lee is a native Oklahoman. He attended high school and college at Tuskegee Institute majoring in vocational agriculture. He was employed at the Institutions from 1936 to 1940 as manager of farms, resigning the post to accept a position with the Farm Security Administration, a government agency.

Mr. Lee went into the army in 1944 and served until 1946 during that time he was stationed at Puebelo, and Denver, Colarado He is married to the former Miss Lilla Washington, niece of the late Booker T. Washington. He is a member of the Episcopal church Trinity Masonic Lodge No. 84, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and the Les Trieze Social Club.

Mr. Lee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee of the Taft Community, and has two brothers and three sisters.

CLASS RE-UNIONS
1903 - 50th ANNIVERSARY
1913 - 40th ANNIVERSARY

Senior Alumni To Be Honored At Gala Tuskegee Homecoming

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 15—Tuskegee Institute rolls out its welcome mat to returning alumni Saturday in the traditional homecoming ceremony.

Honored guests will be the senior alumni — the fifty-year and forty-year classes.

The day begins with homecoming parade beginning at the Booker T. Washington Monument at 10:15 a.m.

The Knoxville College Bulldogs from Knoxville, Tenn. will oppose the Golden Tigers in the 1:30 p.m. football game.

The entire student activities groups including the band, majorettes, young women's marching [illegible] and the infantry and air force honor guard squads will be on hand for pre-game and half-time ceremonies.

At 7 p.m., a banquet honoring members of the classes of 1903 and 1913 will be held in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall. At this ceremony the members of the fifty-year class will be presented Golden Certificates by President L. H. Foster.

The homecoming dance will be held in Logan Hall, beginning at 8 p.m.

The alumni executive committee meeting will be held at 9 a.m. Friday in the Executive Council Room, and the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association will be held in the Peabody Room of Dorothy Hall, beginning at 1:30 p.m.

The Cathedral Chimes in the Chapel will play a special program beginning at 8:50 a.m. Sunday. The regular Sunday morning services will be observed in the Institute Chapel.

Sunday at 6:30 p.m., the classes of 1903 and 1913 will be presented in the Institute Chapel by J. Henry Smith, executive secretary general, Alumni Association. Attorney-at-Law E. A. A. Campbell, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, of the Class of 1913 will deliver the alumni address. Dr. L. H. Foster will respond.

An after-vesper service for the alumni will be held in White Hall.

Campbell Is Guest Speaker At Tuskegee 40-Year Reunion

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Representing his class at their 40-year reunion in the Institute Chapel Sunday night, E. E. A. Campbell, prominent Jamaican attorney, voiced the time tested principles of Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's illustrious founder.

He stated that while Tuskegee should give every scope and encouragement for higher intellectual culture. whatever else it may do, training in the work of the hand should be its paramount aim. He said, "In so doing, it will supply the imperative need of the masses of the race and lay a solid foundation for its prosperity and security."

Attorney Campbell said that we, like Dr. Washington, have come to realize that industrial education is not imcompatible with higher education. He traced the early development of the institution and told of the outstanding accomplishments of his class.

Back for the homecoming celebration were 23 members of the Class of 1913. At the conclusion of the address the class presented a substantial sum to President L. H. Foster for special scholarship and development programs at the Institute. Aside from his contribution to the class gift, Thomas D. Hill of Chicago, Ill., made a personal gift of $1,000 to the school.

Members of the 1913 class who returned for the reunion were: Herman V. Blandon, Chicago, Ill.; William J. Burke, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; E. E. A. Campbell, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.; George W. Clark, Tuskegee Institute; Benjamin H. Crutcher, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Elise R. Cunningham, Cleveland, Ohio; Edgar H. Davis, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Edna Chappell Harris, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas D. Hill, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Irene Richburg Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. John C. Kahn, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Junius A. Kitchens, Opelika, Ala.; Mrs. Lillia Motley Wilson, Tuskegee Institute.

Major J. J. A. Paddyfote, Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Annie Gordon Perry, Tallahassee, Fla.; Thomas C. Provost, Birmingham, Ala.; William H. Richardson, Mobile, Ala.; Ralph B. Stewart Sr., Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Ethel S. Storey, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Pearl C. Tate, Chicago, Ill.; William Victor Terry, Chicago, Ill.; Craig Toliver, Danville, Ky.; and William Wiley, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

At a special ceremony Saturday evening, following the 7-7 deadlock with Knoxville College on the gridiron, members of the Class of 1903 were presented Golden Certificates by the president and inducted into the "Half-Century Club." Those so honored were: Henry H. Keller, Springfield, Ohio; William L. Powell, New Orelans, La.; Mrs. Marie Chambliss Varner, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Ralph A. Daly, Selma, Ala.; William W. Greene, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones, Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Dorina M. Fair, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mrs. Anna Breedlove Evans, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Stephen T. Powell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Winston T. Powell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Homecoming events from start to finish were of much inspiration to the present crop of nearly 2,000 students. The traditional "Tuskegee spirit" was much in evidence.

In presenting the Class of 1913, Ralph B. Stewart Sr. of Jacksonville, Fla., told of the outstanding accomplishments of his classmates. Many of them followed the trades learned at Tuskegee, while others sought higher degrees elsewhere and entered professional pursuits.

Dr. L. H. Foster expressed appreciation for the large scale participation fo the alumni in their reunion exercises. Both the 50-year class, with ten members returning, and the 40-year class, with twenty-three members returning set records for the homecoming reunion classes.

J. Henry Smith, executive secretary, General Alumni Association, and R. S. Darby, assistant, did an exceptional job in motivating interest among the alumni.

The Hocecoming Parade this year was no-competitive, yet it was one of the best witnessed at Tuskegee. The floats entered by class groups, campus organizations and the local public schools, the activities of the bands, both from the Institute and the high school, the ROTC and AFROTC marching units, the majorettes, and others, produced a thrilling sight as they paraded through the campus and down through the town of Tuskegee.

The local Boy Scout and Girl Scout units, the Brownies, the Cubs, and the mule-drawn covered wagon of the Scouts who went West this summer to the Jamboree, were an added thrill to the thousands who lined the streets to see the parade.

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Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 10-21-53

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GRADS OF 1903. Standing (left to right) front: Mrs. Marie Chambliss Varner, Cleveland; W. W. Green, Chicago; Mrs. Charles H. Evans, Tuskegee; William L. Powell, New Orleans Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones, Tallahassee, Fla.; Ralph A. Daly, Selma; Mrs. W. W. Green, Chicago; Mrs. Dorenda M. Fair, Tuskegee Henry H. Keller, Springfield, Ohio. Each received the coveted "Golden Certificate" and was inducted into the Half Century Club. (Photo by Polk).

50th Anniversary—

Tuskegee Homecoming Meet To Include Oldest Graduates

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 21—The 50th Anniversary of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1903 will be held at the Institute Saturday, Oct. 17, at the time of the Homecoming football game with Knoxville College.

R. S. Darnaby of the Alumni Office is assembling the class roll. Elaborate plans are being made for the entertainment of those persons who were handed their diplomas by Dr. Booker T. Washington 50 years ago.

Resident members of the Half Century Club will welcome the new members with appropriate ceremonies. The 50 year reunioners will be honored at a banquet and will be presented the customary engrossed citation.

The members of the Class of 1913 are scheduled to hold their 40th Anniversary reunion on the campus during Homecoming week. Contact has already been made with more than 50 members of the class, many of whom have indicated that they will return to Tuskegee for this significant occasion. A full program of activities has been arranged for the members of the Class of 1913.

The annual meeting of the General Alumni Association will be held during Homecoming Week. J. Henry Smith, the recently elected executive secretary of the General Alumni Association will present Theodore T. Greene, president of the Alumni Association, who will preside.

Dr. L. H. Foster, who assumed the duties as president of Tuskegee Institute June 1 will address the members of the Alumni Association while it is in session. For the past 11 years Dr. Foster has served as business manager of the institute. He was elevated to the presidency, succeeding Dr. F. D. Patterson, who resigned to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York City.

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ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

NORTH CENTRAL REGION, TUSKEGEE GENERAL ALUMNI

Carolyn Browning Gets Tuskegee Alumni Post

Miss Carolyn Browning, civic and club leader was elected by Tuskegee Institute alumni when she was elected Director of the North Central Region, Tuskegee General Alumni association, at the organization 13th annual September conference, held in Detroit.

Miss Browning

Sessions A were held in Veteran's Memorial building of the Motor City and the host Alumni club, R.

Conrad Vaugn, president, Several hundred delegates and friends attended and the Chicago delgation was lel by Theodore T. Green, president of the General Alumni association and former director of the Regional.

Miss Browning, for two years was president of the Chicago chapter and during her administration a number of improvements were made on the club house at 4909 So. Parkway, including construction of the Tiger Room, the labor and installation being donated by club members.

Officials elected to aid Director Browning in developing the enlarged program planned for the Regional were: Eloise Cunningham, Cleveland, Ohio, recording secretary; Minnie L. Campbell, Detroit, assistant recording secretary, Valentine White, Chicago, corresponding secretary; Thomas J. Saddler, Detroit, financial secretary; Andrew Means, Gary, Ind., treasurer, and Joseph Williams, Detroit reporter. The Regional meets next September in Cleveland.

Dr. Foster To Address B'ham Tuskegee Club

Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, fourth to head the school, is scheduled to address the Birmingham Tuskegee Club at 8 o'clock tonight at the 18th Street Branch YMC.

DR. L .H. FOSTER

This is one of a series of lead-up events to the eleventh annual Tuskegee versus Clark football game at Rickwood Field Friday night, October 9. The club is promoting a pew rally at the Elk's Rest Friday night, October 2.

G. W. Harrison, president of the Birmingham Tuskegee Club, has sent out an urgent appeal to all graduates and former students of Tuskegee to attend tonight's meeting at a "Meet the President Fellowship Rally." He is also pushing the advance ticket sales. Tickets are on sale at many spots-downtown Birmingham, Fairfield and Bessemer.

Dr. Foster is scheduled to be formally inaugurated as fourth president of Tuskegee Institute, on Sunday, November 1. The inaugural ceremony will climax a three-day program beginning October 1 with the fall meeting of the board of trustees. A conference on "The New South and Higher Education" is scheduled for October 31.

Who Will Be "Miss Birmingham Tuskegee"?

WILL REIGN SUPREME AT FALL CLASSIC—What's the judges to decide, but one of the four charming young ladies (above) will be crowned "Miss Birmingham Tuskegee" next Friday night, October 2, when the Birmingham Tuskegee Club presents its Annual Pep Dance at the Elk's Rest. The colorful affair will get underway at ten o'clock p. m. and continue until two a. m. They are standing, left to right: Mrs. Mary H. Thompson, Miss Mozell Foreman, and Miss Katie Banks. In rear center is Miss Evelyn Young. The winner will reign supreme during the spectacular Fall Classic between the Tuskegee Institute Tigers and Clark College Panthers at Rickwood Field, Friday night, October 9, at eight o'clock.

Club To Hear Speech On Carver's Life

The Chicago Tuskegee club will meet Sunday, Jan. 25, at 5:30 p.m. in the clubhouse, 4859 S. Parkway with H. O. Abbott as the featured speaker of the evening.

Abbott, a personal friend of the late Dr. George W. Carver, will talk on the life of the great scientist. Members in charge of the club's program this year are Mesdames Teresa Prince, Edith Washington, Mammie Marshall, Dora Frazier, Dr. John Campbell and Attv. Rufus Sampson.

Tuskegee Prexy Visits Chicago

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee, made his first public appearance since his recent election when he addressed the Chicago Tuskegee Club at the organization's headquarters here Sunday afternoon.

An enthusiastic audience greeted the youthful leader as he described the current program to the graduates and former students of the institution and then revealed his hopes and plans for carrying on in the tradition of his predecessors, Booker T. Washington, R. R. Moton and F. D. Patterson.

"The Tuskegee program is a program of service," said Dr. Foster who is no stranger to the school having been a faculty member for 12 years before being chosen to head the institution.

"The program of service," he continued, "is the keystone around which we will continue to build."

A number of leaders in Chicago life were present to hear and to greet Dr. Foster. Claude A. Barnett presented him to the audience. Mrs. Mary B. Kerr, president of the Chicago Tuskegee Club,

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Alumni and Former Students
TUSKEGEE SOUTHERN REGIONAL GENERAL TUSKEGEE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

TUSKEGEE'S SOUTHERN ALUMNI MEET — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute (left), is shown here with alumni dignitaries at the 11th Annual Meeting of the Tuskegee Southern Regional General Tuskegee Alumni Association. Shown with the president are (left to right) J. H. Smith, executive secretary; Henry B. Jackson, director of the association; Charles H. Ryan, president of Memphis-Tuskegee Alumni Association; and Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College, scene of the meeting. — (Hooks Photo)

ALUMNI AWARDS

Mr. R.S. Darnaby of Tuskegee Institute, and Honorable E.C.B. Jones, Secretary of War, Monrovia, Liberia will receive Alumni Awards at the Commencement Exercises on May 18.

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Owens And Darnaby

JESSE OWENS, voted the greatest track athlete in the last half century, must have felt very good the night of May 30. His three Big Ten conference track records remained right where he established them 18 years ago.

A few of us remember, along with Owens and his competitors, that afternoon of May '25, 1935, in Ann Arbor, Mich., at which time the University of Michigan was playing host to the Big Ten track and field championships meet. Owens established three world records and tied one that memorable day. His 9.4 seconds for the 100-yard dash, his 20.3 seconds for the 220, and his 26 feet, 8 1-4 inches for the broad jump remain Big Ten records.

To show that he hadn't gone back any (that's the way he puts it) he played 27 holes of golf the following morning with Ralph Metcalfe, his teammate on the record breaking United States 1936 U. S. Olympic 400-meters relay team.

Neither would admit that golfing is an old man's game. "What're you talking about?" Metcalfe said, with a grin. "A long way from it," put in Jesse.

Three other Negroes' records remained intact. Dave Albritton, classmate of Owens at Ohio State university, high jumped 6 feet, 7 1-4 inches in 1938 and Herb McKenley's 46.2 to give the University of Illinois first place in the 440-yard run in 1946 and Michigan's Charley Fonville put the shot 56 feet, 5 inches in 1948.

CAPTAIN R. S. DARNABY (baptised Robert Stewart Darnaby) was honored when Tuskegee Institute bestowed upon him the coveted "Alumni Merit Award" during the recent commencement exercises at the Institution. A citation from F. D. Patterson, retiring president of Tuskegee Institute, accompanied the award.

Darnaby, a graduate of the Institute, served in World War I, "with the spirit of a good soldier." The same is true of him as a civilian.

As secretary-treasurer of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic conference since its founding two decades ago, as public relations-publicity man for the Tuskegee Institute athletic department and as secretary of the alumni association, Captain Darnaby has done a most excellent job and has time to devote to the Boy Scouts, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. His concern for young people and for civic and community betterment, his loyalty to and honesty for the Institute, its athletic department and all the other things he is interested in merits the award.

In the field of journalism and sports reporting, he has carved a name for himself in the hall of fame. His work with the Montgomery Advertiser has been most valuable in increasing the cause of interracial goodwill in the Alabama capitol and is far reaching. The name of Captain Darnaby has become a legend in intercollegiate athletic circles everywhere. He is a regulat attendant at the National Football Coaches associations along with Major Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics at Tuskegee Institute.

Hats off to Langston university's dynamic president, Lamar G. Harrison. The recently dedicated gymnasium at Langston, Okla., has been named the Felton G. Gayles gym—and rightly so. Gayles, who came from Morehouse college, is known to everyone. Friends and foes respect and praise him for his ability as a coach and a leader. His teams have been outstanding despite the fact that some Langston alumni want a championship team each season, which just "ain't to be."

Now we have a Hurt gym at Morgan State and a Gayles gym at Langston and a couple of others named after men who have done something worthwhile in athletics and who can walk in and out of the portals while they live. Must we humans wait until a man dies before they are so honored?

The old excuse "it has never been done before" is deader than a doornail.

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Alumni and Former Students

CAPTAIN A.J. NEELY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TUSKEGEE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSN.

Tuskegee Alumni Honor A. J. Neely

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —In a deserved surprise that pleased everyone, Capt. Alvin J. Neely, who for more than four decades, served as registrar, dean of men, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, was given a plaque containing a silver dollar for each of his forty-five years of service at Tuskegee Institute by a group of friends at the regular monthly meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Alumni Association in the Alumni Hut on the Tuskegee campus.

The special dance feature performed by Misses Barbara D. Williams, "Miss Tuskegee," Letitia Smith and Ann White, was an attractive interlude in the program which elicited praise from those present on the skill, precision and beauty displayed by the dancers.

A medley of songs with Mrs. Ruth West Adams at the piano in which everyone present joined in singing was another most enjoyable feature of the evening most pleasantly spent in a fitting tribute to a veteran worker.

Mrs. Laura Buck McCray served as chairman of the committee which arranged the program for the April meeting. Assisting Mrs. McCray in the arrangements for this delightful affair were Mrs Ruth Peterson, Miss Ruth Wright, Mrs. Harriet Webb, Mr James E Snowden and Mr. D C Webb.

Tuskegee Honors Capt. Alvin Neely With Silvet Plaque

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — In a deserved surprise that pleased everyone, Capt. Alvin J. Neely, who for more than four decades, served as registrar, dean of men, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, was given a plaque containing a silver dollar for each of his 45 years of service at Tuskegee Institute by a group of friends at the regular monthly meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Alumni Association Tuesday night, in the Alumni Hut on the Tuskegee campus. Capt. Neely's life was part and parcel of Tuskegee Institute from the time he entered until he retired recently.

Gaining his inspiration from Booker T. Washington, he took strong pride in the fact that service to one's school, one's community and to one's fellowman constituted the very essence of education. His long service in the registrar's office and as dean of men endeared him to countless Tuskegee graduates because of the help he gave them in getting an education.

Capt. Neely, a veteran of many public appearances, was completely surprised when Mr. Andrew W. Walker arose and began to enumerate the contributions made by the former registrar and presented him with a plaque, artistically designed by Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas, of the Art Department, with the silver dollars attractively arranged in numerals "45."

14n 1953 Alumni and Former Students Los Angeles, California-Tuskegee Club

Tuskegee club installs new officers; plans for formal

Installation of officers highlighted the Los Angeles Tuskegee club's first meeting of the year last Saturday at the home of A. C. Kitchens, the unanimously re-elected president.

Installations were made by Ralph Davis, president of the Inter-Collegiate Council. Officers installed for the new year were: A. A. Kitchens; Mrs. Augusta Glover, vice president; Mrs. Edna G. White, recording secretary; Demmit Griffin, corresponding secretary; Walter L. Hutcherson, business manager; Jesse Holmes, financial secretary; I. H. Pillors, treasurer; Mrs. Claire C. Williams, reporter; and John Tolson, chaplain.

Following the ceremony, reports were given on the dinner meeting given Jan. 8 at the Crystal Tearoom, honoring Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and J. Henry Smith, general alumni secretary of Tuskegee. Reports on the club's donations and expenditures were also received.

Before refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Kitchens, plans were discussed for the club's Spring Formal, which will be given early in April.

Members attending the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. John Tolson; Mr. and Mrs. Demmit Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams, Mrs. Augusta Glover, Mrs. Edna G. White, Mrs. Zenola Clark, Mrs. Alice Maysanders Page, Miss Mamie Hamilton, Mrs. Addie Graves, Major Frank L. Drye, Mr. I. H. Pillors, Mrs. Ella Cole, and the Kitchenses.

Review Works Of Dr. Carver And Booker T.

DETROIT — Forty persons of both races met last Thursday at a dinner meeting to recall the lives of two great leaders, George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington.

The dinner was held at the Veterans Memorial in downtown Detroit, with Circuit Judge Ira W. Jayne as toastmaster.

A background talk on Dr. Carver was given by Dr. Austin W. Curtis. jr., who was a close associate of Dr. Washington and shared more of his secrets about the peanut, potato and clay than any other person.

Dr. Carver's research secrets were willed to Dr. Curtis who operates a laboratory here manufacturing a line of cosmetics and liniments.

The life of Booker T. Washington was reviewed by Conrad Vaughn, president of the Detroit Tuskegee Alumni club.

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JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Hospital Alumni Organized Here

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The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital Alumni Association was recently organized here. Members of the group are registered nurses who have completed the requirements of the department of nursing [illegible] from the School at Tuskegee Institute.

Objectives of the organization are to stimulate more harmonious relationship among graduates; to elevate the standard of the profession by increasing knowledge and broadening the scope through [illegible] of ideas, [illegible] advancements and new trends in nursing; to assist and encourage undergraduate nurses [illegible].

Officers elected were Miss Doris Pulliam, president; Mrs. Minnie Howard, vice president; Mrs. Florence Robinson, secretary; Miss Frankie Johnson, assistant secretary; Miss Betty Dixon, Treasurer; Mrs. Katherine Parker, journalist.

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CLEVE ABBOTT, director of athletics at Tuskegee institute, was very happy when he received a telegram announcing the abolition of the two-platoon system in football. Abbott has opposed the system since it was installed in 1941.

COACH ABBOTT STRESSES WIDER PARTICIPATION IN ATHLETICS

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics and head football coach at Tuskegee Institute, stressed the need for wider participation in athletics, especially for girls, and pointed to possible dangers of the subsidization program in an address delivered at the 10th annual Athletic Dinner, Friday night, at the Butler Street YMCA. Hubert M. Jackson, presided.

Speaking to participants in the physical activities at the YMCA, athletes and coaches from the Atlanta high schools and colleges, the veteran Tuskegee mentor centered his address on the subject: "Life's Battle Requires Sportsmanship."

Coach Abbott commented on the values derived from good sportsmanship, called for extended participation and emphasized the need for re-evaluating our present system of handling athletes, particularly in the matter of subsidization. In this connection he made a distinction between the student-work-aid program and out-and-out subsidization.

The program opened with the invocation by Rev. J. E. Garnett and after opening remarks by Toastmaster Jackson and a solo by Miss Barbara Evans, Coach Abbott was introduced by B. T. Harvey, SIAC commissioner.

CITED FOR SPORTSMANSHIP

Three of the members of teams in the YMCA Senior Basketball League were cited for sportsmanship. A special award was presented to Willie James Norman (Radcliff Aces); and also cited were James Pace (WERD) and Herman King (Scripto). Others given recognition for good sportsmanship were James Kelly, Richard Wright, Eddie Moss, Bobby Westberry, John Alexander, Mayfield Holloway, John Showers; Walter Rogers, Charles Frye and Willie Phillips. These awards were made by Warren R. Cochrane, secretary of the YMCA.

The championship, second and third place basketball awards went to the Radio Station WERD, Scripto Inc., Summerhill, Radcliff and 'Y' Delta quints. The presentations were made by Frank L. Forbes, Luther Frazier, Walter Smith, Bill Nunnally, William T. Greene and L. C. Baker.

Marion E. Jackson, sports editor, Atlanta Daily World, was the recipient of a special award presented by L. M. Smith.

Also receiving individual awards were Charles Frye; Eddie Moss; J. J. Pharrow; Robert Hendrick, Alma Walker; Raymond Anderson; Herman Calhoun; Charles Scott, J. D. Hudson, Lonnie King; Alfred Myrick, Howard Williams and Charles Foster.

Awards were presented the captains from Carver, Howard, Turner, Washington High Schools; Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown colleges.

These individual and team awards were presented by T. Herman Graves Raymond Wainwright, Geo. Gray, Leonidas Epps, Marshall Arnold, Alex Harvey, E. D. Laws, Claude George, Sr.; James H. Penn, Dr. W. A. Mason, Oliver Jones and Tommy Tombleson.

Claude George, Jr., presented participation awards to the following teams: East Point; Marietta Air Base; Sportsmen; Scripto, Radcliff; Delta; Hilliard Trotters, Howard Hi-Y; Carver Hi-Y: Radio Station WERD; Explorers and Lockheed.

Old Athletes Of Institute On Campus

Among the recent visitors to the Tuskegee Institute campus were several former athletes, who are rendering the same high type of service in their respective fields of activity that they gave while performing on the gridiron, on the basketball court, the baseball diamond and in track and field at the Institute.

Those recently registered at the Alumni office were Cornelius (Siki) Robinson, now a law enforcement officer at Bay City, Tex. Robinson was a guard on the 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 football team/ He was a 60-minute man, and had never heard of the two-platoon system.

Owen J. Duncan, rated as an outstanding end, also spent several hours on the campus. He was enroute to Mobile, his first visit to his native city in several years. Duncan is now principal of the Campbell County High School at Rustburg, Va.

Bernard J. Flood visited with friends at the Institute for two or three days. Flood was not only a baseball player (catcher) of unusual ability, but he was also an excellent musician, and was a member of the band and the orchestra. He is now in government service with headquarters in New York City.

One woman athlete to return for a visit recently with parents and friends was Mrs. Florence Wright Mitchell, a former member of the Tuskegee women's championship track and field team and the women's championship basketball team.

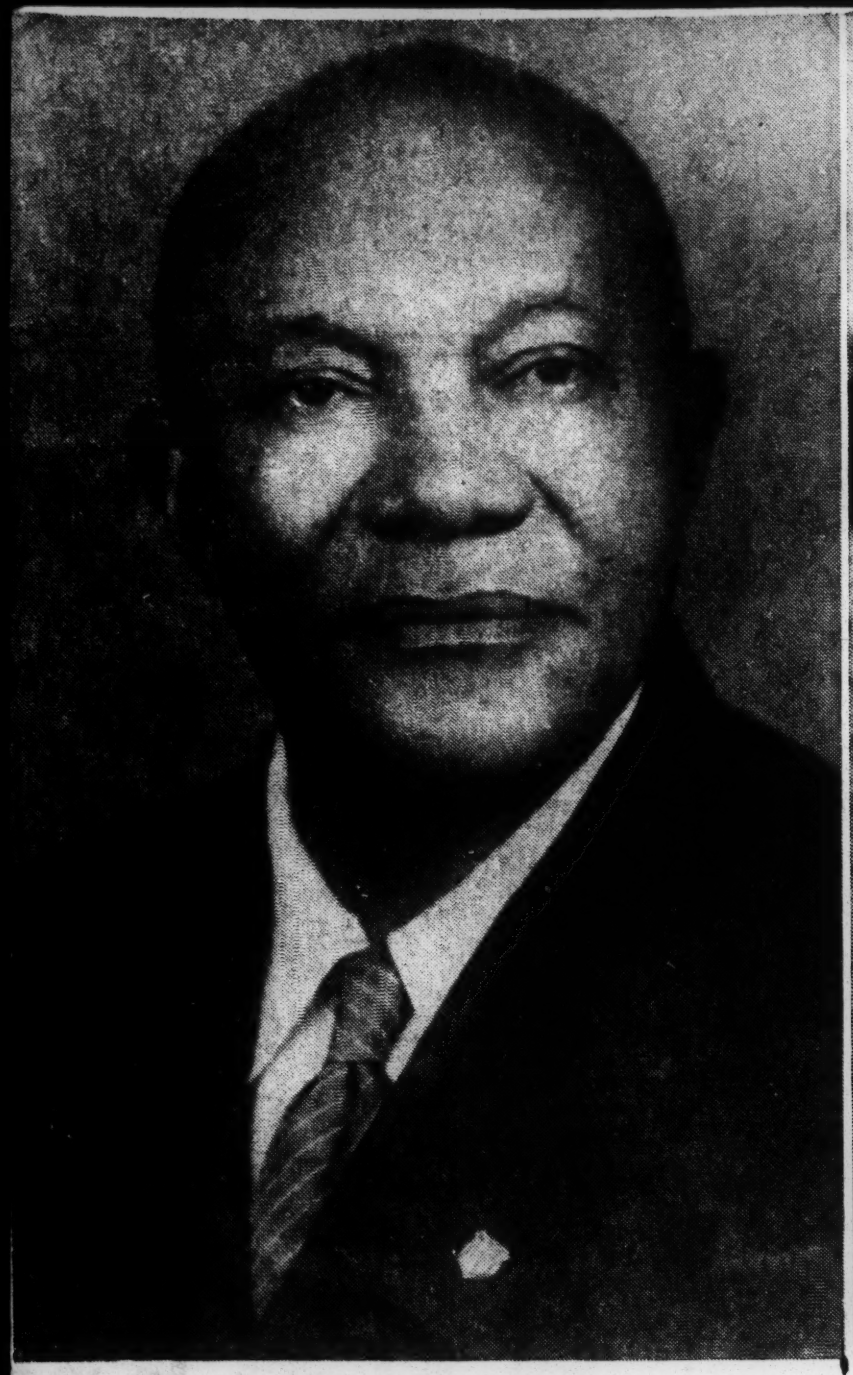
After graduating from Tuskegee Institute with a bachelor of science degree in physical education, Miss Wright attended Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and was awarded the master of science degree in physical education. She spent the Summer at Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., pursuing studies leading to the Ph. D. degree in the field of physical education. Mrs. Mitchell is director of the department of physical education for women at Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C.

Tuskegee Team Wins First Place In National Meet

Coach Cleve L. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott and their daughter, Miss Jessie Abbott, have just returned from a successful and delightful trip to San Antonio, Texas, where they took a team of fifteen Tuskegee Institute women students to compete in the National Field and Track Meet. The Tuskegee contingent won first place in the junior meet and the second place in the senior meet.

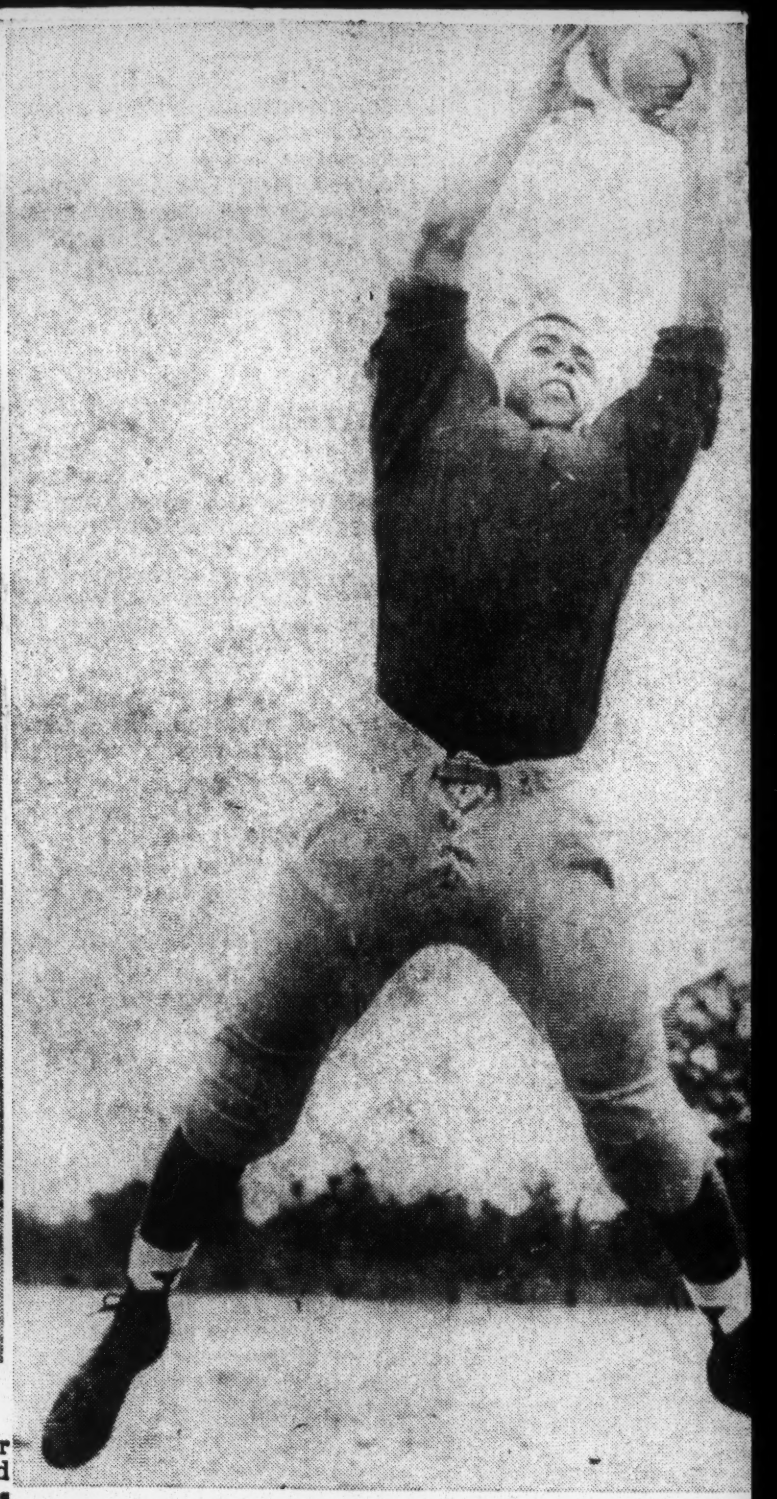
The group enjoyed air-conditioned living quarters at Fort Sam Houston, where they were assigned to the nurses' barracks. Excellent meals were available right next door in the Service Club.

On the trip down the group stopped over at Grambling College and at Prarie View College. On the way back they went by Galveston, where they had a wonderful fish dinner with Miss Christine Shannon Strode, a graduate.



COACH CLEVE ABBOTT

LEON STEWART



REYNOLD BOSCOE

TUSKEGEE INVADES MONTGOMERY TODAY—Thousands are expected to file into Montgomery's Cramton Bowl today for the annual grid classic between Alabama's two top Negro schools. Coach Cleve L. Abbott of the Tuskegee Institute, left above, brings his Tigers to clash with the favored Alabama State Hornets. Two of his main mentors will be Leon Stewart, Birmingham senior playing at guard. Stewart, center, above, weighs 180 pounds and hurls a 5-foot, 9-inch defense. Also expected to star in today's performance, is Reynold Bosco, 162-pound end from Hastings, Fla.

14n 1953

ATHLETICS

MR. CLEVE L. ABBOTT
CAPT.R.S.DARNABY

Darnaby, Abbott Of Tuskegee On Sports Boards

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—At the quadrennial meeting of the U. S. Olympic Association, held at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C., Cleve L. Abbott, director of Athletics at Tuskegee Institute, was named a member o the U. S. Olympic Games Committee.

R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed District 3 representative on the voting committee of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association This committee will be in charge in charge of the voting and ballot boxes at the 48th Annual Convention of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 4-9, 1954. The chairman of this committee is A. E. Lumley, Amherst college, Amherst, Massachusetts.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The wonder tales of basketball written in Tuskegee Institute's massive Logan Hall could have been lifted from the folklore of Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, the German philologists who collected fairy tales. For every element associated with the 42 basic plots in story-telling has been utilized in the wild finishes associated with this hoop festival. Last year, it was a double-overtime game, made even more bizarre by the strange shenanigans of three Florida A&M players winning over a darkhorse Alabama State team which had led all the way, only to surrender its advantage in the last moments of play.

Look up the rag-to-riches heroes, Frank Merriwell, the Rovers boys, Tom Sawyer, Rip Van Wrinkle, Hans Christain Anderson and Patrick Henry and the hot stove boys will find you a counterpart in tournament history. Basketball is sports' 'Alice in Wonderland. At tournament time there are always wonders to behold. The Tuskegee tournament guarantees them.

The passing parade of stars, unequalled in the other branches of sports, have blazed across the boards of Logan Hall for their brief hour of stardom and applause. Looking out over the audience into the faces of hundreds of new, eager and excited spectators you catch the expectancy of the crowd. Which team will win? Who will be the star of the hour? What are the new coaching devices to be unveiled? Wheer will mantle of victory fall at the eleventh hour?

We don't have the answer. To me the tournament looks wide open. Tenacious, greedy, covetous wheel of fortune can stop at favored Florida A & M, 'team to beat Xavier U., thirdseeded Morehouse, fourth-ranked Fisk, or Fort Valley State, Bethune-Cookman, Knoxville College, Alabama State, Tuskegee Institute or Clark College.

For basketball is the great equalizer of sports. Victory depends on hustle, determination, aggressiveness and the golden touch. Heroes of the past had these requisites, while the loser lacked them. It's a see-saw game.

One thing all observers agree. This twentieth anniversary version is likely to be the most notable in history. The teams are few personnel advantages to to height, depth and calibre of material. There are really no exceptional teams. Never before have the experts been so completely stumped.

Last year, glittering record were chalked up by Florida A & M. In '49, '50 and 51, Morris Brown sent top-heavy favorites. Look back down the years and you will see Tuskegee, Florida A & M, Morehouse, Xavier, Clark and 'Bama State alternating in the favored role.

Bust a guess at this year's tournament isn't worth a plugged nickel. For fans have been Knoxville defeat Florida, Bethune-Cookman win over Florida A & M at the district at large of the NAIA tournament them succumb twice in a row to the Rattlers in Daytona Beach and Tallahassee. Xavier University has split with Florida A & M while defeating Bethune-Cookman. Alabama State and Tuskegee have posted wins over Florida A & M. This type of run-around could go on and on.

However, what is apparent is that today's SIAC heroes will have to be born on the tournament floor. Individual stars like Willie Irvin and Harold Donald of Florida, John Chaney and Wycliff Martin of Bethune-Cookman, Esmo Woods and work of Fisk, and Donald Weaver and Ross of Morehouse will have to catch fire, singe the hops and designs and pattern of victory.

Down through the years, this has been true. Coaches like C. Johnson Dunn of 'Bama State, Ted A. Wright, former coach of the fabulous Xavier Ambassadors, Frank L. Forbes of Morehouse, H. B. (Bus) Thompson (who won two championships while at Morris Brown), Thomas Caldwell, the former Morris Brown mentor who had the distinction of winning the visitation and tournament titles in 1951 and they got sacked, Ross C. Owen of Tuskegee Institute and many others will tell you of stars being born on the floor.

One of the most notables instances witnessed by these eyes was in the 1951 tournament when Robert Graves of Morris Brown subbing for Theodore Benson fired the Wolverines to a win over Florida A & M.

Others like to tell of Jerome Harris of Morehouse and even before George Coffee.

All of the colleges have heroes who are now steeped in legend for having performed beyond call of valor in tournament compeition. I can't list them all. As the tournament progresses, they will be exhumed from the archives as the boys argue over beer and pretzels.

However, all will conceded that this year's meet is a tossup. No overwhelming favorite exists. The team to beat is the team that plays. I can't see it any other way.

HERE AND THERE — Morris Brown leads Atlanta's SIAC colleges tournament victories with three. Morehouse has two championships and Clark College one.... Fort Valley State has never won a conference basketball title...

Frank A. Young, venerable sports editor emeritus of the Chicago Defender is on hand for the tournament. Young is one of the wheels behind the national High School basketball tournament which will be held in Nashville, March 26, 27 and 28...

Basketball races are rapidly coming to a close. Last week, the CIAA race tournament was held in Durham, N. C. This weekend, the CIAA race tournament t HD) Southeastern tournament is in progress at Savannah State College, while the SIAC extravaganza goes on here...Midwestern and Southwest conferences do not sponsor tounrnaments...

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference owes a tribute to Captain R. S. Darnaby, one of the msot respected sports publicists in the Deep South. Every collegiate publicity organization rates Darnaby tops..

Tuskegee Institute is waiting for the close of tournament competition to step up baseball drills...

Tuskegee Nine Drop Maroon Tigers Twice

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— Tuskegee Institute swept a two-game baseball series from Morehouse College of Atlanta, Ga., last weekend 13-4 and 8-7.

The Saturday game was a close with the Golden Tigers barely emerging with an 8-7 verdict after powering four runs across in the opening frame. However, the Maroon Tigers stiffened their defense and held the Tuskegeeans scoreless until the eighth stanza when four more capered across the plate.

Morehouse after absorbing a 13-4 shellacking Friday made a game out of the contest Saturday. Scoring two runs each in the third and fourth innings, Morehouse took the lead by chalking up two additional markers in the fifth. Apparently this lead inspired the Atlanta combination who added another score in the seventh. Here the roof caved in. Tuskegee scored four runs to clinch the game and win the series.

Promising pitching material for Tuskegee should enable the Golden Tigers to make a strong bid for conference championship honors. Eddie Lavelle and William Grant showed to good advantage as pitchers in the Morehouse games, while Ronald Bryamon and Luther Noland gave Tuskegee considerable d epth in catching.

Tuskegee's championship honors will depend on what the Tigers do against Florida A & M College Monday and Tuesday, April 6-7 at Tallahassee.

Grambling Nine Trips Tuskegee Tigers 9 To 3

BY COLLIE J. NICHOLSON

GRAMBLING, La. — The Grambling College Tigers flogged two Tuskegee pitchers for 13 hits here Monday afternoon to lump the 'Bama club 9-3 in ine sparkling inningsc of strife.

The Singleton gave president-coach R. W. E. Jones' crew a 3-0 vantage in the home and home series and helped them maintain their habitually glossy pace.

Grambling has won 13 and lost three.

Ed Mitchell paced Monday's assault with a fourth hit snarl which punched across three runs.

The Tigers drove the opening wedge in the first inning when six hits mustered some five runs. Following this initial display of gunsmoke, Grambling feasted gluttonously on whatever the visitors had to offer.

President Jones and his combat team went into the game bristling from a severe case of perlexion.

Grambling walloped Texas Southern 18-2 in the opening game of a doubleheader Saturday and went buck-kneed in the nightcap.

TSU won the second contest 8-5 to take over first place in the Mid-West diamond race.

XU Downs 'Skegee In First Tilt 6-1

With heavy rains cancelling the Friday night encounter in Pelican Stadium, Xavier's Gold Rush nine breezed to a 6-1 victory over the Tuskegee Golden Tigers in the first melee of a scheduled doubleheader last Saturday on the Gold Rush home diamond and in the second contest the Catholics had to settle for a 1-1 deadlock with Allison Tilman's visiting chargers.

Michael Houlemard was the winning pitcher in the first outing. Houlemard was touched for only four hits while his teammates banged out 12 blows off L. Johnson, the losing hurler for the Tigers.

In the second fray, which was called at the end of seven frames, Roy Marrero was on the mound for Xavier. Marrero gave up six hits during his stint on the rubber, the local stickmen collected eight hits off of two Tiger tossers.

On Friday and Saturday, May 1-2, Coach John Crowe's diamondmen will invade Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., for three games. Friday, Xavier will clash with Alabama State Hornets in a two-game series, with one tilt slated for the afternoon and the other billed under the lights. Saturday, the Catholics will move over to Atlanta for a single contest with Morehouse.

Xavier now has a season record of six wins against four losses, with a 4-1 mark in Southern conference play.

Grambling Tigers Beat S'keege, 9-3

GRAMBLING, La.—The Grambling Tigers flogged Tuskegee pitchers for 13 hits here last Monday to defeat the Alabama school, 9-3, in nine sparkling innings of strife.

The victory gave the Tigers a 3-0 advantage in the home-and home series.

Ed Mitchell paced the assault a four-hit barrage that mustered home three runs.

Who coached the baseball team? President Jones, of course.

Chief executive of the north Louisiana college of 1,651 students, he has been teaching athletic fundamentals for 27 years and still doesn't consider it a futile undertaking. An astute judge of baseball talent, his teams have won the astonishing total of 169 games and dropped only 19 in the last eight seasons.

At the present pace it will only take another season or two for the coaching exective to make his expert staff look like bungling amateurs.

Bethune-Cookman Wins Southern Cage Tourney

Courier p. 15 Sat. 3-21-53

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Bethune-Cookman Wildcats from Daytona Beach, Fla., won their first Southern Conference cage tournament here at Logan Hall before 3,000 sweltering fans, 72 to 61, from Xavier University's Gold Rush from New Orleans Saturday night.

The curtain rang down on the twentieth annual tournament with the Florida team victors over a youthful but stubborn Louisiana quintet. Bethune-Cookman took the lead at the outset and were never headed, although Xavier pulled to within one point of tying the score in the final period.

Morehouse College of Atlanta bested the strong Florida A. and M. College Rattlers from Tallahassee 66 to 33 for third place.

Xavier dropped Morehouse in the first semi-final game Friday night, 61-58. Bethune-Cookman got its revenge over Florida A. and M., which has two recent wins over the Wildcats, by taking them into camp 62 to 59. The four seeded teams were able to live up to pre-game predictions.

The tournament got under way Thursday afternoon with Tuskegee winning from Clark College of Atlanta, 74 to 62, and Florida trouncing Alabama State 101 to 97. That night, Xavier won over Knoxville College 79 to 58. Morehouse trimmed Tuskegee 72 to 60. Florida won from Fisk, 53 to 36, and Bethune-Cookman was victor over Fort Valley (Ga.) State, 74 to 58.

Institute Tigers Slap A. & M. With Score Of 60 To 49

Tuskegee Herald Tuskegee, Ala. Dec. 2-10-53

A fast and accurate shooting Tiger five found their range here Saturday night and slipped a win past the Florida A&M to the tune of 60-49. p. 1

The Tigers took the court at the beginning of the game with a determination to get back into the win column and thought that Florida was to be the victim. Charles Bonner started the scoring for the locals and the Tigers were never headed from here on. Willis Hockett and Bonner racked up the scores for Tuskegee and the Tigers led at the quarter, 16-13.

Florida was showing strength and control of the backboard but was not able to head the Tigers. Here the entire Tiger team began to look like a million dollar group on the floor with each of the five time after time racking the ball through the strings. "Rege" Gracia demonstrated that he belonged on the first five for Tuskegee; working the ball under the basket and slinging it in from falling positions. When things were about to get out of hand, Garcia would take over and take the ball out court to cool things down. The buzzer sounded for the half with Tuskegee leading 31-24.

Florida elected to take their men out with four fouls on them, but Tuskegee went along with their same starting line-up. Florida's second team seem to work against Tuskegee better than the first five and shot basket for basket against their opponents. Irvin continued to play heads up ball for Famcee and helped bring his team within five points when the buzzer ended the third quarter with 'skegee still ahead 44-39.

Florida entered their first team into the game at this point and that seemed to be just what Tuskegee was waiting for. The Rattlers seemed to be ready to move from here on but the Tigers matched basket for basket and when Florida began to throw the ball away the Tigers started to play with their opponents giving the ball away and slipping it back away from them. The buzzer sounded and the ball went wild at the final count of 60 to 49.

Willis Hockett was high scoring man with 17 points. Charles Bonner was second with 16. For Florida, high scoring man was Irvin with 14 points.

Grambling Rips Tuskegee Five By 101-63 Score

By COLLIE J. NICHOLSON

GRAMBLING, La. — The Grambling College Tigers used a big height advantage with telling effect here Friday night to sweep to a 101-63 victory over Tuskegee Institute. Weekly

Man-Mountain Robert Hopkins, the nation's leading Negro college scorer with 632 points for 22 outings, was the bravo cager for Coach Eddie Robinson's famished tyros. p. 4

"Lil Abner" had his most eventful evening since joining the Tigers and ended the contest writing two new school marks in the record book. Atlanta Daily World

He broke Ezell Kin[illegible]'s one-season record of 629 points and erased "Bots" Moore's old free-throw mark of 159 points. Hopkins has 166 conversions out of 212 attempts.

Generally acclaimed one of the nation's best small college performers, Robert got Grambling off to a good start and the visitor's found the handicap too great to surmount.

Grambling held at 51-27 halftime lead. Sat. 2-21-53

Hopkins wasn't the only Tiger who damaged the Maroon's cause. Payne Montgomery controlled both backboards and Eugene Elliott contributed 21 points for a share of scoring honors.

"Lil Abner" took scoring honors with 26 points.

Willie Hockett was the chief detonator in Tuskegee's uphill haul. He scored 22 points.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

Like old man river, Frank Forbes and his incredible basketball teams keep rolling along. Now comes another final and the spotlight again beams on the maroon and white hoopsters from Atlanta.

Win, lose or draw, the Maroon will give a creditable showing in the consolation round here tonight in the cavernous reaches of Logan Hall where so many Forbes-coached greats have had their day in the sun.

Sitting here pecking away on this piece, as the crowds file out after the semi-finals, I remember Jerome Harris, the showman, the incomparable, leading the Forbesmen to a storybook conquest back in 1946. Even today there comes tears as one remembers the Atlantans scrambling out of the stands, in ones and twos and bunches, onto the main floor where they shouted the school song. And then there was another year and another star, Irwin "Mr. Basketball" Tompkins. And always Frank "Mr. Cool" Forbes, imperturable, inscrutable, thinking thinking and organizing.

He turned out many, many other stars Silas "Smoky" Davis, Pinky Haines, Felix Harris, George Coffee, Junie Cobb, Oliver Brooks, Bruce Phillips, Wiley Jackson and many others.

And here in Tuskegee, the man has become something of a legend. Blase Tuskegeeans have become used to a Maroon Tigers quintet in the finals. Atlanta Daily World

Already, the stream of cars are pouring in from Atlanta where will be more, come nightfall. Many stayed at home, waiting for the results which indicated that an Atlanta team would be in the finals. Sat. 3-14-53

HERE AND THERE — Walter Dukes, the Seton Hall scoring whiz closed his regular season play with a total of 791 points for 30 games and an average of 26.4 points which placed him behind only Furman's Frank Selvy, 29.7 and Seattle's Johnny O'Brien....

The fabulous Bobo Newsom of the Philadelphia Athletics is baseball's most traded player. Records show Newsom has been swapped 27 times in 27 years. At one time or another he pitched for all three New York clubs—Dodgers, Yankees and Giants....

Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute's all purpose facility, is the largest athletic installation in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference....

The Savannah State Tigerettes won the Southeastern Athletic Conference visitation crown under the helm of Coach Ella W. Fischer and Assistant Coach Jerry Hooper. The Tigerettes won all conference games and wound up the season with a seven and one record. Their only setback was to the Bethune-Cookman girls.

In a return engagement the Tigerettes outhustled the Bethune girls 73-25....

Buzzy Bavasi, Dodger vice-president made a bet with Roy Campanella of a 30 dollar hat that he couldn't report to training camp in shape. After winning Campy settled the bet for $20 cash....

Xavier University cagers are Rush closed their regular season happy over their best season in play by topping Alabama State 78-years. The 49ners defeated all of 68....

Ever wonder why Larry Doby was a holdout in his baseball negotiations with the Cleveland Indians? Well, in six seasons with the Tribe he has compiled a .293 batting average with 729 hits out of 2,487 times at bat. In 713 games, Doby has hit 127 doubles, 30 triples and 115 home runs!!!!

If you doubt his beef against the contract offered him by Hank Greenberg then note last season's record when he played in 140 games and went to bat 519 times collecting 143 hits for a 276 average. He banged out 26 doubles, 8 triples and 32 home runs to win the homerun batting crown from Luke Easter. Along with this Doby scored the most runs in the American League—104....

OFF THE CUFF—Morehouse College was tremendously happy over the success of it Windy City basketball game with

CO-EDS LEAD NATIONAL ANTHEM—Just before the start of the 20th annual championship basketball game of the Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference last week end this charming group of Tuskegee Institute senior co-eds led the more than 3,000 persons assembled in Logan Hall in singing the National Anthem. Left to right, they are Eula Patrick, Tuskegee; Frances Morgan, Queenstown, British Guiana; Ann R. Elliot, Albany, Ga.; Magnolia Ivy, East St. Louis, Ill., and Barbara Milan, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Fisk University. A huge turnout of Morehouse and Fisk supporters virtually assures a repeat engagement in 1954.

Morehouse and Fisk Alumni in St. Louis are also dickering for a game. There is a possibility such a tilt will be scheduled as a phase of the school's public relations program. Tentative plans for '54 call for Fisk and Morehouse to play in Chicago Saturday night, then spend Sunday sightseeing, before making the trek to St. Louis.

Incidentally, expenses for the game were relatively small. Alumni backers solidly sold the game to Chicago and without a doubt a great deal of goodwill (and prospective students) will come out of the game for both institutions.

Morris Brown Wolverines Halt Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 75-52

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — With William "Bill" Hannan, uncanny sharpshooter from Augusta, Ga., setting a blistering pace, the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines shot their way to a 75-52 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, Thursday night, at the Logan Hall Gymnasium.

Hannan, Jimmie Adams, Walter Atkins and Leroy Lewis of Morris Brown traded baskets with Charles Mackel, Rigoberto Garcia, Randall Sterlin, Thomas Abernathy and Walter Craig of Tuskegee, as the friendly SIAC rivals battled to a 14-all deadlock in the first quarter.

Hannan and Adams continued to drop shots, then Howard Hinton and Harold Jackson found the range as the Purple Wolverines pulled away for a 39-29 margin at intermission.

"Bill" Hannon Bags 24 Points To Emerge Top Scorer Of Contest

BOTH TEAMS RIPPLE STRINGS CONSISTENLY

Both teams rippled the strings consistently in the wild scoring third quarter. Garcia, Mackel, and Cornelius Stewart did most of the damage for Tuskegee, while Hannan all but put on a "one-man" show for Morris Brown.

The Wolverines came up with a tight defense in and went on to pile up a convincing triumph.

Hannan knocked in 24 points to emerge high scorer for the evening and Mackel finished in the runner-up spot with 19. Lewis and Adams shared third place scoring laurels with 14 points apiece.

SUMMARY

MORRIS BROWN	B.	F.	TP.
Hannan, f	8	8	24
Adams, f	6	2	14
Lewis, g	6	2	14
Hinton, c	0	0	0
Rivers, g	3	1	7
Atkins	1	0	2
Glover	4	2	10
Jackson	2	0	4
TOTALS	30	15	75

TUSKEGEE	B.	F.	TP
Mackel, f	7	5	19
Jefferson, f	0	1	1
Craig, c	2	1	5
Trawick, g	1	1	3
Garcia, g	4	2	10
Sterlin	1	2	4
Dunn	0	1	1
Abernathy	1	0	2
Stewart	3	1	7
TOTALS	19	14	52

OFFICIALS: Ballard and Taylor.

Morehouse Rips Tuskegee, 61-44 For Sixth Consecutive Victory

BY JOEL W. SMITH

Ronald Weaver, towering 6-6 center of Atlanta, turned in a scintillating performance as he led the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers to a 61-44 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, Saturday night, at the Morehouse Gymnasium. This

Weaver Racks Up 32 Points To Capture High Point Laurels

clean-cut verdict gave the Maroon Tigers their sixth consecutive win.

In a thrilling preliminary contest the star-studded WERD cagers of the Butler St. YMCA Basketball loop overpowered the Morehouse Intramural All-Stars, 43-32 Maceo Holloway set the pace with 15 points, as WERD came from behind to win after trailing 20-17 at half-time. Wiley Jackson was high point man for the Intramural All-Stars with 10 points.

FIRST QUARTER NIP-AND-TUCK

The first quarter was a typical nip-and-tuck affair and the lead see-sawed back and forth exactly six times. George Ross, Clifford Jackson and Weaver gave Morehouse a 4-0 lead. Willie Hockett, Tuskegee's free-wheeling sharpshooter from Wichita, Kansas scored twice from the free throw lanes and cashed in on a field goal to knot the score, 4-4.

The Golden Tigers stepped out front on a double-decker by Joe Trawick, setting the stage for the see-saw battle. Then after the score was deadlocked 6-6 and 11-11, Weaver forged a 16-12 Morehouse lead at the end of the period.

Bobby Jones rippled the strings with a long shot as the Maroon Tigers pulled away for a 1912 count. Charles Mackel, Chicago, Ill. sank two field goals to close the gap, 22-18, then Ross, Weaver and Jones teamed up to increase the margin to 29-19 at intermission.

MAROON TIGERS CONTINUE PACE

The Maroon Tigers continued their sensational pace in the third period and inspite of a quick bas-Hope, Ala.; and three charity toss-ket by Charles Bonner, of Fair es by Regoberto Garcia, of ampa, Fla., maintained a comportable 10-point advantage. Ross poped in two long one-handed shots to give Morehouse a 45-29 margin at the end of the third period. From this pointfi the Maroon Tigers went on to win with ease.

Weaver caged 32 points to emerge high point man for the evening and Ross finished in second with 14. Hockett was the top scorer for Tuskegee with 11 points. Bonner left the game for excessive fouls early in the third period and Trawick made his exit at the nine-minute-mark.

SUMMARY

MOREHOUSE	B	F	TP
Jackson, f	1	4	6
Jones, f	2	1	5
Weaver, c	12	8	32
Alexander, g	0	0	0
Ross, g	4	6	16
Clendenon	1	1	3
Richardson	0	1	1
TOTALS	20	21	61

TUSKEGEE	B	F	TP
Hockett, f	3	5	11
Garcia, f	1	4	6
Bonner, c	1	3	5
F. Johnson, g	0	1	1
Trawick, g	2	0	4
Mackel	2	1	5
Abernathy	2	1	5
Dunn	1	1	3
L. Johnson	1	0	2

'Skeege Ends Year By Whipping 'Bama

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Golden Tiger quintet closed the regular playing season by edging the Alabama State College Hornets, 73 to 61, in Logan Hall Saturday.

Paced by Willis Hockett, Rigoberta Garcia, Frank Johnson, Charles Bonner, Joe Trawick and Fred Gaston, the Tiger combination displayed form, that could spell serious difficulty for their prospective opponents in the annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament to be played in Tuskegee March 12, 13 and 14.

In defeating Alabama State, classy, smooth, clever ball-handling quintet which is a contender for tournament championship honors, Tuskegee ranks as a threat to any possible favorite.

Clark Panthers Fall To Tuskegee Tigers, 56-49

By ERNEST M. PHARR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — With fangs much sharper than those of the Clark College Panthers, the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute handed the Atlanta crew their eighth conference loss with a 56-4 final score at Logan Hall Gymnasium in Tuskegee Friday night.

The Eppsmen jumped off to an early 7-3 lead when guards Robert Thompson and John Swain dumped in a couple of two-pointers. However, the Tigers who were not anxious of becoming victims of a Panther attack slowly nibbled away at the Clark lead until the first quarter count stood at 15-all.

The Tigers' Hockett, Trawick and Bonner connected with their shots from the floor and maintained a slim lead of 3 points at halftime as Roman Turmon bucketed the only two field goals for Clark in the second quarter. The halfway mark saw the Tigers ahead with 27-24.

A devastating blow to the Clark offensive attack came with less than two minutes remaining in the half. Roman Turmon went up for a 56-49 final score at Logan Hall down with the sphere, twisting his ankle, and leaving the Panthers without their "guiding light."

Harold Hubbard took the lead for the Clarkites in the third quarter and in "Dock's" absence bucketed for field goals to keep the Panthers in the running. Turmon returned late in the third quarter and hit the nets for two points as did Robert Thompson. However, the Tigers kept their stingy lead with seven buckets to the Panthers' six and as the final stanza began, the Eppsmen found themselves on the short end of a 41-36 count.

The home team's forward, Hockett, added insurance points to their total and led the visitors to a 52-42 count with less than three minutes remaining. The quick succession of baskets by Turmon, Hairston and Tate went for naught as the Panthers heard the whistle resounding their eighth conference loss.

LINEUPS

Clark	Tuskegee
Turmon (15)	Hockett (15)
Hairston (7)	Abernathy (3)
Hubbard (10)	Garcia (9)
Swain (4)	Trawick (11)
Thompson (10)	Gaston (3)
Tate (3)	Bonner (7)
	Johnson (8)
Totals—(49)	Totals (56)

'Skeege Downs Hornets, 73-61

TUSKEGEE, Institute, Ala.—Tuskegee's Golden Tiger quintet closed its regular playing season here by edging the Alabama State Hornets, 73-61, in Logan Hall here Saturday night.

High scorers for the game were: for Tuskegee, Hockett, 21; Garcia and Johnson, 13 each. For Alabama State, Cotton, 18; Smith, 18, and Jesse White, 10.

The Tigers will compete in annual Southern Conference tournament to be played here March 12, 13 and 14.

Tuskegee Golden Tigers Conquer Morris Brown Wolverines, 86-66

BY JOEL W. SMITH

Willis Hockett, sensational shooting star from Wichita, Kans as, was blazing as the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers breezed to an 86-66 verdict over the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines, Monday night, at the Joe Louis Gymnasium.

After pouring 26 points through the hoop in the first half, the Tuskegee sharpshooter had the fans hoping to see a new SIAC scoring record enter the ledger in the second stanza. He annexed 17 points for a total of 43 points for the evening.

TIGERS SLIP AWAY EARLY

A one-handed toss by Arlester Russ gave the Purple Wolverines an early 2-0 lead, then the Golden Tigers, sparked by Hockett, Joe Trawick, of Abbeville, Ala.; Frank John son, Tampa, Fla.; and Charles Bonner, of Fairhope, Ala., slipped away for a 23-12 lead at the end of the first period.

Rigoberto Garcia, fast-moving playmaker from Tampa, Fla., knock

Willis Hockett Bags 43 Points To Capture High Scoring Honors

ed in two straight baskets as the second period got underway. Walter Atkins, William Fields, Russ and Ray Hinton started hitting as the Purple Wolverines tried to close the gap, only to trail, 52-31 at half-time.

WOLVERINES SPURT IN THIRD PERIOD

The Purple Wolverines pulled themselves together in the third period and with Russ, Robinson and Fields leading the way reduced the margin to 54-46 (a mere 8 points). Hockett went into action again to put Tuskegee in command, 63-50 at the end of the third period.

Leroy Lewis, Russ and Robinson continued to hit the strings, but were unable to match the dazzling pace of Hockett, Trawick and Johnson and the Golden Tigers were out front 20 points (86-66) at the final buzzer.

Willis Hockett was high point man with 43 points and Russ pulled up in the runner-up spot with 20. Other high scorers were: Charles Bonner, 15; Eugene Robinson, 14; William Fields, Frank Johnson, 11 points apiece; and Walter Atkins 10. Making their exit via the foul route were Garcia, Russ and Fields.

SUMMARY

TUSKEGEE	B.	F.	TP.
Hockett, f	15	12	43
Garcia, f	3	1	7
Bonner, c	5	5	15
F. Johnson, g	5	1	11
Trawick, g	4	1	9
L. Johnson	0	1	1
TOTALS	32	22	86

MORRIS BROWN	B.	F.	TP.
Russ, f	8	4	20
Robinson, f	6	2	14
Atkins, c	4	2	10
Lewis, g	1	4	6
Fields, g	3	5	11
Myles	0	1	1
Hinton	1	0	2
TOTALS	23	20	66

OFFICIALS: Raymond Wainwright (Clark) referee; T. Herman Graves (Morehouse) umpire.

Tuskegee Five Outclassed

By COLLIE J. NICHOLSON

GRAMBLING, La.—Grambling College Tigers used a big height advantage with telling effect here Friday night to sweep to a 101-63 victory over Tuskegee Institute.

Man-Mountain Robert Hopkins, the nation's leading Negro college scorer with 632 points for twenty-two outings, was the bravo cager for Coach Eddie Robinson's famished tyros.

"Lil Abner" had a good night and ended the contest writing two new school marks in the record book as he bagged twenty-six points.

He broke Ezell King's one-season record of 629 points and erased "Boots" Moore's old free-throw mark of 159 points. Hopkins has 166 conversions out of 212 attempts.

Generally acclaimed one of the nation's best small college performers, Robert got Grambling off to a good start and the visitors found the handicap too great to surmount.

Grambling held a 51-27 halftime lead.

Hopkins wasn't the only Tiger who damaged the Maroon's cause. Payne Montgomery controlled both backboards and Eugene Elliott contributed 21 points for a share of scoring honors.

Will Hochett was the chief detonator in Tuskegee's uphill haul **Hochett scored 22 points.**

Clark Cagers Top Tuskegee 83 To 62

Clark College defeated Tuskegee Institute 83-62 Tuesday night in Joe Louis Gymnasium. The Panthers led all the way against the visiting Golden Tigers and had a 24-9 spread at the end of the first quarter.

The Cardinal and Black continued as hot as a firecracker and poured it on the Alabama quintet in the second stanza to lead 49-27 at halftime. The locals didn't cold their fire after the midway point had expired. The Panthers piled up points to lead 66-39 at the end of the third frame and coasted home.

The Golden Tigers perhaps disappointed Gate City fans who wanted to see one of those nip-and-tuck melodramas. This selfsame team had defeated Morris Brown 86-66 Monday night and the Panthers had rallied to defeat the Wolverines last Saturday 72-65.

However, the touted Willis Hockett had a disappointing night except in the waning moments of the game. His teammates, Charles Bonner, Frank Johnson, Rigoberto Garcia, Water Atkins and William Fields played in spells and a fitting appraisal would be the old "Have You Ever Seen a Dream Walking" song for their efforts.

On the artistic side fans saw plenty of offense as dispensed by Romar (Doc) Turmon and Hal Hubbard. Likewise, Robert Thompson is forging to the forefront as one of the best Atlanta floormen since G. B. Hannan.

There was an amazing dearth of defense on either side. In the score and score tradition which neglects any semblance of defense, both Clark and Tuskegee were prime worshippers. The rituals payed off only for Clark.

The Panthers hit them from without and tipped in the rebounds. — They were amazingly accurate from any range point and if previous point-production had matched last night's efforts then last year's visitation champions would be in the saddle against as far as the SIAC set.

Clark's win over Tuskegee Institute was its second in a row. The win boosted the Panthers SIAC mark to 6 wins and 14 defeats. When the Panthers met Tuskegee Feb. 6 in Tuskegee they dropped the game 56-49. The win Tuesday night even the tally.

Clark College's status in regards to the March 12, 13, 14 tournament at Tuskegee Institute remained in doubt. Their chances no doubt hinge up a three game South Carolina series which starts at Orange burg, S. C. where the team plays South Carolina State. Saturday night, Clark is scheduled against Allen University and remains in the Palmetto State over Sunday to play Benedict College.

Roman (Doc) Turmon walked away with scoring honors Tuesday night. He was pressed by Hal Hubbard and Robert Thompson.

Tigers Shaded In Thrilling Finish By Morris Brown

In an overtime thriller the Wolverines of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, shaded Tuskegee Institute, 59 to 53 in the opening basketball home game for Tuskegee Wednesday night. Tuskegee showing considerable promise this year on the hardwood had vanquished Alabama A&M College and Fisk University on tour.

Wednesday night, however, Tuskegee displayed a little nervousness in getting started against the annually highly touted Morris Brown College quintet from Atlanta.

Morris Brown had to hustle all the way. The first quarter ended, 12-11, in the Atlanta quintet's favor; the half ended with Morris Brown five points in the lead, 23-18.

The second half saw the Tiger combination which gave Morris Brown an early season scare by tying the score several times. When the buzzer to end the game sounded the score was 47-47.

In the overtime period Morris Brown showed to the advantage by out-scoring Tuskegee and winning the game, 59-53.

For the Golden Quint, Charles Bonner, the captain, led the attack with 18 points, followed by Joe Trawick and Willis Hockett with 12 points each.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The wonder tales of basketball written in Tuskegee Institute's massive Logan Hall could have been lifted from the folklore of Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, the German philologists who collected fairy tales. For every element associated with the 42 basic plots in story-telling has been utilized in the wild finishes associated with this hoop festival. Last year, it was a double-overtime game, made even more bizarre by the strange spectacle of three Florida A&M players winning over a darkhorse Alabama State team which had led all the way, only to surrender its advantage in the last moments of play.

Look up the rag-to-riches heroes, Frank Merriwell, the Rovers boys, Tom Sawyer, Rip Van Wrinkle, Hans Christain Anderson and Patrick Henry and the hot stove boys will find you a counterpart in tournament history. Basketball is sports' 'Alice in Wonderland. At tournament time there are always wonders to behold. The Tuskegee tournament guarantees them.

The passing parade of stars, unequalled in the other branches of sports, have blazed across the boards of Logan Hall for their brief hour of acclaim and applause. Looking out over the audience into the faces of hundreds of new, eager and excited spectators you catch the expectancy of the crowd. Which team will win? Who will be the star of the hour? What are the new coaching devices to be unveiled? Wheer will mantle of victory fall at the eleventh hour?

We don't have the answer. To me the tournament looks wide open. Tenacious, greedy, covetous wheel of fortune can stop at favored Florida A & M, 'team to beat Xavier U., thirdseeded Morehouse, fourth-ranked Fisk, or Fort Valley State, Bethune-Cookman, Knoxville College, Alabama State, Tuskegee Institute or Clark College.

For basketball is the great equalizer of sports. Victory depends on hustle, determination, agressiveness and the golden touch. Heroes of the past had these requisites, while the loser lacked them. It's a see-saw game.

One thing all observers agree. This twentieth anniversary version is likely to be the most notable in history. The teams are few personnel advantages to to height, depth and calibre of material. There are really no exceptional teams. Never before have the experts been so completely stumped.

Last year, glittering record were chalked up by Florida A & M. In '49, '50 and 51, Morris Brown sent top-heavy favorites. Look back down the years and you will see Tuskegee, Florida A & M, Morehouse, Xavier, Clark and 'Bama State alternating in the favored role.

Bust a guess at this year's tournament isn't worth a plugged nickel. For fans have been Knoxville defeat Florida, Bethune-Cookman win over Florida A & M at the district at large of the NAIA tournament them succumb twice in a row to the Rattlers in Daytona Beach and Tallahassee. Xavier University has split with Florida A & M while defeating Bethune-Cookman. Alabama State and Tuskegee have posted wins over Florida A & M. This type of run-around could go on and on.

However, what is apparent is that today's SIAC heroes will have to be born on the tournament floor. Individual stars like Willie Irvin and Harold Donald of Florida, John Chaney and Wycliff Martin of Bethune-Cookman, Esmo Woods and work of Fisk, and Donald Weaver and Ross of Morehouse will have to catch fire, singe the hops and designs and pattern of victory.

Down through the years, this has been true. Coaches like C. Johnson Dunn of 'Bama State, Ted A. Wright, former coach of the fabulous Xavier Ambassadors, Frank L. Forbes of Morehouse, H. B. (Bus) Thompson (who won two championships while at Morris Brown), Thomas Caldwell, the former Morris Brown mentor who had the distinction of winning the visitation and tournament titles in 1951 and they got sacked, Ross C. Owen of Tuskegee Institute and many others will tell you of stars being born on the floor.

One of the most notables instances witnessed by these eyes was in the 1951 tournament when Robert Graves of Morris Brown subbing for Theodore Benson fired the Wolverines to a win over Florida A & M.

Others like to tell of Jerome Harris of Morehouse and even before George Coffee.

All of the colleges have heroes who are now steeped in legend for having performed beyond call of valor in tournament compeition. I can't list them all. As the tournament progresses, they will be exhumed from the archives as the boys argue over beer and pretzels.

However, all will conceded that this year's meet is a tossup. No overwhelming favorite exists. The team to beat is the team that plays. I can't see it any other way.

HERE AND THERE — Morris Brown leads Atlanta's SIAC colleges tournament victories with three. Morehouse has two championships and Clark College one.... Fort Valley State has never won a conference basketball title...

Frank A. Young, venerable sports editor emeritus of the Chicago Defender is on hand for the tournament. Young is one of the wheels behind the national High School basketball tournament which will be held in Nashville, March 26, 27 and 28...

Basketball races are rapidly coming to a close. Last week, the CIAA race tournament was held in Durham, N. C. This weekend, the CIAA race tournament t HD) Southeastern tournament is in progress at Savannah State College, while the SIAC extravaganza goes on here...Midwestern and Southwest conferences do not sponsor tounrnaments...

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference owes a tribute to Captain R. S. Darnaby, one of the msot respected sports publicists in the Deep South. Every collegiate publicity organization rates Darnaby tops..

Tuskegee Institute is waiting for the close of tournament competition to step up baseball drills...

A & M Bulldogs Outshoot Tuskegee Institute Tigers

Coach Frank Lewis' sharpshooting Alabama A. and M. College Bulldogs jumped to a one-game edge in the series as they outshot the Tuskegee Institute Tigers, 61 to 58, in the Third Annual Birmingham Cage Classic at Parker High School Gymnasium last Friday night.

A. and M.'s Claude Harrison eked out Tuskegee's R. Garcia for high-point honors in this thrill-packed cage show of collegians. Harrison banked 14 in the net while Garcia threatened his position with 13 smackers.

Other Bulldog shooters who hit the jackpot were Danny Littlefield who shoved in eleven points, Caldwell, ten, Wesley Reevy, nine, John Webb, eight, and Roland Nelson and Julius Ford, four apiece.

Tuskegee net-busters were O. Dunn with ten points, C. Mackel, nine, Morris, seven, E. Scarbourgh, five, T. Smith and Hollis, four apiece, J. Trawick, three Walter Craig two, and Abernathy, one, respectively.

The court war remained a nip-and-tuck affair throughout the entire game. Fast as A. and M. would get a ten or 12-point lead, the South Alabama Bengals would gnaw it down to five and seven points. At the end of the first quarter, A. and M. led Tuskegee 15 to 14. In the second period, the scores read A. and M. 35, Tuskegee 27. As the warfare pulled into the third quarter, A. and M. moved up to 50 while Tuskegee remained at 38. In the final three minutes, Tuskegee 27. As the warfare pulled into the third quarter, A. and M. moved up to 50 while Tuskegee remained at 38. In the final three minutes, Tuskegee threatened A. and M.'s lead by launching a shot-for-shot attack.

This victory gave A. and M. a one-game edge over Tuskegee in the three-year-old series. In 1951, it was A. and M. 64, Tuskegee 48. Last year the game ended with A. and M. 67 and Tuskegee 87.

..ROSEDALE STUNS ULLMAN

The Rosedale High Sons of Kong picked up their first win, in as many starts this season, as they turned back the stubborn Ullman High Wolfpack, 36 to 33, in the preliminary phase of the A. and M. Tuskegee event at Parker.

Bennie Miles hit 13 points and Peter Mitchell and Columbus Parker, eight apiece to push the Rosedale five in each quarter. Tommy Johnson shot twelve and Henry Lewis, eight points, respectively, for Ullman.

Rosedale led Ullman 25 to 19 in the first half; 30 to 28 in the third quarter.

ALA. A. & M. (61)	F. G.	FT.	PTS.
Caldwell	3	4	10
Kennedy	0	1	1
Dan Littlefield	5	1	11
Wes Reevy	3	3	9
C. Harrison	6	2	14
J. Ford	2	0	4
Webb, J.	3	2	8
R. Nelson	2	0	4
TOTALS	24	13	61

TUSKEGEE (58)	F. G.	FT.	PTS.
R. Garcia	5	3	13
O. Dunn	4	2	10
J. Trawick	1	1	3
C. Mackel	4	1	9
T. Smith	2	0	4
Hollis	2	0	4
Morris	2	3	7
Abernathy	0	1	1
E. Scarborough	2	1	5
W. Craig	1	0	2
TOTALS	23	12	58

Tuskegee Has 21 Game Cage Slate For '54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The remaining games on the 1953-54 Tuskegee Institute basketball schedule were released by Ross C. Owen, basketball coach.

The season opened December 2 at the Institute with Morris Brown College of Atlanta as the opponent. In the opener the Wolverines defeated the Golden Tigers, 75 to 55. On the road trip Alabama A and M College Bulldogs were the victors, 52 to 44, and the Bulldogs of Fisk University turned back the Tigers 75 to 50.

The schedule:

Jan. 4 — Tuskege Institute Vs Morris Brown College at Atlanta

Jan. 8 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Alabama State College at Montgomery

Jan. 9 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Alabama State College at Montgomery

Jan. 14 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Fort Valley State College at Tuskegee

Jan. 16 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Morehouse College at Tuskegee

Jan. 18 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Bethune-Cookman College at Day-

Jan. 19 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Florida A and M University at Tallahassee

Jan. 22 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Grambling College at Tuskegee (Boys and Girls)

Jan. 23 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Grambling College at Tuskegee (Boys and Girls)

Jan. 27 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Opponent to be announced

Jan. 29 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Alabama State College at Montgomery.

Feb. 1 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley, Ga.

Feb. 3 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Florida A and M University at Tuskegee

Feb. 6 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Morehouse College at Atlanta

Feb. 10 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Benedict College at Tuskegee

Feb. 12 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Grambling College at Grambling (Boys and Girls)

Feb. 19 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Opponent to be announced

Feb. 20 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Fisk University at Tuskegee

Feb. 24 — Tuskegee Institute Vs Bethune-Cookman College at Tuskegee

Feb. 27 — Tuskegee Institutee Vs Alabama State College at Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Cage Games Listed

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Jan. 16 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Morehouse College at Tuskegee.

Jan. 18 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Jan. 19 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Florida A&M University at Tallahassee.

Jan. 22 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Grambling College at Tuskegee (boys and girls).

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Feb. 20 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Fisk University at Tuskegee.

Feb. 24 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Bethune-Cookman College at Tuskegee.

Feb. 27 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Alabama State College at Tuskegee.

Golden Tiger Cagers To Open 1953-54 Season Here Against Morris Brown

The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger cagers will tee off for the 1953-54 basketball season at home Wednesday night and then hit the road for two games. Two other games, one at home and one away, will wind up the pre-holiday part of the season. The opening opponent here will be Morris Brown, Atlanta.

Friday the Golden Tigers will start the first of their games away from home when they move to A. & M. College for one game. Saturday they will meet Fisk at Nashville. Their other two pre-holiday games will be with Texas Southern on the local court on Thursday, Dec. 17, and a game with A. & M. at Birmingham on Friday, Dec. 18.

The remainder of the schedule, starting after the Christmas holidays, is as follows:

Monday, Jan. 4, Tuskegee at Morris-Brown; Friday, Jan. 8, Capital Classic at State; Saturday, Jan. 9, Captial Classic at State; Thursday, Jan. 14, Fort Valley at Tuskegee (9:00); Saturday, Jan. 16, Morehouse at Tuskegee; Monday, Jan. 18, Tuskegee at Bethune-Cookman; Tuesday, Jan. 19, Tuskegee at Florida A&M University; Friday, Jan. 22, Grambling at Tuskegee (Boys and Girls); Saturday, Jan. 23, Grambling at Tuskegee (Boys and Girls; Wednesday, Jan. 27, Game to be announced; Friday, Jan. 29, Tuskegee at Alabama State.

Monday, Feb. 1, Tuskegee at Fort Valley; Wednesday, Feb. 3, Florida A&M University at Tuskegee; Saturday, Feb. 6, Tuskegee at Morehouse; Wednesday, Feb. 10, Benedict at Tuskegee; Friday, Feb. 12, Tuskegee at Grambling (Boys and Girls); Saturday, Feb. 13, Tuskegee at Grambling (Boys and Girls); Monday, Feb. 15, Tuskegee at Texas Southern; Tuesday, Feb. 16, Tuskegee at Texas Southern; Friday, Feb. 19, Game to be announced; Saturday, Feb. 20, Fisk University at Tuskegee; Wednesday, Feb. 24, Bethune-Cookman at Tuskegee; Saturday, Feb. 27, Alabama State at Tuskegee.

Florida, Xavier, Bethune Cookman Quints Advance In 20th SIAC Hardwood Tourney

BY MARION E. JACKSON

LOGAN HALL GYMNASIUM, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Florida A. and M. College, Xavier University and Bethune Cookman College, three of the four seeded teams chalked up their opening games in the win column as the 20th annual SIAC Basketball Tournament got underway here Thursday afternoon.

At press time, the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, seeded in the No. 3 spot, were matching shots with the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers.

FLORIDA, 'BAMA STATE SET SCORING RECORD

In the second opening round contest, the Florida Rattlers, defending tournament champions, out-shot the fast-breaking Alabama State Hornets, 108-97. These traditional conference rivals scored a total of 205 points to set a tournament scoring record for a single game.

The second-seeded Xavier Gold Rush hoopsters breezed to a 79-58 verdict over the Knoxville College Bulldogs to move into the semi-finals. Xavier led 25-21 at the quarter; 44-35 at half time and forged a 56-42 margin at the end of the third period.

The fourth-seeded Bethune Cookman Wildcats rolled to a 74-58 victory over the Fort Valley State Wild cats. Bethune Cookman out front, 21-14 at the quarter; 38-34 at intermission and 51-46 at the end of the third period. Fort Valley State closed the gap and led for a brief period in the third quarter.

CLOCK DELAYS PLAY

The big electric time clock got out of order, delaying play throughout the afternoon and night.

Officials for the tournament are Vernon Colbert (Johnson C. Smith); Lunis C. Ballard (Virginia State); Pete Butler (Colorado); and Franklin Taylor (Alabama State).

The first semi-finals game gets underway at 6:30 (CST) tonight.

FIRST ROUND

TUSKEGEE	73
CLARK	62
FLORIDA	108
ALABAMA STATE	97

QUARTER - FINALS

XAVIER	79
KNOXVILLE	58
BETHUNE COOKMAN	74
FORT VALLEY STATE	58

GAMES TONIGHT

Xavier Vs. Winner Morehouse-Tuskegee game.

Bethune Cookman Vs. Winner Florida-Fisk game.

Tuskegee Rips Clark, 73-62 In Opener Of SIAC Tourney

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — Tuskegee Institute defeated Clark College 73-62 in the opening round of the SIAC tournament.

The Panthers led 16-13 at the end of the first period. Tuskegee knotted the count at 31-31 at halftime. The Golden Tigers led 54-41 at the end of the third frame.

A flurry of baskets sent the victors ahead to stay in the fourth frame although Clark College fought within the range.

Fouls hurt the Panthers and with four of their starters flagged from the contest. The margin was too great to overcome.

Big Roman (Doc) Turmon fouled out with eleven and a half minutes remaining on the game clock. With seven and a half minutes to go officials thumbed Robert Thompson to the sidelines. Harold Hubbard and Darius Hairston were next to go the exit route.

With four of the Panthers big scorers watching from the bench, the Panthers were impotent but they never stopped hustling and gave the Golden Tigers anxious moments until the final gun.

Tuskegee finished the game minus Willis Hockett, Rigoberto Garcia, and Charles Bonner.

BOX SCORES

Tuskegee (73)	FG.	FT.	TPS.
Hockett	5	4	14
Johnson	4	7	15
Trawick	6	2	14
Bonner	4	2	10
Garcia	5	3	13
Gaston	2	1	5
L. Johnson	0	1	1
C. Mackel	0	1	1
TOTALS	26	21	73

Clark (62)	FG.	FT.	TPS.
Turmon	5	2	12
Hairston	9	2	20
Hubbard	3	1	8
Swain	2	2	6
Thompson	1	1	1
Daniels	0	1	1
Holloway	3	1	7
Clark	2	1	5
TOTALS	25	12	62

Gala Parade Will Precede "Dixie Classic" Game In Cramton Bowl

Bands, floats and marching units in a colorful parade down Montgomery's historic Dexter Avenue will make up the opening spectacle of the traditional Thanksgiving Day meeting between Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers and the Hornets of Alabama State College. The parade is scheduled for 9 a.m. and kickoff time will be 1:30 p.m. in Cramton Bowl.

The game is rated as one of the most colorful in the South and advance reports indicate that this year's "Dixie Classic" may break all attendance marks. As usual, a large crowd of Tuskegee fans will follow their favorites to Montgomery.

The Hornets triumphed last year, 28-13, after one of the most torrid battles played between the two schools.

Alabama State coaches and players have scouted the Golden Tigers several times this season and should know what to expect from Tuskegee Tuesday

Tuskegee Coach Cleve Abbott and several of his key players were in Montgomery during the past week end. The Golden Tigers mentor spent a lengthy session in the Bowl in an effort to familiarize his players with the Cramton layout.

Players designated by Coach Abbott to start for Tuskegee are: Tyree Allen, left end; Robert Cooper, left tackle; James George, left guard; Captain Milton Ward, center; Freddie Baker, right guard; George Sherrell, right tackle; Edward Scarborough, right end; William Grant, quarterback; Fred Gaston, left halfback; Eugene Dickerson, right halfback; James Davis, fullback.

Golden Tigers Start Drive For Top Position In 1953 Conference Football Race

A small number of Golden Tigers Monday afternoon threw their hats in the ring, declaring themselves in the running for a top spot in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference 1953 football race.

Monday night coaches and players assembled in the lecture room of Logan Hall and spent an hour and a half getting acquainted, talking over the Summer season and outlining the work which must be done in the immediate future in order to be ready for the opening game with Alabama A. & M. College to be played in the Alumni Bowl Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19.

The coaches plan two workouts a day—a drill in the early morning with the men as thin clads, and another in the later afternoon in regular football equipmnet. A regulation game has been scheduled for the early part of next week, Coach Abbott said.

Among the men reporting are James Reddick, right halfback, Bay Minette, Ala.; Miles McAfee, left halfback, Atlanta; Flournoy Lynch, fullback, Miami, Fla.; Eugene Dickerson, halfback, Atlanta; William Grant, quarterback, Auburn, Ala.; William Atkinson, quarterback, Aiken, S. C.; Augustus Taylor, quarterback, New Orleans; James Davis, fullback; Birmingham.

Allen Williams, end, Miami; Leon Stewart, guard, Birmingham; Reginald Renthrope, guard, Tuskegee Institute; Clarence Burley, center, Miami; Clayton Payton, tackle, Rome, Ga.; Bernadean Showers, end, Birmingham; James George, guard, Jacksonville, Fla.; Reginald Bassa, end, Hastings, Fla.; Fred Baker, guard, Atlanta; Leon Leonard, tackle, Birmingham and Milton Ward, center, Atlanta.

It will be several days before the freshmen, who have just begun to arrive, can be properly placed in positions where they will be most useful. Th coaches talked with three promising prospects and indicated later that they would use these men in places where they had not previously playde. These men indicated that they would be willing to respond to the coaches' wishes in the matter.

The coaches will devote much time in preparation for the opening clash with the Bulldogs of A. & M. College. Last year at Nromal, where the Bulldogs have their headquarters, they held the Golden Tigers to a 6-6 tie score.

Coach Cleve Abbott has it on good authority that this year the Bulldogs are heavier and faster than they were last year and that they are anxious to get a crack at the Golden Tigers. A lively battle may be expected.

Tigers Lose To Tenacious Fisk Team

The Fisk University Bulldogs, displaying all the tenacity of that species, conquered the Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 13 to 7, in a well-played game in the Alumni Bowl Saturday afternoon.

Receiving the kickoff, Fisk started a sustained drive which ended in the first score of the game. Parker went over from the four-yard line. The try for the extra point failed. Tuskegee elected to receive, but made little headway, whereupon the game assumed its defensive character that continued well into the fourth quarter.

Late in the waning moments Fisk scored again when J. W. White terminated another continuous Bulldog drive by going over from the four-yard line to give the Fisk Bulldogs their second touchdown. J. W. White, who scored the tally, made the conversion.

This last touchdown for Fisk apparently stung the Golden Tigers to the quick. Tuskegee elected to receive the kickoff and immediately thereafter Atkinson, Tiger quarterback, passed to Scarborough which resulted in a gain of 45-yards to the Fisk 15-yard line. William Morris, former Tuskegee Institute High School star, skirted the end for 15-yards and the Tiger score. Miles McAfe booted a perfect placement for extra point as the game ende

Clark Puts Over Three Tallies To Defeat Institute

Coach Sonny Epps' Clark College Panthers packed far too many guns for the Tuskegee Golden Tigers last Friday night at Rickwood Field in Birmingham and as the Georgians came off on the long end of an 18-0 win before 400 spectators.

Quarterback Offie Clark spearheaded the Panthers attack and for the second year in a row Coach Cleve Abbott's eleven saw too much of the talented T quarterback.

The Atlanta team scored in the first quarter from one yard out to climax a 77-yard drive, Halfback Newt Solomon getting the clincher on a smash through the line. During the scoring march the Panthers went to the air to pick up 42 of the 77 yards.

Quarterback Clark engineered the second score for the visitors in the second quarter, taking a punt on his own 10-yard line and going all the way to pay dirt, leaving a string of would-be tacklers in the wake of his 90-yard gallop.

With the ball resting on the Tigers' 38-yard stripe in the fourth quarter, Halfback Melvin Brown took charge to get the final points for the Panthers, scotting all the way to the goal in one wild dash.

The Clark forewall outplayed the Tigers all night and the 'Gees were never able to get a scoring march under way.

It was Clark's fourth win in the 11-game series, the Tigers having won 11 and one tilt ending in a tie.

Statistics:

	Clark	usk.
First Downs	11	4
Passes Attempted	17	14
Passes Completed	7	5
Yards Rushing	322	30
Yards Passing	147	65
Yards Penalized	100	30
Fumbles Recorved	3	3
Punting Average	34	37

Golden Tigers Will Open 1953 Football Campaign At Home Against A. & M.

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers—1953 version—will open the football season at home on Saturday, Sept. 19 against Alabama A & M College, the first of a 10-game campaign that will see the Institute warriors perform five times on the home grounds. The season will close with the traditional Thanksgiving Day game with Alabama State College in Cramton Bowl, Montgomery.

The Tiger coaching staff foresees a formidable task in rounding out a team for one of the toughest schedules undertaken in the past several years. Candidates for the team have been called for their first practice Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, at 8 a.m. The day before, on Monday, Aug. 31, candidates will report for physical examination and issuance of uniforms.

A promising crop of freshman is coming up and the coaching staff hopes to be able to return to the kicking and passing game that was quite a factor in keeping the Tigers rolling along in former years.

The team this year will be built around James Reddick, Miles McAfee, Flournoy Lynch, Eugene Dickerson, William Grant, William Atkinson, Taylor Augustus and James Davis in the backfield. The forward wall will rely on such stalwarts as Allen Williams, Leon Stewart, Reginald Renthorpe, Clarence Beverly, Clayton Payton, Bernadean Showers, James George, Reginald Bassa, Freddie Baker, Leon Leonard and Milton Ward.

The schedule:

Saturday, Sept. 19, Alabama A. & M., here; Saturday, Sept 26, Xavier University, here; Saturday, Oct. 3, Fisk University, here; Friday, Oct. 9, Clark College Birmingham, (night); Saturday, Oct. 17, Knoxville College, here (Homecoming); Friday, Oct. 23, Morehouse College, Columbus, (night); Saturday, Oct. 31, Fort Valley State College, there; Saturday, Nov. 7, Tougaloo College, here; Sautrday, Nov. 14, Dillard University, New Orleans; Thursday, Nov. 26, Alabama State College, Montgomery.

Tuskegee Takes TougalooCollege In Battle 39-0

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Scoring in every quarter the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger offensive rolled into high gear against Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., in the last home game of the season, 39 to 0 here this afternoon.

Fred Gaston, climaxed the first Tuskegee sustained drive by circling left end for 20 yards for the initial Tiger score. William Grant, Golden Tiger quarterback, sneaked over from the 3-yard line to score Tuskegee's second markeer, midway the first period. James George interceted a Tougaloo pass and sprinted 40 yards for the Cadets only score in the second period.

Fred Gaston, who enjoyed one of his best afternoons, gaining ground for the Golden Tiger attack, slipped around left end in the third quarter to put Tuskegee in the lead. 26 to 0. Miles McAfee continued what Fred Gaston had started. McAfee sparked two Tuskegee drives, going over late in the third quarter from the 1-yard line and kicking the extra point himself. In the fourth quarter McAfee, after several long runs, hit pay territory from his 5-yard line to give the Abbottmen a 39 to 0 lead which ended Tuskegee's. Greatest parade of touchdowns for the current season.

Making many determined efforts the Tougaloo attack, though varied and cunning, simply could not gather the impetus needed to score. Especially notable were the passing and the punting that gave the Tiger secondary some moments of apprehension throughout the game.

Tuskegee, Xavier Elevens Battle To Scoreless Tie

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute played the Gold Rush team of Xavier University of New Orleans to a scoreless tie on a soggy field drenched by heavy rains here Saturday afternoon in the Alumni Bowl.

In pre-season rating the Xavier Gold Rush was definitely the favorite. However, Tuskegee staged a surprise by preventing Xavier from crossing the goal line. Last year in New Orleans Xavier outclassed Tuskegee, 46 to 0.

The most threatening drive of the visitors came in the second period when Xavier after making two first downs, deep in Tiger territory, lost the ball when halfback Miller fumbled.

PUNTING DUEL DEVELOPS

Immediately thereafter the game became a punting duel between Peter Pristley, quarterback, and William Atkinson, quarterback, Tuskegee. Priestley did some exceptional punting although the field and ball were slippery. In one series of punt exchanges Priestley booted the ball 62, 45, and 30 yards; while Atkinson made two 45 yard punts at strategic moments to help the Tiger cause.

Statistically Xavier enjoyed the advantage. By rushing Xavier made 7 first downs to Tuskegee's 2; in yardage Xavier gained 118 to Tuskegee's 83.

Tuskegee's one golden moment came in the closing seconds of the game. With 55 seconds left to play Benjamin Prescott, Xavier University's safety man attempted to run after receiving Atkinson's punt Prescott was tackled and fumbled the ball. Tuskegee recovered but failed to score after four valient attempts.

Morehouse Batters Tuskegee 32 To 12

BY BOB PRUITT

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Scoring in every period, the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College of Atlanta defeated Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, 32-12, last Friday night at Memorial Stadium in the 18th annual football classic before an estimated crowd of 10,000 fans.

The victory by the Atlanta crew avenged the 59-6 loss suffered last year when the Maroon Tigers, entering the game as a top-heavy favorite, never could get rolling, and tasted its worst defeat in the history of the classic.

Morehouse, led by ace quarterback Joe McCoy, one of the finest "T" ball handlers seen in these parts in many a year, scored a touchdown in the initial period, added two more in the second and one in each the third and fourth periods. Tuskegee's two TD's came in the final canto.

McCoy along with Walter Booker, Donn Clendenon, Phil Darley, Jitters Smith and Wade, kept the Morehouse offensive machine in high gear throughout the entire game. The best offensive weapon for Tuskegee was quarterback Bill Atkinson along with Fred Gaston, Miles McAfee, Willie Scott and Willie Vincent who did most of the ball carrying for the Golden Tigers.

HALFTIME SHOW

The halftime show, one of the great attractions of this annual game, was again brilliant and colorful. Spencer High of Columbus, making its first appearance in the long series, took the field first. Tuskegee was next, with Morehouse last in a colorful lightspangled array of marching and musical selections.

As to the game itself, Morehouse kicked off, but three plays by the Golden Tigers failed to net a first down and forced a kick. A fumble by Morehouse on the first play from scrimmage returned the ball to Tuskegee but again the Golden Tigers failed to gain.

Following three exchanges of punts, Morehouse took possession on its own 46 to start its first touchdown drive. A McCoy to Clendenon pass, good for 17 yards and with Smith picking up 22 yards on four carries, put the ball on the Tuskegee six where McCoy, on a wide end sweep, went over for the initial score of the game. The placement was blocked and Morehouse led, 6-0, late in the first period.

Early in the second period, a bad Tuskegee punt gave Morehouse the ball on the Golden Tigers' 42 yard line and the Maroon Tigers were off to another TD drive. Dawson Lewis and Booker carried for two quick first downs and two more rushing plays put the ball on the six. McCoy attempted to hit Clendenon again but the aerial was wide, but the second attempt by the wiley Morehouse quarterback to the slim, fast-moving end, was completed for a touchdown. Again the kick was no good and it was a 12-0 score.

A fumble on the first play following the kickoff returned the ball to Morehouse and set the stage for the third Maroon Tiger score. Carries by Booker, Lewis and Leonard Lee moved the ball to the 16 where Wade hit tackle, picked up two blockers and went the distance for the score. This time a pass from Clendenon to Fred Holmes accounted for the extra point and Morehouse led, 19-0. The half ended without further scoring.

COMES BACK STRONG

Following the intermission, Morehouse came back as strong as ever and picked up its fourth TD of the game after a little over three minutes of the period had elapsed. A sustained Maroon Tiger drive that netted 47 yards to put the ball on the 37 after a 15-yard penalty had been imposed on Morehouse, McCoy hit Holmes on the three and Holmes, side-stepped a would-be tackler, went over for the score. The play was good for 7 yards and gave Morehouse a 26-0 advantage.

Neither team managed to get an offensive rolling in the remaining minutes of the period, but as the fourth and final quarter started an inspired Tuskegee team took command of the game to score twice and threaten again only to lose the ball six yards from the goal on a fumble.

The first Tuskegee touchdown drive started late in the third period but really gained speed in the fourth as Morris, Dickerson and Vincent led the attack. The 43 yard drive was climaxed when Atkinson plunged over from a yard out to crack the ice for the Golden Tigers. Allen's placement attempt was blocked and it was a 26-6 ball game.

A fumble on the kickoff sparked another Tuskegee scoring drive. This time the drive started on the 36 yard line of the Atlanta school, and with Atkinson, Morris and Gaston paving the way, the Golden Tigers pushed to the 25 where Scott, replacing Atkinson at quarterback, hit Dickerson with a 22-yard pass. Dickerson was hit hard and fumbled, the ball rolling into the end zone where Leonard Mathews recovered for a Tuskegee touchdown. The placement failed and Morehouse led, 26-12.

With less than five minutes remaining in the game, Morehouse chalked up its final touchdown. Led by Johnny Lester who carried the mail for 42 of 77 yards in the drive, the Maroon Tigers scored when Wade hit Holmes on the three and he went over for the score. Lester then kicked the extra point and that was the game.

Tuskegee threatened in the waning stages of the game, moving the ball from its own 25 to the Morehouse four before Grant, attempting to score on a quarterback sneak, fumbled and Morehouse recovered The Maroon Tigers then ran the clock out.

Score by periods:

Morehouse	6	13	6	7	—32
Tuskegee	0	0	0	12	—12

Scoring: Morehouse — touchdowns—McCoy, Clendenon, Wade, Holmes (2). PAT — Holmes (on pass from Clendenon), Lester. Tuskegee — touchdowns — Atkinson, Mathews.

Institute Tigers Play Scoreless Tie With Xavier

The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute played the Gold Rush team of Xavier University of New Orleans to a scoreless tie on a field drenched by heavy rains Saturday afternoon in the Alumni Bowl.

In preseason rating the Xavier Gold Rush was definitely a favorite. However, Tuskegee staged a surprise by preventing Xavier from crossing the goal line. Last year in New Orleans Xavier outclassed Tuskegee, 46 to 0.

The most threatening drive of the visitors came in the second period when Xavier after making two first downs, deep in Tiger territory, lost the ball when Halfback Miller fumbled. Immediately thereafter the game became a punting duel between Peter Priestley, Xavier quarterback, and William Atkinson, quarterback, Tuskegee. Priestley did some excellent punting although the field and ball were slippery. In one series of punt exchanges, Priestley booted the ball 62, 45 and 30 yards; while Atkinson made two 45 yard punts at strategic moments to help the Tiger cause.

Statistically, Xavier enjoyed the advantage. By rushing Xavier made 7 first downs to Tuskegee's 2; in yardage Xavier gained 118 to Tuskegee's 83.

Tuskegee's one golden moment came in the closing seconds of the game. With 55 seconds left to play Benjamin Prescott, Xavier University's safety man attempted to run after receiving Atkinson's punt. Prescott was tackled and fumbled the ball. Tuskegee recovered. But failed to score after four valient attempts.

Tuskegee Grid Schedule Tough

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Football practice at Tuskegee institute will start at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, Sept. 1. All candidates for the team will report Monday, Aug. 31, for physical examination and to be issued uniforms. Considerable hard work must be done in order to prepare the Golden Tigers for the toughest schedule of 10 games which has been attempted during the past several years.

The team this year will be built around James Readick, Miles McAfee, Flournoy Lynch, Eugene Dickerson, William Grant, William Atkinson, Taylor Augustus and James Davis, backs.

Allen Williams, Leon Stewart, Reginald Hunthrope, Clarence Beverley, Clayton Payton, Bernadean Showers, James George, Reginald Bassa Freddie Baker, Legh Leonard and Milton Ward, linemen.

Members of the coaching staff hope with the large number of freshmen expected to enroll early in September, that Tuskegee may be able to return to the kicking and passing game, quite a factor in keeping the Tigers rolling along not so many years ago.

No punting prospects have been uncovered, but the Tiger Chieftain has a way of developing players to meet the emergency. The 1953 season opens at the institute Saturday, Sept. 19, with Alabama A. and M. college as the opponent, and ends with the traditional Thanksgiving day game with Alabama State college at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery.

THE SCHEDULE

Sept. 19—Tuskegee vs. Alabama A. & I. college at Tuskegee.
Sept. 26—Tuskegee vs. Xavier U. at Tuskegee.
Oct. 3—Tuskegee vs. Fisk U. at Tuskegee.
Oct. 9—Tuskegee vs. Clark college at [illegible] (night).
Oct. 17—Tuskegee vs. Knoxville college (Homecoming).
Oct. 23—Tuskegee vs. Morehouse college at Columbus (night).
Oct. 31—Tuskegee vs. Ft. Valley State college at Ft. Valley.
Nov. 7—Tuskegee vs. Tougaloo college at Tuskegee.
Nov. 14—Tuskegee vs. Dillard U. at New Orleans.
Nov. 26—Tuskegee at Alabama State college at Montgomery.

Institute Tigers Swamp Tougaloo By 39 To 0 Score

Scoring in every quarter, the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers offensive rolled into high gear against Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., in the last home game of the season, 39 to 0, here Saturday afternoon.

Fred Gaston climaxed the first Tuskegee sustained drive by circling left end for 20 yards for the initial Tiger score. William Grant, TI quarterback, sneaked over from the three yard line to score the second marker midway the first period. James George intercepted a Tougaloo pass and sprinted 40 yards for Tuskegee's only score in the second period.

Gaston, who enjoyed one of his best afternoons, gaining ground for the Golden Tiger attack, slipped around left end in the third quarter to put Tuskegee in the lead, 26 to 0. Miles McAfee continued what Gaston had started after several long runs, hit pay dirt in the fourth quarter from the one yard line and kicking the extra point himself. In the fourth quarter McAfee sparked two Tuskegee drives, going over late in the third quarter from his five yard line to give the Abbottmen a 39 to 0 score. Especially notable were the greatest parade of touchdowns that gave Tuskegee the impetus needed to tinued many a determined efforts of the Tiger secondary some momforts, the Tougaloo attack, though varied and cunning, simply could not gather the passing and punting that gave for the current season.

Golden Tigers Lose To Morehouse In Hard-Fought Game At Columbus

Scoring in every period, the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College of Atlanta defeated Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers, 32-12 last Friday night at Memorial Stadium, Columbus, Ga., in the 18th annual Negro football classic before an estimated crowd of 19,000 fans.

The victory by the Atlanta crew avenged the 59-6 loss suffered last year when the Maroon Tigers, entering the game as a top-heavy favorite, never could get rolling, and tasted its worst defeat in the history of the classic.

Morehouse, led by ace quarterback Joe McCoy, one of the finest "T" ball handlers seen in these parts in many a year, scored a touchdown in the initial period, added two more in the second, and one in each the third and fourth periods. Tuskegee's two TD's came in the final canto.

McCoy, along with Walter Brooker, Donn Clendenon, Phil Darley, Jitters Smith and C. Wade, kept the Morehouse offensive machine in high gear throughout the entire game. The best offfensive weapon for Tuskegee was quarterback Bill Atkinson along with Fred Gaston, Miles McAfee, Willie Scott and Willie Vincent who did most of the ball carrying for the Golden Tigers.

The halftime show, one of the great attraction of this annual game, was again brilliant and colorful. Spencer High of Columbus, making its first appearance in the long series, took the field first. Tuskegee was next, with Morehouse last in a colorful light-spangled array of marching and musical selections.

A fumble on the kickoff sparked another Tuskegee scoring drive. This time the drive started on the 36 yard line of the Atlanta school, and with Atkinson, Morris and Gaston paving the way, the Golden Tigers pushed to the 25 where Scott, replacing Atkinson at quarterback, hit Dickerson with a 22-yard pass. Dickerson was hit hard and fumbled, the ball rolling into the end zone where Leonard Mathews recovered for a Tuskegee touchdown. The replacement failed.

Score by periods:

Morehouse	6	13	6	7	—32
Tuskegee	0	0	0	12	—12

Scoring: Morehouse — touchdowns—McCoy Clendenon, Wade, Holmes (2). PAT — Holmes (on pass from Clendeoon), Lester, Tuskegee — touchdowns — Atkinson, Mathews.

Golden Tigers Face Xavier After Beating A. & M. Here

The Gold Rush, Xavier University's strong talent-studded grid combination of New Orleans, will play Tuskegee's Golden Tigers Saturday afternoon in the Alumni Bowl, starting at 2 p. m.

Usually a vigorous contender for Conference championship honors, Xavier this year, led by Captain Nathan Lewis, tackle, Houston, Tex.; Ernest Campbell, 222-pound guard; Thomas Rhodeman, Vidal Easton, Jesse Garrison, Richard Carter and Herman Prevost, will field a team that should win the respect of all Southern Conference foes. Xavier has excellent reserve strength, a good running attack as well as a sturdy forward wall.

While the Tigers did not score a convincing victory over the Bulldogs of Alabama A & M College, Huntsville, however, the 6-2 triumph is now in the books. The A & M team was heavier and more experienced, but the Tigers were and their strategy paid off.

The entire squad was idle Monday. Practice was called off on account of the sudden death of Mrs. Amelia Cromwell early Friday morning, which saddened the campus and community. Mrs. Roberts' association with physical education and athletics at Tuskegee Institute dates back to the year 1905 when she joined the faculty as head of the physical education departmet for women.

Regular periods of practice were held each afternoon, beginnig Tuesday, Coach Abbott stated, and inasmuch as there were several Xavier scouts in the stands Saturday, several changes will be made in the Tiger lineup.

A scoring pass four minutes after the kickoff gave Tuskegee's Golden Tigers a 6-2 victory here Saturday over a hard-running Alabama A&M College foe that couldn't hold onto the rain-soaked, mud-covered ball.

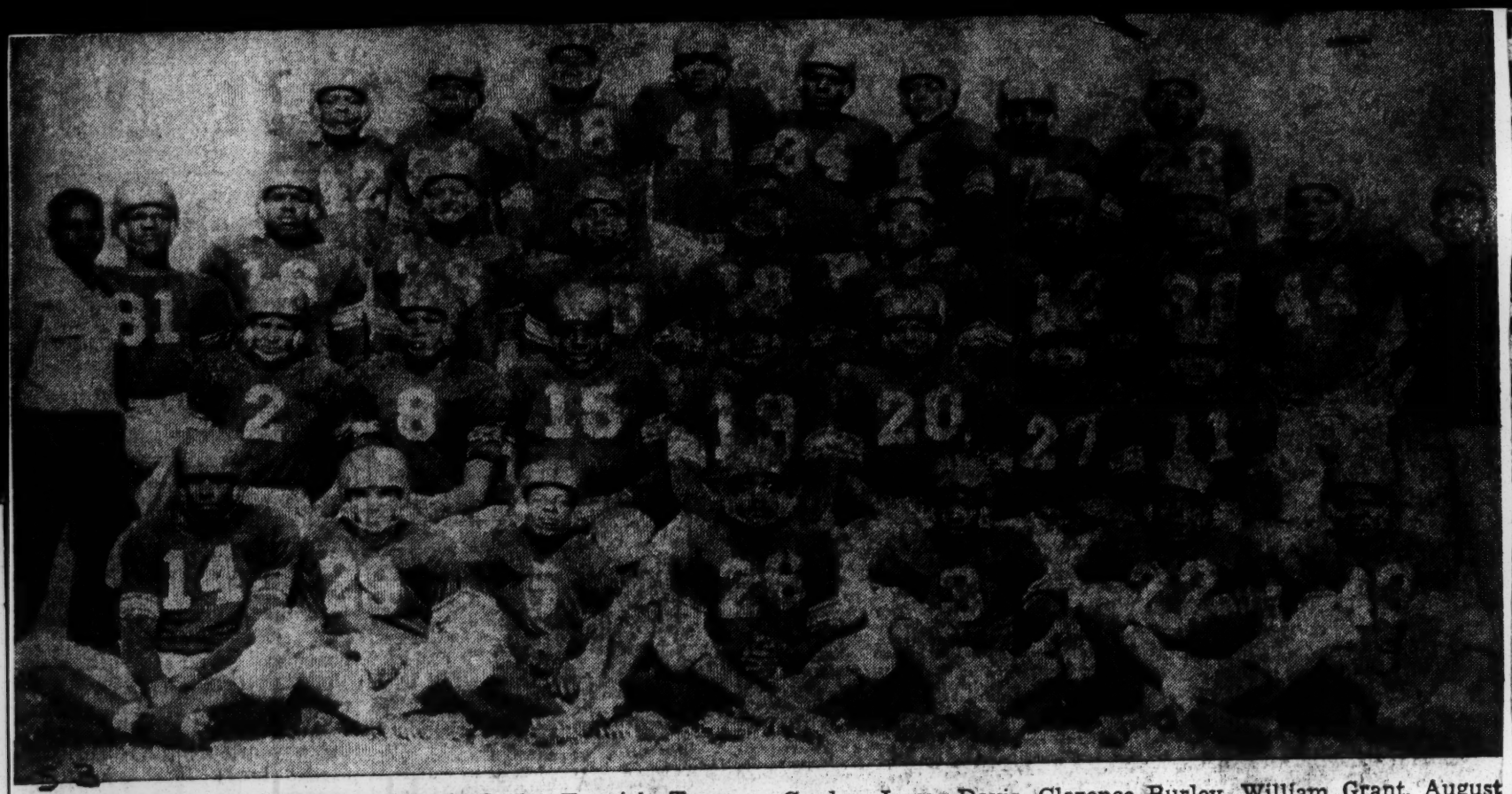
Fumbles by the Bulldogs from Huntsville saved the game for Tuskegee. A&M backs broke through the Golden Tiger line repeatedly only to lose their scoring chance through one fumble after another.

Tuskegee's touchdown came after Bulldog back Ruben Pierce let the ball get away on his own 21. Three line smashes covered seven yards, then Tiger halfback Fred Gaston fired a 14-yard scoring pass to Allen Williams in the end zone. Gaston's kick failed.

A&M's two points came in the closing period when the Bulldogs' James Reddick intentionally grounded the ball behind his goal for a safety. But it brought the ball out to the 20, so Tuskegee could punt out of danger.

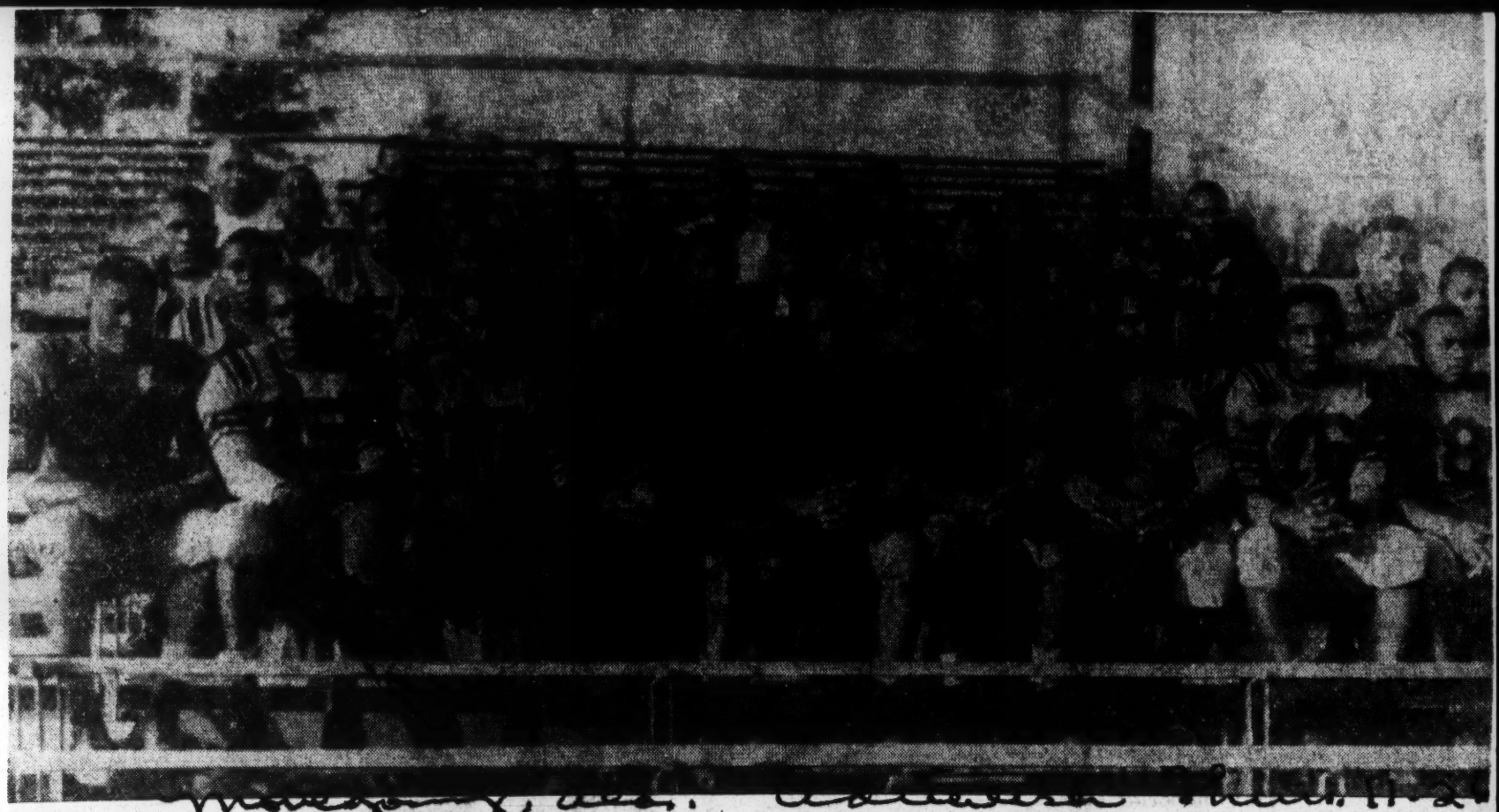
The visitors made several thrusts deep into Tuskegee terrain. One drive went to the six but fizzled when a pass oozed away from the receiver.

It's Football In The Air Today At Cramton Bowl!



FIRST ROW SITTING, LEFT TO RIGHT: Joe Trawick, Tyree Allen, David Scott, Lorenzo Whitfield, Flournoy Lynch, Jodie Jones, John Ellis. Second row, left to right: Miles McAfee, Eugene Dickerson, Milton Ward, Leon Stewart, James Reddick, Reginald Rentrope, William Atkinson. Third row, left to right: Elevel Jackson, manager; James George, Clayton Patman, Willie Corder, James Davis, Clarence Burley, William Grant, August Taylor, Charles McDonald, Robert Cooper, Thomas Dixon, manager. Fourth row, left to right: Leroy Jackson, James Scissum, George Sherrell, Harold Upshaw, Herman Hollis, Arnold Flack, Donnie Fielder, Willie Vincent.

PICTURE ON RIGHT—Miss Tuskegee and her attendants (left to right) are Miss Helen Moore (attendant), a senior in the school of education; Miss Jacquelin Herman (Miss Tuskegee of 1953), a senior in the department of institution management; and Miss Gwendolyn Martinez (attendant), also a senior in the school of education. Picture above is Algernon Boddie, a senior in the school of industrial education, twirling his baton.



'BAMA STATE 1953 VARSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD — Reading left to right: (first row) Theodore Ward, Cornell Torrence, Charles L. Carter, David Bonner, William Stokes, Henry Webb, Howard Green, Maurice Williams, Henry Bey; (second row) Patrick Greer, Lorenza Williams, James C. Hall, Ulysses Williams, Edward Patterson, Fred Jackson, Edward Davis, Jimmie L. Johnson; (third row) Arthur Shellman, Alfred Peavy, Jackie Middleton, James A. Hardy, Robert Baxter, Otis Leftwich; (fourth row) Calloway Sherman, Willie Tolliver, Ervin Thompson, Luther Jordan, Robert Hogan, Walter White; (fifth row) Coach C. E. Anderson, Jesse Clay, John Stinson, Coach Arthur E. Simmons, William Gary, Clarence White.

MISS GERALDINE JOHNSON
(Miss Alabama State)

MISS BETTY JEAN JOHNSON
(Attendant)

MISS DOROTHY BELL
(Majorette)

MISS MART ALICE SPEARS
(Attendant)

Morehouse Rips Tuskegee, 61-44

Atlanta Wined

For Sixth Consecutive Victory

Atlanta, Ga.

BY JOEL W. SMITH

Ronald Weaver, towering 6-6 center of Atlanta, turned in a scintillating performance as he led the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers to a 61-44 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, Saturday night, at the Morehouse Gymnasium. This clean-cut verdict gave the Maroon Tigers their sixth consecutive win. Sat. 1-14-53

In a thrilling preliminary contest the star-studded WERD cagers of the Butler St. YMCA Basketball loop overpowered the Morehouse Intramural All-Stars, 43-32 Maceo Holloway set the pace with 15 points, as WERD came from behind to win after trailing 20-17 at half-time. Wiley Jackson was high point man for the Intramural All-Stars with 10 points. 12.4

FIRST QUARTER NIP-AND-TUCK

The first quarter was a typical nip-and-tuck affair and the lead see-sawed back and forth exactly six times. George Ross, Clifford Jackson and Weaver gave Morehouse a 4-0 lead. Willie Hockett, Tuskegee's free-wheeling sharpshooter from Wichita, Kansas scored twice from the free throw lanes and cashed in on a field goal to knot the score, 4-4.

The Golden Tigers stepped out front on a double-decker by Joe Trawick, setting the stage for the see-saw battle. Then after the score was deadlocked 6-6 and 11-11, Weaver forged a 16-12 Morehouse lead at the end of the period.

Bobby Jones rippled the strings with a long shot as the Maroon Tigers pulled away for a 1912 count. Charles Mackel, Chicago, Ill. sank two field goals to close the gap, 22-18, then Ross, Weaver and Jones teamed up to increase the margin to 29-19 at intermission.

MAROON TIGERS CONTINUE PACE

The Maroon Tigers continued their sensational pace in the third period and inspite of a quick bas- Hope, Ala.; and three charity toss- ket by Charles Bonner, of Fair es by Regoberto Garcia, of ampa, Fla., maintained a comportable 10- point advantage. Ross poped in two long, one-handed shots to give Morehouse a 45-29 margin at the end of the third period. From this pointfi the Maroon Tigers went on to win with ease.

Weaver caged 32 points to emerge high point man for the evening and Ross finished in second with 14. Hockett was the top scorer for Tuskegee with 11 points. Bonner left the game for excessive fouls early in the third period and Trawick made his exit at the nine-minute-mark.

SUMMARY

MOREHOUSE	B	F	TP
Jackson, f	1	4	6
Jones, f	2	1	5
Weaver, c	12	8	32
Alexander, g	0	0	0
Ross, g	4	6	16
Clendenon	1	1	3
Richardson	0	1	1
TOTALS	20	21	61

TUSKEGEE	B	F	TP
Hockett, f	3	5	11
Garcia, f	1	4	6
Bonner, c	1	3	5
F. Johnson, g	0	1	1
Trawick, g	2	0	4
Mackel	2	1	5
Abernathy	2	1	5
Dunn	1	1	3
L. Johnson	1	0	2
Craig	1	0	2
TOTALS	14	16	44

OFFICIALS: Raymond Wainwright (Clark) referee; Charles Boswell (Morehouse) umpire.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

Like old man river, Frank Forbes and his incredible basketball teams keep rolling along. Now comes another final and the spotlight again beams on the maroon and white hoopsters from Atlanta.

Win, lose or draw, the Maroon will give a creditable showing in the consolation round here tonight in the cavernous reaches of Logan Hall where so many Forbes-coached greats have had their day in the sun.

Sitting here pecking away on this piece, as the crowds file out after the semi-finals, I remember Jerome Harris, the showman, the incomparable, leading the Forbesmen to a storybook conquest back in 1946. Even today there comes tears as one remembers the Atlantans scrambling out of the stands, in ones and twos and bunches, onto the main floor where they shouted the school song. And then there was another year and another star, Irwin "Mr. Basketball" Tompkins. And always Frank "Dr. Cool" Forbes, imperturable, inscrutable, thinking, thinking and organizing.

He turned out many, many other stars Silas "Smoky" Davis, Pinky Haines, Felix Harris, George Coffee, Junie Cobb, Oliver Brooks, Bruce Phillips, Wiley Jackson and many others.

And here in Tuskegee, the man has become something of a legend. Blase Tuskegeeans have become used to a Maroon Tigers quintet in the finals.

Already, the stream of cars are pouring in from Atlanta. There will be more, come nightfall. Many stayed at home, waiting for the results which indicated that an Atlanta team would be in the finals.

HERE AND THERE — Walter Dukes, the Seton Hall scoring whiz closed his regular season play with a total of 791 points for 30 games and an average of 26.4 points which placed him behind only Furman's Frank Selvy, 29.7 and Seattle's Johnny O'Brien...

The fabulous Bobo Newsom of the Philadelphia Athletics is baseball's most traded player. Records show Newsom has been swapped 27 times in 27 years. At one time or another he pitched for all three New York clubs—Dodgers, Yankees and Giants....

Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute's all purpose facility, is the largest athletic installation in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference....

The Savannah State Tigerettes won the Southeastern Athletic Conference visitation crown under the helm of Coach Ella W. Fischer and Assistant Coach Jerry Hooper. The Tigerettes won all conference games and wound up the season with a seven and one record. Their only setback was to the Bethune-Cookman girls. In a return engagement the Tigerettes outhustled the Bethune girls 73-25....

Buzzy Bavasi, Dodger vice-president made a bet with Roy Campanella of a 30 dollar hat that he couldn't report to training camp in shape. After winning Campy settled the bet for $20 cash....

Xavier University cagers are happy over their best season in years. The 49ners defeated all of the outstanding teams in the SIAC including Florida A and M, Bethune-Cookman, LeMoyne, Alabama State and Morris Brown. The Gold Rush closed their regular season play by topping Alabama State 78-68....

Ever wonder why Larry Doby was a holdout in his baseball negotiations with the Cleveland Indians? Well, in six seasons with the Tribe he has compiled a .293 batting average with 729 hits out of 2,487 times at bat. In 713 games, Doby has hit 127 doubles, 30 triples and 115 home runs!!!!

If you doubt his beef against the contract offered him by Hank Greenberg then note last season's record when he played in 140 games and went to bat 519 times collecting 143 hits for a 276 average. He banged out 26 doubles, 8 triples and 32 home runs to win the homerun batting crown from Luke Easter. Along with this Doby scored the most runs in the American League—104 ..

OFF THE CUFF—Morehouse College was tremendously happy over the success of it Windy City basketball game with Fisk University. A huge turnout of Morehouse and Fisk supporters virtually assures a repeat engagement in 1954.

Morehouse and Fisk Alumni in St. Louis are also dickering for a game. There is a possibility such a tilt will be scheduled as a phase of the school's public relations program. Tentative plans for '54 call for Fisk and Morehouse to play in Chicago Saturday night, then spend Sunday sightseeing, before making the trek to St. Louis.

Incidentally, expenses for the game were relatively small. Alumni backers solidly sold the game to Chicago and without a doubt a great deal of goodwill (and prospective students) will come out of the game for both institutions.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

Atlanta World

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The wonder tales of basketball written in Tuskegee Institute's massive Logan Hall could have been lifted from the folklore of Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, the German philologists who collected fairy tales. For every element associated with the 42 basic plots in story-telling has been utilized in the wild finishes associated with this hoop festival. Last year, it was a double-overtime game, made even more bizarre by the strange spectacle of three Florida A&M players winning over a darkhorse Alabama State team which had led all the way, only to surrender its advantage in the last moments of play. Atlanta, Ga.

Look up the rag-to-riches heroes, Frank Merriwell, the Rovers boys, Tom Sawyer, Rip Van Wrinkle, Hans Christain Anderson and Patrick Henry and the hot stove boys will find you a counterpart in tournament history. Basketball is sports' 'Alice in Wonderland. At tournament time there are always wonders to behold. The Tuskegee tournament guarantees them.

The passing parade of stars, unequalled in the other branches of sports, have blazed across the boards of Logan Hall for their brief hour of stardom and applause. Looking out over the audience into the faces of hundreds of new, eager and excited spectators you catch the expectancy of the crowd. Which team will win? Who will be the star of the hour? What are the new coaching devices to be unveiled? Wheer will mantle of victory fall at the eleventh hour?

We don't have the answer. To me the tournament looks wide open. Tenacious, greedy, covetous wheel of fortune can stop at favored Florida A & M, 'team to beat Xavier U., thirdseeded Morehouse, fourth-ranked Fisk, or Fort Valley State, Bethune-Cookman, Knoxville College, Alabama State, Tuskegee Institute or Clark College. P.7

For basketball is the great equalizer of sports. Victory depends on hustle, determination, agressiveness and the golden touch. Heroes of the past had these requisites, while the loser lacked them. It's a see-saw game. Sat. 3-14-53

One thing all observers agree. This twentieth anniversary version is likely to be the most notable table in history. The teams are few personnel advantages to to height, depth and calibre of material. There are really no exceptional teams. Never before have the experts been so completely stumped.

Last year, glittering record were chalked up by Florida A & M. In '49, '50 and 51, Morris Brown sent top-heavy favorites. Look back down the years and you will see Tuskegee, Florida A & M, Morehouse, Xavier, Clark and 'Bama State alternating in the favored role.

Bust a guess at this year's tournament isn't worth a plugged nickel. For fans have been Knoxville defeat Florida, Bethune-Cookman win over Florida A & M at the district at large of the NAIA tournament them succumb twice in a row to the Rattlers in Daytona Beach and Tallahassee. Xavier University has split with Florida A & M while defeating Bethune-Cookman. Alabama State and Tuskegee have posted wins over Florida A & M. This type of run-around could go on and on.

However, what is apparent is that today's SIAC heroes will have to be born on the tournament floor. Individual stars like Willie Irvin and Harold Donald of Florida, John Chaney and Wycliff Martin of Bethune-Cookman, Esmo Woods and work of Fisk, and Donald Weaver and Ross of Morehouse will have to catch fire, singe the hops and designs and pattern of victory.

Down through the years, this has been true. Coaches like C. Johnson Dunn of 'Bama State, Ted A. Wright, former coach of the fabulous Xavier Ambassadors, Frank L. Forbes of Morehouse, H. B. (Bus) Thompson (who won two championships while at Morris Brown), Thomas Caldwell, the former Morris Brown mentor who had the distinction of winning the visitation and tournament titles in 1951 and they got sacked, Ross C. Owen of Tuskegee Institute and many others will tell you of stars being born on the floor.

One of the most notables instances witnessed by these eyes was in the 1951 tournament when Robert Graves of Morris Brown subbing for Theodore Benson fired the Wolverines to a win over Florida A & M.

Others like to tell of Jerome Harris of Morehouse and even before George Coffee.

All of the colleges have heroes who are now steeped in legend for having performed beyond call of valor in tournament compeition. I can't list them all. As the tournament progresses, they will be exhumed from the archives as the boys argue over beer and pretzels.

However, all will conceded that this year's meet is a tossup. No overwhelming favorite exists. The team to beat is the team that plays. I can't see it any other way.

HERE AND THERE — Morris Brown leads Atlanta's SIAC colleges tournament victories with three. Morehouse has two championships and Clark College one.... Fort Valley State has never won a conference basketball title...

Frank A. Young, venerable sports editor emeritus of the Chicago Defender is on hand for the tournament. Young is one of the wheels behind the national High School basketball tournament which will be held in Nashville, March 26, 27 and 28...

Basketball races are rapidly coming to a close. Last week, the CIAA race tournament was held in Durham, N. C. This weekend, the CIAA race tournament t HD) Southeastern tournament is in progress at Savannah State College, while the SIAC extravaganza goes on here...Midwestern and Southwest conferences do not sponsor tounrnaments...

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference owes a tribute to Captain R. S. Darnaby, one of the msot respected sports publicists in the Deep South. Every collegiate publicity organization rates Darnaby tops..

Tuskegee Institute is waiting for the close of tournament competition to step up baseball drills...

Jay SAYS

It's A Toss Up!

Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The 20th annual Southern Intercollegiate conference basketball tournament swings into action Thursday morning of this week and believe you me, at this writing, it is anybody's guess as to the outcome. Xavier university of New Orleans, rated second best team in the conference; Bethune Cookman college of Daytona Beach, Fla., and Tuskegee are being backed heavily by their followers to triumph. But lurking in the shadows of Logan hall, Tuskegee Institute [illegible] be the 1952 tournament cham[illegible] Alabama State college of [illegible]t- gomery. The Horners are [illegible]to sting the hell out of 'em [illegible]ain."

It was Alabama State and Florida A. and M. Rattlers last year in that never-to-be-forgotten final which ended with State victories, 71-67 after two thrilling overtime periods. The score at the end of the regulation game was 56-56 with Florida having pulled everything in the books in the rally from the count. Now holding State to four points in the fourth quarter is a man-sized job. But Florida did it.

The first overtime period found the knot tied at 64 all and it was State's time to put on an airtight could do was to ease in three points to State's seven.

BUT THAT WAS ONLY half of the story to be written in that last five minutes. In the last two minutes each team had but four men on the court—and no replacements because the balance of the two squads had fouled themselves out of the game. And two remaining players on each team had to be over cautious because four fouls also had been called on them.

It was the first time for a double overtime game in the long history of the tournament. The last time Florida had won was back in 1947 when the Rattlers triumphed over Alabama State, 40-37. State won the in 1936. Florida went to the finals by defeating Morris Brown, 67-62 and Alabama State topped Morehouse, 57-53. Morehouse was handicapped by the loss of three of its stars on fouls. Leading 48-47, Morehouse dropped the lead when its own Clifford Jackson stunned the jam-packed hall by getting set and making one of the sweetest over-hand shots imaginable—BUT HE PUT THE BALL IN THE WRONG BASKET.

Bethune-Cookman went to the finals before losing to Tennessee State in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletic district-at-large tournament in Nashville on Feb. 28. The Southern conference champs will "shoot the works" against the field this week. Florida A. and M. was picked as the second best team in the Southern conference and went to Nashville where the Rattlers drew Bethune-Cookman in the first round. Sat. 3-14-53

Many of the coaches plus Marion Jackson, Atlanta sport writer and radio commentator, insist that Xavier university should have Florida A. and M. However, no committee ever pleases everybody. Xavier will have an excellent chance to display its basketball ability here. P. 8-2

Coach Mathews, somewhat chagrined over what he termed "poor officiating" (those are his quotes and not mine) in Nashville is confident he has the best quintet in these parts. There are many coaches who differ with him. Mathews will start four of his northern boys in each game. They come from Philadelphia and are Carl Richardson (6-6), center; Hurbert Hemsley (5-11), guard; John Chaney (5-11), guard; Wycliff Martin (6-4), forward. This quartet with 6-foot, 4-inch Jack McClairen of Panama City, Fla., who plays both forward and center, is predicted by Mathews to come through with colors flying. We got our fingers crossed because we have to be neutral.

NOTE: Chicago Keglers be alert. When the Women's International Bowling Congress meets watch out. The plan, according to the grapevine is to have the Negro women teams roll against each other. Ain't so hot, ain't so hot. Hope it isn't.

Tuskegee Squad Reports Aug. 31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Football practice at Tuskegee Institute will start at eight o'clock Tuesday morning, Sept. 1. All candidates for the team will report Monday, Aug. 31, for physical examination and to be issued uniforms. Considerable hard work must be done in order to prepare the Golden Tigers for the toughest schedule of ten games which has been attempted during the past several years.

The team this year will be built around James Readick, Miles McAfee, Flourney Lynch, Eugene Dickerson, William Grant, William Atkinson, Taylor Augustus, and James Davis, backs.

Allen Williams, Leon Stewart, Reginald Renthrope, Clarence Beverly, Clayton Payton, Bernadean Showers, James George, Reginald Bassa, Freddie Baker, Leon Leonard and Milton Ward, linemen.

Members of the coaching staff hope with the large number of freshmen expected to enroll early in September, that Tuskegee may be able to return to the kicking and passing game, quite a factor in keeping the Tigers rolling along not so many years ago.

No punting prospects have been uncovered, but the Tiger Chieftain has a way of developing players to meet the emergency. The 1953 season opens at the Institute Saturday, Sept. 19, with Alabama A and M college as the opponent, and ends with the traditional Thanksgiving Day game with Alabama State college at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery.

THE SCHEDULE:

Sat., Sept. 19 — Tuskegee institute vs Alabama A&M college at Tuskegee; Sat. Sept. 26 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Xavier university at Tuskegee; Sat. Oct. 3 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Fisk university at Tuskegee; Fri. Oct. 9 — Tuskegee institute vs Clark college at Birmingham (Night); Sat. Oct. 17 — Tuskegee institute vs. Knoxville college (Homecoming); Fri. Oct. 23 — Tuskegee institute vs. Morehouse college at Columbus (Night); Sat. Oct. 31 — Tuskegee institute vs. Ft. Valley State college at Ft. Valley; Sat. Nov. 7 — Tuskegee Institute vs Tougaloo college at Tuskegee; Sat. Nov. 14 — Tuskegee institute vs Dillard university at New Orleans; Thur. Nov. 26 — Tuskegee Institute vs. Alabama State college at Montgomery.

Tuskegee Golden Tigers To Start Grid Drills On Sept. 1

Golden Tigers Face Tough 10-Game Grid Schedule This Fall

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Football practice at Tuskegee Institute will start at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, Sept. 1. All candidates for the team will report Monday, August 31 for physical examination and to be issued uniforms.

Considerable hard work must be done in order to prepare the Golden Tigers for the toughest schedule of ten games which has been attempted during the past several years.

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LARGE NUMBER OF FRESHMEN EXPECTED

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The schedule:

Sept. 19 — Alabama A and M College, at Tuskegee
Sept. 26 — Xavier University, at Tuskegee
Oct. 3 — Fisk University, at Tuskegee
Oct. 9 — Clark College, at Birmingham (Night)
Oct. 17 — Knoxville College, at Tuskegee (Homecoming).
Oct. 23 — Morehouse College, at Columbus (Night)
Oct. 31 — Fort Valley State College, at Fort Valley
Nov. 7 — Tougaloo College, at Tuskegee
Nov. 14 — Dillard University, at New Orleans
Nov. 26 — Alabama State College, at Montgomery

Tuskegee grid practice starts

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 5—Football practice at Tuskegee Institute got under way here this week with about 40 men reporting, the smallest number of candidates for the Golden Tiger team in a long period.

Several regulars on the 1952 team have work assignments in various sections of the country and informed the members of the coaching staff that they will be late reporting.

These men, together with the freshmen who are expected to arrive during next week, will increase the number of candidates for the 1953 team to perhaps 60 men.

After a week of work, morning and afternoon, and an evening period of an hour, the coaches feel greatly encouraged. They are anxious to find a center and a quarterback immediately.

These are important posts which should be filled without delay.

Several prospects have shown up, but no decision has been reached as to the candidates to be named for these strategic positions.

Hornets Rally

Ala. State In 'Skegee Win, 6 to 2

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Trailing by a 2-point margin registered in the first quarter by Tuskegee, the Alabama State Hornets rallied in the fourth quarter to send Jeppie Carnegie over from the 2-yard line and defeat their ancient rivals from Tuskegee, 6-2, in the thirtieth renewal of their football wars at Cramton Bowl, Thanksgiving afternoon, before 15,000 fans.

The highly favored Hornets were thrown into low gear late in the first quarter when Referee B. T. Harvey ruled an automatic safety for Tuskegee after a 15-yard penalty to the Hornets' 1-yard line. Jeppie Carnegie stepped out of the end zone in lining up for the kickout and the boys from Macon County led 2-0.

Timely kicks by Atkinson, Tuskegee halfback, kept the Hornets backed up to their own goal line for the greater part of the game, but early in the fourth quarter, the Hornets' offense started clicking. Jeppie Carnegie gathered in a William Stokes pass and covered 59 yards to the Tiger's 15, only to see the effort fail on the Tuskegee 8-yard line.

Late in the third quarter, the Hornets recovered a Tiger fumble on the State's 39 and started the winning touchdown drive. Highlight of the drive was a pass, Stokes to Leftwich, which covered 24 yards to the Tuskegee 1-yard line. Carnegie went over tackle for the touchdown and the sixth victory for Alabama State in the long series.

State rolled up 12 first downs to 4 for Tuskegee; gains 135 yards rushing to 57, had 106 yards passing to 32 for Tuskegee, intercepted one pass to one for Tuskegee, and averaged 38.6 yards to 36.5 on punting. Tuskegee lost 3 fumbles to 2 for Alabama State.

Turnout Smallest In Years

Forty Grid Candidates Greet Tuskegee Coaches

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Football practice at Tuskegee Institute got underway here early in the morning of Sept. 1, with about 40 men reporting, the smallest number of candidates for the Golden Tiger team in a long period.

Several regulars on the 1952 team have work assignments in various sections of the country and informed the members of the coaching staff that they will be late reporting. These men, together with the freshmen who are expected to arrive during next week will increase the number of candidates for the 1953 team to perhaps 60 men.

AFTER A week of work, morning and afternoon and an evening period of an hour, the coaches feel greatly encourage. They are anxious to find a center and a quarterback immediately. These are important posts which should be filled without delay. Several prospects have shown up, but no decision has been reached as to the candidates to be named for these strategic positions.

Among the candidates for the 1953 team are: James Reddick, right-halfback, Bay Minette, Ala.; Miles McAfee, left-halfback, Atlanta, Ga.; William Grant, quarterback, Auburn, Ga.; William Atkinson, quarterback, Aiken, S. C.; Augustus Taylor, quarterback, New Orleans, La.; James Davis, fullback, Birmingham, Ala.

LINEMEN EXPECTED to be available are: Allen Williams, end, Miami, Fla.; Leon Stewart, guard, Birmingham, Ala.; Reginald Renthrow, guard, Tuskegee Institute; Clarence Burley, end, Miami, Fla.; Clayton Payton, tackle, Rome, Ga.; Bernadean Showars, end, Birmingham; James George, guard, Jacksonville, Fla.; Reginald Bassa, end, Hastings, Fla.; Fred Baker, guard, Atlanta; Leon Howard, Birmingham, and Milton Ward, center, Atlanta.

The Golden Tigers will face the Bulldogs of Alabama A. and M. College, of Normal, Ala., in their opening game, to be played in the Alumni Bowl, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19.

The Bulldogs are reported to have a better team than they had last year and they are determined to topple the Tigers. There is much interest in this game throughout the Southern Conference circuit.

TUSKEGEE CLOSES SECOND WEEK OF DRILLS AS SEASON NEARS

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute coaches closed their second week of practice here late Saturday afternoon. No effort has been made to run any plays that will come later on, much time has been devoted to taking long laps around the field, punting and passing and general calisthenics. Henry P. Milligan, recently added to the coaching staff, has been assigned the task of developing the kickers inasmuch as that was his specialty when he was in college.

The two practice period a day, one in the morning and the other in the late afternoon, together with an hour in the lecture room for the evening have been beneficial, but much must be done to condition the men for the opening game to be played here Saturday afternoon, September 19. The Bulldogs of Alabama A&M College, Normal, Alabama, will be the opponents.

The missing men will be Ronald Braynon, quarterback; Lester Johnson, end; Frank Johnson, end; (no kin) Leonard Cobb, tackle; Levaughn Jekins, tackle; Robert Hunter, tackle; Johnson Haynes, guard, and Robert Mungin, star full-back, who have graduated and are now awaiting orders for assignments as Second Lieutenants in the Army and in the Air Force.

A regulation game is scheduled for Monday or Tuesday, Coach Abbott said. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the men will walk through their assignments for the reason that there is a possibility that some player may be injured, if a hard scrimmage were undertaken, and it was pointed out that there are not enough men on the squad to take any chances whatsoever on men becoming injured. "I have a light team," Coach Abbott said, "and while the men are enthusiastic and quite willing, they are still light."

Tuskegee, Xavier Play Scoreless Tie

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute played the Gold Rush team of Xavier university of New Orleans to a scoreless tie on a soggy field drenched by heavy rains here Saturday afternoon in the Alumni bowl.

In pre-season rating, the Xavier Gold Rush was definitely the favorite. However, Tuskegee staged a surprise by preventing Xavier from crossing the goal line. Last year in New Orleans, Xavier outclassed Tuskegee, 46-0.

The most threatening drive of the visitors came in the second period when Xavier, after making two first downs deep in Tiger territory, lost the ball when halfback Miller fumbled. Immediately thereafter the game became a punting duel between Peter Priestley, quarterback, and William Atkinson, quarterback, of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee's one golden moment came in the closing seconds of the game. With 55 seconds left to play, Benjamin Prescott, Xavier university's safety man, attempted to run after receiving Atkinson's punt. Prescott was tackled and fumbled the ball. Tuskegee recovered, but failed to score after four valiant attempts.

Knoxville Ties Tuskegee, 7-7

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dominating the play in the second half, the Knoxville college Bulldogs executed a 'sleeper' pass, good for 18 yards and a touchdown to tie the Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 7-7 here in Alumni stadium, Saturday afternoon.

The expertly executed sleeper pass, Lloyd Brannon to Joe Dean, caught the Golden Tigers completely unaware. James Wright made the conversion to knot the count.

The Tigers score came in the second quarter on an intercepted pass by Clarence Burley, who streaked 38 yards for the tally. Miles McAfee kicked the extra point.

Knoxville had the edge over Tuskegee in first downs, 11 to 6, in total yards gained, 167 to 101, yards averaged on punts, 33.9 to 27. However, in the matter of penalties Knoxville lost 95 yards Tuskegee's 25.

The Tuskegee supporters, augmented by the reunion of members of the class of 1903 and 1913, returned for the annual homecoming, experienced many hopes of victory, but Knoxville skillfully thwarted the Tiger efforts.

Tuskegee, Xavier Elevens Battle To Scoreless Tie

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute played the Gold Rush team of Xavier University of New Orleans to a scoreless tie on a soggy field drenched by heavy rains here Saturday afternoon in the Alumni Bowl.

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The most threatening drive of the visitors came in the second period when Xavier after making two first downs, deep in Tiger territory, lost the ball when halfback Miller fumbled.

PUNTING DUEL DEVELOPS

Immediately thereafter the game became a punting duel between Peter Pristley, quarterback, and William Atkinson, quarterback, Tuskegee. Priestley did some exceptional punting although the field and ball were slippery. In one series of punt exchanges Priestley booted the ball 62, 45, and 30 yards, while Atkinson made two 45 yard punts in quarter moments to help the Tiger cause.

Statistically Xavier enjoyed the advantage. By rushing Xavier made 7 first downs to Tuskegee's 2; in yardage Xavier gained 118 to Tuskegee's 83.

Tuskegee's one golden moment came in the closing seconds of the game. With 55 seconds left to play Benjamin Prescott, Xavier University's safety man attempted to run after receiving Atkinson's punt Prescott was tackled and fumbled the ball. Tuskegee recovered but failed to score after four valient attempts.

Tuskegee Rips Tougaloo 39-0

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 7—Scoring in every quarter the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger offensive rolled into high gear against Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, in the last home game of the season, 39 to 0, here this afternoon.

Fred Gaston climaxed the first Tuskegee sistained drive by circling left end for 20 yards for the initial Tiger score. William Grant, Golden Tiger quarterback, sneaked over from the 3-yard line to score Tuskegee's second marker, midway the first period, James George intercepted a Tougaloo pass and sprinted 40 yards for the Cadets only score in the second period.

Gaston, who enjoyed one of his best afternoons, gaining ground for the Golden Tiger attack, slipped around left end in the third quarter to put Tuskegee in the lead, 26 to 0. Miles McAfee continued what Gaston had started. McAfee sparked two Tuskegee drives, going over late in the third quarter from the 1-yard line and kicking the extra point himself. In the fourth quarter McAfee, after several long runs, put pay territory from his 5-yard line to give the Abbottmen a 39 to 0 lead which ended Tuskegee's greatest parade of touchdowns for the current season.

Making many determined efforts the Tougaloo attack through varied and cunning, simply could not gather the impetus needed to score. Especially notable were the passing and the punting that gave the Tiger secondary some moments of apprehension throughout the game.

Clark Panthers Sink Tuskegee Golden Tigers By 18-0 Margin

Solomon, Clark And Brown Pace Panthers' Attack At Birmingham

BY E. M. PHARR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Newt Solomon, Offie Clark and Melvin Brown crossed football's glorious "G" line once each Friday night at Rickwood Field to give the Clark College Panthers their first victory of the infant 1953 grid season as they humbled the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee 18-0 before approximately 4,500 fans.

The victory-minded Eppsmen let it be known from the opening kickoff that there will be no more teasing" when Offie Clark picked the initial boot up-on his own 19 yard marker and traveled to his 35 yard white line before he was flagged down.

FUMBLE EASES PRESSURE

The time was 8:09 p. m. and dragnet music floated on the field from the stands as the Eppsmen staged a goal line drive. Clark Givens, Brown and Solomon rushed the 'Skeegans for consistent gains. This, coupled with a 34-yard (Solomon to Stinson) aerial and a 6 yard Clark to Stinson completion pressed Tuskegee's backs close to the wall. With second and goal to go, a costly Panther fumble, recovered by Tuskegee, eased the pressure off the Tigers for the moment.

Lynch's boot for Tuskgee on first down was very short and the Eppsmen once again started to roll from the enemy 29 yard marker. This time there was no stopping them as Clark, Givens, and Brown rested the leather on the Tiger one yard line where Newt Solomon found the necessary hole to swish through the 'Skegee line for six welcomed points. The point after, an attempted pass from Clark to Stinson, was no good.

CLARK SPRINTS 90 YARDS TO SCORE-

Last year at Birmingham, Clark's Arthur Johnson (now in the Service) hauled in a punt to race 80 yards for a touchdown to up the Panther point parade to 12 points. Preserving Clark's thoughts of Rickwood Field as the "Punt Return Field," Offie Clark stood on his own 10 early in the second quarter, reeled in the Tigers' Lynch's 34 yard boot (from his 44) and proceeded to parade. He swivel-hipped a prospective tackler on his own 16 and hit for the sideline where he picked up his "path-clearers" who left an array of Tigers sprawled on the ground Those graceful strides carried him down the sideline goalward with two Clarkites sauntering along beside him. The PAT, with Brown holding and Lofton kicking was no good.

BROWN RACES 35 YARDS TO PAY DIRT

Racing 35 yards to paydirt with less than four minutes remaining in the contest, Melvin Brown added insult to injury when quarterback Newt Soloman handed him the leather on the Tuskegee 35. Brown laughingly and gracefully icked the left corner of the field for his "spot." Hiptossing from the right side of the field, he lit out for his "spot" and the referee's hand signalled six more for Clark. Glenn attempted the PAT with Brown holding, but the attempt was fruitless.

Especially outstanding in the Panther line was the big, bruising tackle, Joseph Hart who has exhibited great potentialities. He is the only freshman to make the starting eleven. Other stalwarts were: Nathaniel Robbins, Thomas Lofton, Roman Turmon, Le Artis McNeil, Leon Cobbins, Ivan Mullins, Walter Vance, William Matthews, and Edward McClellan. Showing great promise in the backfield was subhalfback. Algin "3-D" Barnett, flashy neophyte runner who played service ball.

For Tuskegee, Freddie Baker, Alan Williams, Atkinson, Lynch and Reddick were thorns in the Eppsmen's sides.

Tuskegee Grooms For Dixie Grid Classic

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 22—Coach Cleve Abbott and his associates have been busily engaged in changing and improving the Golden Tiger offensive for the annual Dixie Classic football game Thanksgiving Day against Alabama State College at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery.

Considerable stress has been placed on the ground attack. However, the air strategy has received adequate attention. Effective use of passes by the Golden Tigers when they defeated Tougaloo College here, 39 to 0, gave the Tuskegee staff the solid foundation on which to work. Improvement in ball handling for the air and ground have received the concentration which these skills deserve.

In the games played the Tuskegee team record has not been overly impressive, but the season record of either team is largely discounted when the traditional rivals, Alabama State and Tuskegee, meet.

Milton Ward, Tiger captain and center, has been an offensive and defensive standout for Tuskegee this season. Tyree Allen and Edward Scarborough will start at end; Robert Cooper and George Sherrell at tackle; James George and Freddie at guards. William grant will direct the attack from the T-quarterback position. Fred Gaston and Eugene Dickerson will be at the halfback posts and James Davis gets the nod at fullback.

The Tiger coach, Cleve Abbott, is widely known as a football strategist and during the Alabama State-Tuskegee series has puzzled the opposition with changes in maneuver.

Tuskegee Tigers Set To Collide With Clark Oct. 9

By MARCEL HOPSON

The famed Tuskegee Institute Tigers who suffered a runaway drubbing at the hands of the keyed-up Clark College Panthers, 14 to 2 in last year's Fall encoounter, have their sights set on retaining their grid supremacy in Birmingham as the two teams collide in their 11th Fall Classic at Rickwood Field next Friday night, October 9 at 8 o'clock.

TUSKEGEE LEADS IN SCORING

In their past ten Birmingham collisions, the Tuskegee Tigers have out-scored the Panthers from Gate City 107 points to 46. Tuskegee has blanked Clark in three contests and has been treated the same way by the Panthers in two other encounters. Both teams clawed, bucked and crawled over each other for a 0-0 draw back in 1945.

Since 1948, Tuskegee has gone home with three wins and Clark, two. Tuskegee is the only one of the two elevens to reach the 30-point mark in the series. Clark, in win or defeat, has never stepped over 13 points in a single game.

Here is how they stand in series play up to next Friday night's hum-dinger:

1943—Tuskegee 0, Clark 7.
1944—Tuskegee 19, Clark 0
1945—Tuskegee 0, Clark, 0.
1946—Tuskegee 33, Clark, 0
1947—Tuskegee 13 Clark 0.
1948—Tuskegee 14, Clark 13.
1949—Tuskegee 14, Clark 0.
1950—Tuskegee 0 Clark 7.
1951—Tuskegee 12, Clark 7.
1952—Tuskegee 2, Clark 12.
1953—Tuskegee—?, Clark—?
Totals—107 46

Fisk Bulldogs Spill Tuskegee Golden Tigers By 13-7 Margin

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Fisk University Bulldogs displaying all the tenacity of that species, conquered the Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 13 to 7, in a well-played game in the Alumni Bowl here Saturday afternoon.

Receiving the kickoff, Fisk started a sustained drive which ended in the first scoring of the game. Parker went over from the 4-yard line. The try for the exta point failed. Tuskegee elected to receive, but made little headway, whereupon the game assumed its defensive character that continued well into the fourth quarter.

Late in the waning moments, Fisk scored again when J. W. White terminated another continuous Bulldog drive by going over from the 4-yard line to give the Fisk Bulldogs their second last touchdown of the game. White who scored the touchdown made the conversion.

This last touchdown for Fisk apparently stung the Golden Tigers to the quick. Tuskegee elected to receive the kickoff and immediately thereafter Atkinson, Tiger quarterback, passed to Scarborough which resulted in a gain of 45 yards to the 15-yard line. William Morris, former Tuskegee Institute high school star, skirted the end for 15 yards and the Tiger scored. Mcafee hit between the uprights for the extra point as the game ended.

No More Teasing

Clark Upsets Tuskegee For First '53 Victory

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Newt Solomon, Offie Clark and Melvin Brown tossed football's glorious goal line once each last Friday night to give the Clark College Panthers their first victory of the infant 1953 season as they humbled the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee 18-6 before 4,500 fans in Rickwood Field here.

The victory-minded Eppsmen let it be known from the opening kick-off that "there will be no more teasing" when Clark picked up the ball on his own 19 and ran it back to Clark's 35 before he was flagged down.

TIGERS EASE PRESSURE

Cark Givens, Brown and Solomon rushed through the Tuskegee line for consistent gains as the Panthers led a goal-line drive. A 34-yard pass, Solomon to Stinson, and a 6-yard pass, Clark to Stinson, put Tuskegee's back to the wall, but a Clark fumble was recovered by the Tigers to ease the pressure.

But this was only temporarily as Lynch's boot on first down was short and the Panthers launched another dirve from the 29-yard mark. This time there was no stopping the Panthers as Clark, Givens and Brown collaborated to put the ball on the Tiger 1, where Solomon rushed over for the touchdown. The extra point was missed.

Clark grabbed Tuskegee's kickoff on his own 10, snuggled it to his bosom, and then took off, pacing straight head to the 16, and then streaked for the sideline where he picked up his "p a t h-clearers" who left an array of Tiger jerseys sprawled on the terrain.

With the green light on, Clark, moving with graceful strides, flew over the ground for another touchdown. The extra point was again missed.

With less than four minutes remaining in the game, Brown took a hand-off from quarterback Somon on the Tiger 35 and ran down the sidelines for a touchdown. The extra point was missed.

Especially outstanding in the Panther line was the big bruising tackle, Joseph Hart, only freshman to win a berth on the team. Robbins, Thomas Lofon, Roman Burman, LeArtis McNeil, Leon Cobbins, Ivan Mulins, W a l t e r Vance, William Matthews and Edward McClellan.

Displaying great promise in the backfield was Alvin Barnett.

Tuskegee Loses To Ala., 6-2

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — After spotting Tuskegee a safety the direct result of a 15 yard penalty that carried the ball to States 1 yard line, the Alabama State Hornets came back with a fourth quarter touchdown that netted them a 6-2 victory in the 30th annual Tahnksgiving meeting between the two schools.

Following the 2 point safety shortly after the opening kickoff the two teams settled down to a terrificly fought defensive battle. The highly favored Hornes were kept at a disadvantage throughout on the fine punting of Tuskegee's Atkinson.

Late in the game Tuskegee fumbled and Alabama recovered on their own 25 yard line. On the first play Stokes passed to Leftick for 24 yards giving possession on the 1 yard line. Carnegie went over tackle for the touchdown. A. holiday jam of 15,000 witnessed the game.

14n 1953

Morehouse Batters Tuskegee 32 To 12

BY BOB PRUITT

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Scoring in every period, the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College of Atlanta defeated Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, 32-12, last Friday night at Memorial Stadium in the 18th annual football classic before an estimated crowd of 10,000 fans.

The victory by the Atlanta crew avenged the 59-6 loss suffered last year when the Maroon Tigers, entering the game as a top-heavy favorite, never could get rolling, and tasted its worst defeat in the history of the classic.

Morehouse, led by ace quarterback Joe McCoy, one of the finest "T" ball handlers seen in these parts in many a year, scored a touchdown in the initial period, added two more in the second and one in each the third and fourth periods. Tuskegee's two TD's came in the final canto.

McCoy, along with Walter Booker, Donn Clendenon, Phil Darley, Jitters Smith and C. Wade, kept the Morehouse offensive machine in high gear throughout the entire game. The best offensive weapon for Tuskegee was quarterback Bill Atkinson along with Fred Gaston, Miles McAfee, Willie Scott and Willie Vincent who did most of the ball carrying for the Golden Tigers.

HALFTIME SHOW

The halftime show, one of the great attractions of this annual game, was again brilliant and colorful. Spencer High of Columbus, making its first appearance in the long series, took the field first. Tuskegee was next, with Morehouse last in a colorful lightspangled array of marching and musical selections.

As to the game itself, Morehouse kicked off, but three plays by the Golden Tigers failed to net a first down and forced a kick. A fumble by Morehouse on the first play from scrimmage returned the ball to Tuskegee but again the Golden Tigers failed to gain.

Following three exchanges of punts, Morehouse took possession on its own 46 to start its first touchdown drive. A McCoy to Clendenon pass, good for 17 yards and with Smith picking up 22 yards on four carries, put the ball on the Tuskegee six where McCoy, on a wide end sweep, went over for the initial score of the game. The placement was blocked and Morehouse led, 6-0, late in the first period.

Early in the second period, a bad Tuskegee punt gave Morehouse the ball on the Golden Tigers' 42 yard line and the Maroon Tigers were off to another TD drive. Dawson Lewis and Booker carried for two quick first downs and two more rushing plays put the ball on the six. McCoy attempted to hit Clendenon again but the aerial was wide, but the second attempt by the wiley Morehouse quarterback to the slim, fast-moving end, was completed for a touchdown. Again the kick was no good and it was a 12-0 score.

A fumble on the first play following the kickoff returned the ball to Morehouse and set the stage for the third Maroon Tiger score. Carries by Booker, Lewis and Leonard Lee moved the ball to the 16 where Wade hit tackle, picked up two blockers and went the distance for the score. This time a pass from Clendenon to Fred Holmes accounted for the extra point and Morehouse led, 19-0. The half ended without further scoring.

COMES BACK STRONG

Following the intermission, Morehouse came back as strong as ever and picked up its fourth TD of the game after a little over three minutes of the period had elapsed. A sustained Maroon Tiger drive that netted 47 yards to put the ball on the 37 after a 15-yard penalty had been imposed on Morehouse, McCoy hit Holmes on the three and Holmes, side-stepped a would-be tackler, went over for the score. The play was good for 7 yards and gave Morehouse a 26-0 advantage.

Neither team managed to get an offensive rolling in the remaining minutes of the period, but as the fourth and final quarter started an inspired Tuskegee team took command of the game to score twice and threaten again only to lose the ball six yards from the goal on fumble.

The first Tuskegee touchdown drive started late in the third period but really gained speed in the fourth as Morris, Dickerson and Vincent led the attack. The 43 yard drive was climaxed when Atkinson plunged over from a yard out to crack the ice for the Golden Tigers. Allen's placement attempt was blocked and it was a 26-6 ball game.

A fumble on the kickoff sparked another Tuskegee scoring drive. This time the drive started on the 36 yard line of the Atlanta school, and with Atkinson, Morris and Gaston paving the way, the Golden Tigers pushed to the 25 where Scott, replacing Atkinson at quarterback, hit Dickerson with a 22-yard pass. Dickerson was hit hard and fumbled, the ball rolling into the end zone where Leonard Mathews recovered for a Tuskegee touchdown. The placement failed and Morehouse led, 26-12.

With less than five minutes remaining in the game, Morehouse chalked up its final touchdown. Led by Johnny Lester who carried the mail for 42 of 77 yards in the drive, the Maroon Tigers scored when Wade hit Holmes on the three and he went over for the score. Lester then kicked the extra point and that was the game.

Tuskegee threatened in the waning stages of the game, moving the ball from its own 25 to the Morehouse four before Grant, attempting to score on a quarterback sneak, fumbled and Morehouse recovered. The Maroon Tigers then ran the clock out.

Score by periods:

Morehouse	6	13	6	7	—32
Tuskegee	0	0	0	12	—12

Scoring: Morehouse — touchdowns—McCoy, Clendenon, Wade, Holmes (2). PAT — Holmes (on pass from Clendenon), Lester. Tuskegee — touchdowns — Atkinson, Mathews.

Tuskegee Humbles Tougaloo

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Scoring in every quarter, the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger offensive rolled into high gear against Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., in the last home game of the season, 39 to 0, here Saturday afternoon.

Fred Gaston climaxed the first Tuskegee sustained drive by circling left end for 20 yards for the initial Tiger score.

William Grant, Golden Tiger quarterback, sneaked over from the 3-yard line to score Tuskegee's second marker, midway the first period.

James George intercepted a Tougaloo pass and sprinted 40 yards for the Cadets' only score in the second period.

Fred Gaston, who enjoyed one of his best afternoons, gaining ground for the Golden Tiger's attack, slipped around left end in the third quarter to put Tuskegee in the lead, 26 to 0.

In the fourth quarter, McAffee, after several long runs, hit pay territory from his 5-yard line to give the Abbottmen a 39 to 0 lead which ended Tuskegee's greatest parade of touchdowns for the current season.

Making many determined efforts, the Tougaloo attack, though varied and cunning, simply could not score.

Ft. Valley Trips Tuskegee Eleven, 32-6.

FT. VALLEY, Ga.

A pair of rampaging halfbacks, Levon Green and Willie Jones, paced Fort Valley's Wildcats to a 32-6 Homecoming triumph over Tuskegee's Golden Tigers here recently. State's co-captain and all-American candate, Green pulverized the Alabaman's defense for a total of 107 yards in 10 rushes including the scoring of a touchdown and an extra point; while Jones set up tallies with his 126 yards gained rushing in 13 carries.

The Wildcats scored early in the first period after George "Shag" Marshall had recovered a Tiger fumble on the invaders 45. Green broke off tackle for eight yards. Bobby Henderson made it a first down at the 30. Green gained seven and 19 yards respectively to place the ball on the two. On the following play Green dived into the end zone for the tally. Bobby Brown's try for the extra point failed.

The Jackass Minority At Work

Montgomery's police force has improved a great deal in recent years, but there is a small jackass element within it that occasionally runs wild and discredits both the force and Montgomery. Such an incident was witnessed yesterday when the Tuskegee band appeared to serenade *The Advertiser*.

This serenade, following the parade, is a tradition of many years standing, as firmly established as the kickoff at the game in the afternoon. For years this splendid band has made a custom of marching up Lawrence Street to wheel and form in front of *The Advertiser* building for the concert.

But yesterday a gang of motorcycle policemen bore down on the band like cavalrymen and forced them to make their way on the sidewalk. They treated the band members as though they were defiant traffic violators.

Two boobs in a white squad car churned along the curb in reckless fashion to force the crowd into the sidewalk. Then, in a showoff frenzy, the boobs aforesaid backed the squad car down Lawrence Street at a remarkable rate of speed and made a spring-twisting left turn, backwards, into Washington. It is providential that these policemen-assailants did not grind somebody beneath the wheels of their car. They came close.

If there had been any officers performing their proper duty, they would have arrested these two officer menaces.

It was a rude and hostile reception for those who had come, as they had come for years, in good order and friendliness.

In all, the anthropoid antics of these policemen presented a sorry spectacle.

Rankin File

The Great Paraders; Gilmore Of Selma

By Allen Rankin

THE MEMBERS OF THE Negro race are the most gifted paraders in the world. No one who saw yesterday's procession down Dexter could doubt it. By contrast, the most spirited white parade makes a subdued, if not downright melancholy spectacle.

The main difference between the traditional Thanksgiving parade and any other down Goat Hill is obvious from a distance of many blocks. It is to be seen in its joyous release of physical vigor, its tremendous exhibition of energy. Are Negroes, on the average, more vigorous and energetic than whites? We think not, and doubt if medical studies on the subject would show it. Yet certainly few white drum majors and majorettes could maintain the terrific contortionary pace of yesterday's performers. Half a block of such inspired dancing and extravagant fuel consumption would ready most white paraders for an ambulance.

In music, marching or dancing—all essential ingredients in our annual Thanksgiving parade—the Negro enjoys an ability to play notes and improvise steps that are not "there" for any other race. No other people has such capacity for "shining," for letting itself go with such irrepressible joy.

Though this happy faculty came up to full expectations at the parade, it was, we feel, suppressed at the afternoon football game. Crowds there were quieter and more restrained than in previous years. There were fewer hot licks from bands than in the past, less of the tumultuous whooping it up in the stands that has given this football classic its chief distinction in the past.

Is the race, in its swift progress, growing self-conscious about its demonstrations? We fear so. We can only hope that Negroes will not try to immitate whites too closely at the business of parading, cheering or otherwise demonstrating personal enthusiasm. For at this, by comparison, we are cheerless and grave stoics. They are artists. They should take pride in their capacity for showing joy and communicating it to others. In this serious and inhibited old world it is a characteristic well worth preserving.

Tuskegee Is Bumped 26-8

NEW ORLEANS—With Halfback Milton Gibbs of Evanston, Ill., scoring three sensational touchdowns, Dillard's Bluedevils made it five in a row here Saturday by romping over the Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 26 to 8.

Gibbs, the freshman comet, rank like a seasoned performer in leading the Bluedevils to victory. With Dillard trailing 2 to nothing as the result of a first period safety when Tuskegee's Reginald Rentrope recovered a blocked kick in the end zone, the Bluedevils marched 63 yards with Gibbs driving over from the one for the touchdown. Halfback Richard Johnson kicked the extra point.

The Tigers came right back and drove 80 yards for their only touchdown with Fred Gaston going over from the 4. That, however, ended the Tigers' scoring and Dillard went ahead a few moments later when Gibbs finished a 64-yard drive in the same period by scampering 14 yards to score on an off-tackle spurt.

Then in the third period, again it was Gibbs who climaxed another Dillard drive which carried 56 yards. He sped like lightning for 11 yards and his third touchdown of the game.

Gibbs set up a final Diliard score by running 62 yards in the last quarter to place the ball on Tuskegee's 19. After two plays, Richard Johnson, another lad from Illinois, hit tackle for 2 yards and a touchdown. Johnson also converted, to make the final score 26 to 8.

Prancing, Rhythmic Marchers—

Nation's Top Negro Parade Attracts Huge Crowds Here

Dressed in brightly colored uniform and keeping a jumping rhythm to blaring band music, thousands of Negroes marched here yesterday in what is probably the nation's biggest annual all-Negro parade.

Fancy stepping majorettes prancing on Dexter Avenue to the music of 30 bands formed the top feature of the caravan celebrating the annual Alabama State-Tuskegee football game here.

Downtown streets were packed with spectators for the event.

Perennial grand marshals G. H. Lockhart and John Hill led the parade down Dexter Avenue from the State Capitol, followed by P. M. Blair, Montgomery's "Bronze Mayor" who rode a brightly-decorated float.

The 80-piece Alabama State Band, led by majorettes, and followed by "Miss Alabama State" and her attendants on a float was next in line. The float was one of 50—many sent by out-of-town schools—which took part in the parade.

Fairy-tale characters and scenes of the stories were depicted by the floats, which were in competition for a prize.

Among those represented were Mother Goose, Old Mother Hubbard, Story Land, Sleeping Beauty, and the Little Red School on the Hill.

Among the numerous marching groups was the crack Elks Drill Team, decked out in spanking new uniforms with purple ties. Each member of the team carried a cane. Also included in the parade were Boy and Girl Scouts, several veterans' organizations Y-Teens, Hi-Ys, Shriners of Shaaban Temple, and various school marching units from Central Alabama.

Out-of-town bands participating in the parade were from Conecuh County, Sumter County, R. B. Hudson School, Selma, J. W. Darden School, Auburn, Escambia County, Lee County, Walker County, Alexander City, East Highland, Sylacauga, Carver High School, Dothan, and the Industrial High School of Tuscaloosa. Local bands were from Carver and Booker Washington High Schools.

According to annual custom, Alabama State's band marched at the front of the parade line, and Tuskegee's "Crimson Pipes" brought up the rear.

Following the parade, the Tuskegee Band marched to The Advertiser-Journal building and played its annual serenade to "Old Grandma." The serenade is dedicated to the late Grover C. Hall Sr., who, as editor of The Advertiser, won the Pulitzer prize for his editorials against the Ku Klux Klan and gangism.

Shortly before the football game, which was won by Alabama State 6-2, the Negro high school bands gathered in a mass band and presented a musical and marching demonstration. The Alabama State and Tuskegee bands played at half-time.

Tuskegee Loses To Ala., 6-2

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — After spotting Tuskegee a safety the direct result of a 15 yard penalty that carried the ball to States 1 yard line the Alabama State Hornets came back with a fourth quarter touchdown that netted them a 6-2 victory in the 30th annual Tahnksgiving meeting between the two schools.

Following the 2 point safety shortly after the opening kickoff the two teams settled down to a terrificly fought defensive battle. The highly favored Hornes were kept at a disadvantage throughout on the fine punting of Tuskegee's Atkinson.

However late in the game Tuskegee fumbled and Alabama recovered on their own 39 yard line. On the first play Stokes passed to Leftick for 24 yards giving possession on the 1 yard line. Carnegie went over tackle for the touchdown. A. holiday jam of 15,000 witnessed the game.

Hornets rally to defeat Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Trailing by a two-point margin, registered in the first quarter by Tuskegee, the Alabama State Hornets rallied in the fourth quarter to send Jeppie Carnegie over from the two yard line to defeat their ancient rivals from Tuskegee 6 2 in the 30th renewal of their football wars at Cramton bowl Thanksgiving afternoon.

The highly favored Hornets were thrown into low gear late in the first quarter when Referee B. T. Harvey ruled an automatic safety for Tuskegee after a 15-yard penalty to the Hornet one-yard line. Jeppie Carnegie stepped out of the end zone in lining up for the kickout and the boys from Macon county led 2-0.

Late in the third quarter the Hornets recovered a Tiger fumble on the State 39 and started the winning touchdown drive.

Highlight of the drive was a pass to Leftwich which covered 2 yards to the Tuskegee one-yard line. Carnegie went over tackle for the touchdown and the sixth victory for Alabama State in the long series.

Tuskegee 11 Schedules 10 Grid Games

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute will have a new opponent included in the 10 games Coach Cleve Abbott's Golden tigers will play during the fall of 1953. The new opponent will be Tougaloo, Miss.

The Golden Tigers will open the season Sept. 19, with Alabama A and M college furnishing the opposition, at Tuskegee. A week later the Xavier university team comes to Tuskegee to meet the Tigers, and on Oct. 3, Fisk University Tigers invade the Alabama campus.

The Tigers make their first road trip, going to Birmingham to play Clark college, Friday night, Oct. 9. The game is slated for 8 p.m.

Knoxville college offers the competition for the Tigers' homecoming on Oct. 17, and will start at 1:30 p.m. Another night is slated for Columbus, Ga., Oct 23, when the Tigers play Morehouse in one of the big grid attractions of the year.

Alabama State will battle Tuskegee in Montgomery Thanksgiving Day.

SCHEDULE FOR 1953

Sat., Sept. 19 Tuskegee Institute vs Alabama A and M college at Tuskegee; Sat., Sept. 26, Tuskegee Institute vs Xavier university at Tuskegee; Sat., Oct. 3, Tuskegee Institute vs Fisk university at Tuskegee; Friday., Oct. 9, Tuskegee vs Clark college at Birmingham (Night); Sat., Oct. 17, Tuskegee vs Knoxville college at Tuskegee (Homecoming); Fri. Oct. 23, Tuskegee Institute vs Morehouse college at Columbus (Night); Sat., Oct. 31, Tuskegee Institute vs Ft. Valley State college at Ft. Valley; Sat., Nov 7, Tuskegee Institute vs Tougaloo college at Tuskegee; Sat., Nov. 14, Tuskegee Institute vs Dillard university at New Orleans; Thurs., Nov. 26, Tuskegee Institute vs Alabama State college at Montgomery.

The Alabama A and M college, Xavier university and Fisk university games will start at 2:00 p.m. The Tuskegee-Clark game in Birmingham is scheduled to begin at 8 p.m. The Homecoming game with Knoxville college as the opponent will get underway promptly at 1:30 p.m.

The game with Tougaloo college a new opponent on the Golden Tiger schedule, will also start at 1:30 p.m.

The traditional starting hour for the Alabama State college-Tuskegee institute game is 1:p.m.

Cheerleaders Pep Up Students At Homecoming Here

Tuskegee's all-girl group of cheerleaders sparked a continuous round of enthusiasm to keep the students singing and yelling for the Golden Tigers at the Institute-Dillard game Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Jessie N. Gibson is the sponsor of the group and members are Lula Mae Bell, sophomore, Atlanta; Gloria Alma Boden, freshman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Macie E. Bradsford, Tuskegee; Jessie L. Butler, freshman, Opelika; Anthony Mae Dotson, sophomore, St. Louis, Mo.; Christian S. Dukes, freshman, Memphis; Beverly Ann Gibson, freshman, Burlington, N. J.; Dorothea J. Heath, freshman, Tampa, Fla., and Curtistene Reed, freshman, Tampa.

Tuskegee Golden Tigers

Crimson And Gold

No.	Name	Pos.	Wgt.	Home Town
14	Miles McAfee	B	158	Atlanta, Ga.
15	William Grant	B	165	Auburn, Ala.
16	Flournoy Lynch	B	156	Miami, Fla.
17	Frank Johnson	E	175	Tampa, Fla.
18	Freddie Baker	G	175	Atlanta, Ga.
20	William Atkinson	B	170	Chester, S. C.
21	James George	G	182	Jacksonville, Fla.
22	Reginald Bassa	E	165	Hastings, Fla.
23	Leon Stewart	G	180	Birmingham, Ala.
26	Robert Mungin	B	160	Jacksonville, Fla.
27	Ronald Braynon	B	172	Miami, Fla.
28	Robert Glass	B	170	Tampa, Fla.
30	Emory McClinton	T	180	Atlanta, Ga.
31	Lester Johnson	E	165	Tampa, Fla.
32	James Young	B	160	Anniston, Ala.
34	James Reddick	B	155	Bay Minette, Ala.
36	Henry Holley	T	180	Montgomery, Ala.
37	Leon Wagner	C	185	Inkster, Mich.
38	Jimmy Askew	B	150	Atlanta, Ga.
40	Fred Gaston	B	190	Jackson, Miss.
42	Bernadean Showers	E	175	Birmingham, Ala.
43	Eddie Geary	B	179	Mobile, Ala.
44	Allen Williams	E	165	Miami, Fla.
45	Clayton Payton	G	190	Athens, Ga.
47	Milton Ward	C	177	Atlanta, Ga.
48	Eugene Dickerson	B	175	Atlanta, Ga.
49	Lorenza Whitfield	B	150	Sherman, Texas
50	Robert Hunter	E	175	Tuskegee, Ala.
52	Reginald Pentrope	G	177	Tuskegee, Ala.
53	Levaughan Jenkins	T	200	Mobile, Ala.
54	Billy Thompson	T	178	Houston, Texas
55	Leon Leonard	E	186	Birmingham, Ala.
56	James Davis	B	195	Birmingham, Ala.
57	Assia Marsh	T	165	Birmingham, Ala.
58	Clarence Burley	C	185	Miami, Fla.
59	Leon Cobb	T	218	Fort Valley, Ga.
60	Amos Barker	B	154	Birmingham, Ala.
61	Charles McDonald	E	161	Columbus, Mo.
62	Taylor August	B	160	New Orleans, La.
63	Samuel Cooper	B	141	Monrovia, La.
64	Robert Smith	E	178	Miami, Fla.
65	James Tinsley	E	172	Anniston, Ala.

Coaches: Cleve L. Abbott (South Dakota); Ross C. Owen (South Dakota); Allison Figaro (Tuskegee Institute); Dr. Reuben A. Munday (Hampton Institute); Ernest T. Bailey (Tuskegee Institute); Guy E. Trammell (Tuskegee Institute); Oscar Downs (Tuskegee Institute); Arthur Sawyer (Tuskegee Institute) Physician: Dr. Joseph R. Mitchell.

Alabama State And Tuskegee Collide At Bowl

Hornets Favored In 29th Renewal Of Ancient Rivalry

Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State will meet in the 29th renewal of their Cramton Bowl "Dixie Classic" football rivalry this afternoon at 1:30 with 19 high school bands participating in a mammoth pre-game program.

Gates at the Bowl will open at 12 noon and the bands will begin their show at 12:15. Thirteen city high schools and six county high schools will participate.

The 13 city high schools represented will be Alexander City Colored School, Cobb Avenue High of Anniston, Carver High of Dothan, Burrell Slater High of Florence, Carver High of Gadsden, Central High of Mobile, Booker Washington High of Montgomery, J. W. Darden High of Opelika, Sterling High of Sheffield, Hudson High of Selma, East Industrial High of Tuscaloosa, County Training School of Northport, and Walker County Training School of Jasper.

The six county high schools are Bethlehem Industrial Academy of Monroeville, Escambia County Training School of Atmore, Lee County Training School of Auburn, Tuskegee Institute High School. Tuscaloosa

These bands all participated in the 95-unit parade downtown this morning and will entertain early arrivals until game time at 1:30 p.m.

State had an open date last Saturday and Coach Arthur Simmons eased the tempo of workouts to permit a long string of injuries to heal. However, the Hornets were sent through long and five losses. The Golden Tigers, however, have a weight advantage and will be favored to extend their unbeaten streak over the Hornets.

State Outweighed

A comparison of season records State has won three games and lost five. Tuskegee, on the other hand, has two victories, two ties and five losses.

State has defeated Morehouse, Fisk and Savannah State while will show that the two teams meet today on about equal basis.

Probable Lineups

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

OFFENSE		DEFENSE
44 Williams	LE	Hunter 50
59 Cobb	LT	Cobb 59
23 Stewart	LG	Baker 18
37 Wagner	C	Burley 58
52 Penthrope	RG	Stewart 23
53 Jenkins	RT	Jenkins 53
17 Johnson	RE	Johnson 31
26 Mungin	FB	Dickerson 48
14 MaAfee	LH	Trawick 14
28 Glass	RH	Atkinson 20
27 Braynon	QB	Braynon 27

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

OFFENSE		DEFENSE
47 Cotton	LE	Jordan 12
18 Rankin	LT	Shellman 74
16 Carter	LG	Sherman 30
34 Smith	C	Stewart 49
13 Evans	RG	Welch 42
68 Smith	RT	Smith 68
32 Stokes	RE	Stokes 32
51 Torrence	FB	Torrence 51
41 Davis	LH	Butcher 38
48 Hall	RH	Cheatham 45
28 Kincie	QB	Stokes 38

Highland School of Sylacauga.

losing to Xavier, Dillard, Clark, Alabama A. & M. and Lane.

The Tigers hold victories over Morehouse and Dillard while gaining tie decisions with Alabama A. & M. and Fort Valley. They have been defeated by Fisk, Clark, Xavier, South Carolina State and Benedict.

Althongh badly outweighed in every game, the Hornets have scored on all their opponents, except Xavier. They have a total of 17 touchdowns to their credit, but their opponents have scored a total of 28 six-pointers.

This is Simmons' first season as head coach of the Hornets, but the veteran Cleve Abbott continues to tutor the Tigers. Abbott has a record of 20 victories in the series with the Hornets at Cramton Bowl.

Six Seniors On State Squad

Six seniors will be playing their final game for State. Five of them —End Sampson Cotton of Montgomery, Tackle Mansfield Smith of Birmingham, Halfback Clarence Seldon of Detroit, End Hubert Stokes of Mobile, and Halfback Theordore Golden of Mobile—are on the offensive platoon. Robert Booth, also of Montgomery, is the other senior starter He fills one of the linebacker positions.

Levaughan Jenkins, 200-pound tackle from Mobile, is the hub of the Tuskegee team. He is a 60-minute performer and has been a standout on defense and offense all season. Miles McAfee and Robert Glass are the Tiger offensive threats.

So, like many other games in the series, this Tuskegee-State game shapes up as a thriller. On paper it looks like another one for the Tigers, but Coach Simmons has convinced the Hornets there is no such thing as a jinx. Consequently, State could crash the win column for the first time in the series since 1940.

Annual Safari To Game Planned By Detroit Fans

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 25—Members of the Pathfinders Club of Detroit, who have witnessed every Tuskegee Institute-Alabama State College football game since the start of the series at Cramton Bowl in 1924, will make their annual pilgrimage to Montgomery for the 28th time, R. S. Darnaby has been informed by Theodore Smith, club president. Smith said the party will consist of 25 or more persons.

Reservations have been made for the following persons: Ollie Belcher, Thaddeus Green, William Mobley, Beecher Norton, Guy Weyman, Fred Long, Mrs. Mary Trotter, William Travis, Miss Lillian Dawn, Seymour Davis, Miss Winfred Acott, Harold Morgam, Robert Stewart, Mrs. Mattie McCray, Miss Pearl Wright.

Fred Thompson, Wiley Smith, Mrs. Thurman Jenkins, Mrs. Fred Thornton, Mrs. Ruth Hanna, Mrs. Laura Bock, Mrs. Fern Bruner. Smedley Williams, Mrs. Maria Maynard, Richard Cooke, Robert Bradley, Morris Moore and James Moore.

Morehouse Is Favored Over Tuskegee In Annual Grid Game Here Tonight

By BOB PRUITT

College football returns to Memorial Stadium tonight when the teams of Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse College of Atlanta clash in the local field in the annual Negro grid classic of the season. The kickoff is slated for 8 o'clock and an estimated 15,000 fans are expected.

This game needs no introduction to Columbus football followers as it has been a social affair here for a number of years and in every case has attracted not only the Negro fans of Columbus but a great number of whites as well.

As usual there will be a reserve section for whites. This year, the south half of the west stands will be for the whites, and they will enter the west gate. Also, patients from the Fort Benning hospital have been invited to see the game as guest of the two schools.

As to the game itself, Morehouses Maroon Tigers will be out to avenge a 19-0 defeat handed to them by the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee in the game tonight.

In last year's game, the winner wasn't decided until late in the final period when a touchdown and a field goal decided the victor. This year, however, Morehouse is being rated at least a touchdown favorite over the Institute team.

The Maroon Tigers of Morehouse have several ex-Spencer High stars on the team — Brice Carter, Roscoe Fortson, James King, and Amos Sheraid. All are expected to play an important part in the final outcome.

Other Georgia boys on the Morehouse team who are expected to see a lot of action tonight are James Gaines, Bernard Gay, George Goddard, Wendell Hamilton, Tom Mattison, Jackson Shafttall, Lyn Wade and George Williams.

Perhaps the most outstanding player on the Morehouse team is Harry "Jitters" Smith. The speedy Smith is the youth who trucked down the field four years ago, out-running Tuskegee tacklers to score the winning touchdown.

Smith has been out of the Morehouse lineup, as well as out of school for the past three years due to a serious illness, but he is now back in shape and ready to go and most Maroon Tiger followers expect him to repeat in performance of the past.

Heading the Tuskegee attack will be Ron Brayton, Miles McAfee, Bob Glass, and Fullback Bob Mungin. Up front, Morehouse is likely to find the going tough when Leonard Cobb is on duty.

The big 6' 1, 218 pound tackle, has proven that he is a hard man to fool, and it usually takes more than just one man to move the big fellow out of his positon. Cobb is from Fort Valley.

Up front with Cobb, will be Frank Johnson and Al Williams on the ends, Bob Hunter will be the other tackle while Leon Stewart and Reg Rentrope will be at guards. Milton Ward is the starting center.

In the backfield, Brayton is the team captain as well as the quarterback. McAfee and Glass will be at the starting halfback posts with Mungin at full

While the game is the big thing, in reality, it climaxes a full afternoon of gaity. In pre-game activities, the widely-known Crimson Pipers of Tuskegee will head a street parade through downtown area. The band, under the direction of Capt Alton A. Davenport, the Tuskegee musicians have entertained the people of Columbus for a number of years. The parade will form in front of the Ninth Street YMCA, and will move promptly at 4 oclock.

The line of march will be as follows: North on Sixth avenue to 12th street. West on 12th street to the Ledger-Enquirer building, where musical selections will be played. Then South on Broadway to 8th street; East on 8th to 6th avenue and back to the YMCA where the parade will disband.

A gala halftime ceremony is on tap for tonight. Dressed in Air Force blue, the Tuskegee band will put on a colorful show. A group of high-stepping majorettes, dressed in flaming colors of the Alabama school, will march in front of the band, entertaining the fans with fancy maneuvers and eye-catching twirling.

The Morehouse band is also planning a fascinating halftime show, and if either school can duplicate the performances of the past. then the halftime ceremony is well worth the price of the ticket.

Tuskegee Institute To Begin Football Practice On Sept. 1

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (UP) — Coaches begin whipping Tuskegee Institute's football team into shape here Sept. 1, it was announced today.

All candidates for the team will take a physical examination Aug. 31 and be issued uniforms.

The Golden Tigers, playing their toughest football schedule in several years, will build the offense around a backfield made up of James Reudick, Miles McAfee, Flourney Lynch, Eugene Dickerson, William Grant, William Atkinson, Taylor Augustus and James Davis.

Linemen returning from last year include Allen Williams, Leon Stewart, Reginald Renthrope, Clarence Beverley, Clayton Payton, Bernadean Showers, James George, Reginald Bassa, Fred Baker, Leon Leonard and Milton Ward.

Coaches this year will try to develop a kicking and passing game, but no good punting prospects have yet been found.

The season opens Sept. 19 at Montgomery when Tuskegee plays Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College at Montgomery.

The schedule:

Sept. 19—Alabama A and M at Montgomery.

Sept. 26—Xavier Univ. at Tuskegee.

Oct. 3—Fisk at Tuskegee.

Oct. 9—Clarke College at Birmingham (night).

Oct. 17—Knoxville College (homecoming).

Oct. 23—Morehouse at Columbus (night).

Oct. 31—Ft. Valley State College at Ft. Valley.

Nov. 7—Tougaloo College at Tuskegee.

Nov. 14—Dillard Univ. at New Orleans.

Nov. 26—Alabama State College at Montgomery.

14n 1953

ATHLETICS

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The wonder tales of basketball written in Tuskegee Institute's massive Logan Hall could have been lifted from the folklore of Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, the German philologists who collected fairy tales. For every element associated with the 42 basic plots in story-telling has been utilized in the wild finishes associated with this hoop festival. Last year, it was a double-overtime game, made even more bizarre by the strange spectacle of three Florida A&M players winning over a darkhorse Alabama State team which had led all the way, only to surrender its advantage in the last moments of play.

Look up the rag-to-riches heroes, Frank Merriwell, the Rovers boys, Tom Sawyer, Rip Van Wrinkle, Hans Christain Anderson and Patrick Henry and the hot stove boys will find you a counterpart in tournament history. Basketball is sports' 'Alice in Wonderland. At tournament time there are always wonders to behold. The Tuskegee tournament [illegible] them.

The passing parade of stars, unequalled in the other branches of sports, have blazed across the boards of Logan Hall for their brief hour of stardom and applause. Looking out over the audience into the faces of hundreds of [illegible] eager and excited spectators you catch the expectancy of the crowd. Which team will win? Who will be the star of the hour? What are the new coaching devices to be unveiled? Wheer will mantle of victory fall at the eleventh hour?

We don't have the answer. To me the [illegible]ament looks wide open. Tenacious, greedy, covetous wheel of fortune can stop at favored Florida A & M, 'team to beat Xavier U., thirdseeded Morehouse, fourth-ranked Fisk, or Fort Valley State, Bethune-Cookman, Knoxville College, Alabama State, Tuskegee Institute or Clark College.

For basketball is the great equalizer of sports. Victory depends on hustle, determination, agressiveness and the golden touch. Heroes of the [illegible] these requisites, while the loser lacked them. It's a see-saw game.

3-13-53

One thing all observers agree. This twentieth anniversary version is likely to be the most notable in history. The teams are few personnel advantages to to height, depth and calibre of material. There are really no exceptional teams. Never before have the experts been so completely stumped.

Last year, glittering record were chalked up by Florida A & M. In '49, '50 and 51, Morris Brown sent top-heavy favorites. Look back down the years and you will see Tuskegee, Florida A & M, Morehouse, Xavier, Clark and 'Bama State alternating in the favored role.

Bust a guess at this year's tournament isn't worth a plugged nickel. For fans have been Knoxville defeat Florida, Bethune-Cookman win over Florida A & M at the district at large of the NAIA tournament them succumb twice in a row to the Rattlers in Daytona Beach and Tallahassee. Xavier University has split with Florida A & M while defeating Bethune-Cookman. Alabama State and Tuskegee have posted wins over Florida A & M. This type of run-around could go on and on.

However, what is apparent is that today's SIAC heroes will have to be born on the tournament floor. Individual stars like Willie Irvin and Harold Donald of Florida, John Chaney and Wycliff Martin of Bethune-Cookman, Esmo Woods and work of Fisk, and Donald Weaver and Ross of Morehouse will have to catch fire, singe the hops and designs and pattern of victory.

Down through the years, this has been true. Coaches like C. Johnson Dunn of 'Bama State, Ted A. Wright, former coach of the fabulous Xavier Ambassadors, Frank L. Forbes of Morehouse, H. B. (Bus) Thompson (who won two championships while at Morris Brown), Thomas Caldwell, the former Morris Brown mentor who had the distinction of winning the visitation and tournament titles in 1951 and they got sacked, Ross C. Owen of Tuskegee Institute and many others will tell you of stars being born on the floor.

One of the most notables instances witnessed by these eyes was in the 1951 tournament when Robert Graves of Morris Brown subbing for Theodore Benson fired the Wolverines to a win over Florida A & M.

Others like to tell of Jerome Harris of Morehouse and even before George Coffee.

All of the colleges have heroes who are now steeped in legend for having performed beyond call of valor in tournament competion. I can't list them all. As the tournament progresses, they will be exhumed from the archives as the boys argue over beer and pretzels.

However, all will conceded that this year's meet is a tossup. No overwhelming favorite exists. The team to beat is the team that plays. I can't see it any other way.

HERE AND THERE — Morris Brown leads Atlanta's SIAC colleges tournament victories with three. Morehouse has two championships and Clark College one.... Fort Valley State has never won a conference basketball title...

Frank A. Young, venerable sports editor emeritus of the Chicago Defender is on hand for the tournament. Young is one of the wheels behind the national High School basketball tournament which will be held in Nashville, March 26, 27 and 28...

Basketball races are rapidly coming to a close. Last week, the CIAA race tournament was held in Durham, N. C. This weekend, the CIAA race tournament t HD) Southeastern tournament is in progress at Savannah State College, while the SIAC extravaganza goes on here...Midwestern and Southwest conferences do not sponsor tounrnaments...

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference owes a tribute to Captain R. S. Darnaby, one of the msot respected sports publicists in the Deep South. Every collegiate publicity organization rates Darnaby tops..

Tuskegee Institute is waiting for the close of tournament competition to step up baseball drills...

FOOTBALL

Tuskegee Rips Clark, 73-62 In Opener Of SIAC Tourney

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — Tuskegee Institute defeated Clark College 73-62 in the opening round of the SIAC tournament.

The Panthers led 16-13 at the end of the first period. Tuskegee knotted the count at 31-31 at halftime. The Golden Tigers led 54-41 at the end of the third frame.

3-13-53

A flurry of baskets sent the victors ahead to stay in the fourth frame although Clark College fought within the range.

P. 7

Fouls hurt the Panthers and with four of their starters flagged from the contest. The margin was too great to overcome.

Big Roman (Doc) Turmon fouled out with eleven and a half minutes remaining on the time clock. With seven and a half minutes to go officials thumbed Robert Thompson to the sidelines. Harold Hubbard and Darius Hairston were next to go the exit route.

With four of the Panthers big scorers watching from the bench, the Panthers were impotent but they never stopped hustling and gave the Golden Tigers anxious moments until the final gun.

Tuskegee finished the game minus Willis Hockett, Rigoberto Garcia, and Charles Bonner.

BOX SCORES

Tuskegee (73)	FG.	FT.	TPS.
Hockett	5	4	14
Johnson	4	7	15
Trawick	6	2	14
Bonner	4	2	10
Garcia	5	3	13
Gaston	2	1	5
L. Johnson	0	1	1
C. Mackel	0	1	1
TOTALS	26	21	73
Clark (62)	FG.	FT.	TPS.
Turmon	5	2	12
Hairston	9	2	20
Hubbard	3	1	8
Swain	2	2	6
Thompson	1	1	1
Daniels	0	1	1
Holloway	3	1	7
Clark	2	1	5
TOTALS	25	12	62

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Tuskegee (73) FG. FT. TPS.
Hockett 5 4 14
Johnson 4 7 15
Trawick 6 2 14
Bonner 4 2 10
Garcia 5 3 13
Gaston 2 1 5
L. Johnson 0 1 1
C. Mackel 0 1 1
TOTALS 26 21 73

Clark (62)	FG.	FT.	TPS.
Turmon	5	2	12
Hairston	9	2	20
Hubbard	3	1	8
Swain	2	2	6
Thompson	1	1	1
Daniels	0	1	1
Holloway	3	1	7
Clark	2	1	5
TOTALS	25	12	62

Florida, Xavier, Bethune Cookman Quints Advance In 20th SIAC Hardwood Tournev

BY MARION E. JACKSON

LOGAN HALL GYMNASIUM, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Florida A. and M. College, Xavier University and Bethune Cookman College, three of the four seeded teams chalked up their opening games in the win column as the 20th annual SIAC Basketball Tournament got underway here Thursday afternoon.

Consolations Finals Set For 6:00 P. M. Tonight

BY MARION E. JACKSON

LOGAN HALL GYMNASIUM, TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — The Xavier University Gold Rush cagers, of New Orleans, La., put on a brilliant finish to turn back the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, of Atlanta, Ga., 61-58 here Friday night in the opening game of the semi-finals of the 20th annual SIAC Basketball Tournament.

Tonight, the Maroon and White Tigers pair-off with the loser of the Florida-Bethune Cookman game in the consolation finals, which get underway at 6:00 P. M. (CST). The victorious Xavier hoopsters meet the winner in the championship game at 7:45 (CST).

Entertainment features tonight will include physical education demonstrations and unique dance exhibitions by students of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Physical Education.

TEAMS DISPLAY EXPERT COACHING

The Xavier fourteen and Morehouse Maroon Tigers treated the capacity crowd to the best all-around game of the tournament. The defensive play reflected remarkable coaching jobs by the rival mentors, and both teams displayed a plenty of offensive know-how.

Xavier move ahead 11-9 at the quarter and the score was knotted 22-all at intermission. Morehouse forged a 40-35 margin at the end of the quarter, then Xavier went on top, 50-48, at the five-minute-mark. The score was deadlocked exactly five times, 8-8; 22-22; 41-41; 45-45 and 48-48.

Clifford Jackson, Morehouse forward fouled out at the twelve-minute-mark; George Ross followed him to the sideline with four and a half minutes left to play; and Donald Weaver made his exit with two and a half minutes left to play. Frederick Jones, Joseph Jenkins and Prevost, of Xavier, also went out of the contest for excessive fouls.

The Bethune-Cookman-Florida game followed, but was halted due a power failure. The Logan Hall Gymnasium was in complete darkness, then play was resumed after a delay of approximately 25 minutes.

SUMMARY

XAVIER	FG.	FT.	FLS.	PTS.
Gaines	2	2	3	6
Priestley	1	1	3	3
Warlick	5	7	4	17
Jones	0	4	5	4
I. Joseph	2	5	5	9
Jenkins	5	1	5	11
J. Bennett	3	0	4	6
Streams	0	1	2	1
Prevost	1	2	5	4
TOTALS	19	23	36	61

MOREHOUSE	FG.	FT.	FLS.	PTS.
Jackson	0	0	5	0
Jones	0	7	5	7
Richardson	0	0	1	0
Weaver	4	6	5	14
Clendenon	6	5	2	17
Ross	4	6	5	14
Thomas	0	1	0	1
Alexander	1	3	3	5
TOTALS	15	28	26	58

At press time, the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, seeded in the No. 3 spot, were matching shots with the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers.

FLORIDA, 'BAMA STATE SET SCORING RECORD

In the second opening round contest, the Florida Rattlers, defending tournament champions, out-shot the fast-breaking Alabama State Hornets, 108-97. These traditional conference rivals scored a total of 205 points to set a tournament scoring record for a single game.

The second-seeded Xavier Gold Rush hoopsters breezed to a 79-58 verdict over the Knoxville College Bulldogs to move into the semi-finals. Xavier led 25-21 at the quarter; 44-35 at half time and forged a 56-42 margin at the end of the third period.

The fourth-seeded Bethune Cookman Wildcats rolled to a 74-58 victory over the Fort Valley State Wildcats. Bethune Cookman out front, 21-14 at the quarter; 38-34 at intermission and 51-46 at the end of the third period. Fort Valley State closed the gap and led for a brief period in the third quarter.

CLOCK DELAYS PLAY

The big electric time clock got out of order, delaying play throughout the afternoon and night..

Officials for the tournament are Vernon Colbert (Johnson C. Smith); Lunis C. Ballard (Virginia State); Pete Butler (Colorado); and Franklin Taylor (Alabama State).

The first semi-finals game gets underway at 6:30 (CST) tonight.

FIRST ROUND

TUSKEGEE	73
CLARK	62
FLORIDA	108
ALABAMA STATE	97

QUARTER - FINALS

XAVIER	79
KNOXVILLE	58
BETHUNE COOKMAN	74
FORT VALLEY STATE	58

GAMES TONIGHT

Xavier Vs. Winner Morehouse-Tuskegee game.

Bethune Cookman Vs. Winner Florida-Fisk game.

Clark Panthers Fall To Tuskegee Tigers, 56-49

By ERNEST M. PHARR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — With fangs much sharper than those of the Clark College Panthers, the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute handed the Atlanta crew their eighth conference loss with a 56-4 final score at Logan Hall Gymnasium in Tuskegee, Friday night.

The Eppsmen jumped off to an early 7-3 lead when guards Robert Thompson and John Swain dumped in a couple of two-pointers. However, the Tigers who were not anxious of becoming victims of a Panther attack slowly nibbled away at the Clark lead until the first quarter count stood at 15-all.

The Tigers' Hockett, Trawick and Bonner connected with their shots from the floor and maintained a slim lead of 3 points at halftime as Roman Turmon bucketed the only two field goals for Clark in the second quarter. The halfway mark saw the Tigers ahead with 27-24.

A devastating blow to the Clark offensive attack came with less than two minutes remaining in the half. Roman Turmon went up for a 56-49 final score at Logan Hall down with the sphere, twisting his ankle, and leaving the Panthers without their "guiding light."

Harold Hubbard took the lead for the Clarkites in the third quarter and in "Dock's" absence bucketed for field goals to keep the Panthers in the running. Turmon returned late in the third quarter and hit the nets for two points as did Robert Thompson. However, the Tigers kept their stingy lead with seven buckets to the Panthers' six and as the final stanza began, the Eppsmen found themselves on the short end of a 41-36 count.

The home team's forward, Hockett, added insurance points to their total and led the victors to a 52-42 count with less than three minutes remaining. The quick succession of baskets by Turmon, Hairston and Tate went for naught as the Panthers heard the whistle resounding their eighth conference loss.

LINEUPS

Clark	Tuskegee
Turmon (15)	Hockett (15)
Hairston (7)	Abernathy (3)
Hubbard (10)	Garcia (9)
Swain (4)	Trawick (11)
Thompson (10)	Gaston (3)
Tate (3)	Bonner (7)
	Johnson (8)
Totals—(49)	Totals (56)

FLYING FEMALES — Mae Faggs, left, snaps the tape to capture the 100-meter run in the National Women's track and field meet at Tuskegee Institute last week. Miss Faggs gave Tennessee State a first in this event. She's followed by Barbara Jones, center, of Chicago's CYO, and Cynthia Thompson, Tennessee.

(Clanton Photo)

Texas Southern First At Kegee

TUSKEBEE, Ala. — Texas Southern University won two relay championships and added three individual titles in the 27th annual running of the Tuskegee Institute Relays here, Friday and Saturday.

The Tiger baton-carriers cleaned up the quarter-mile, and the half-mile relay championships and in the individual events, Ralph Aldridge broke the tape in 9.8 to win the century; B. Roy cleared the bar at 6 feet, 2¼ inces in the high jump; and J. Westbrook scaled 11 feet, 6 inches to lead the pole vaulters.

Tennessee Gal Sets Mark In Tuskegee Track Meet

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Patricia Monsanto, versitile Tennessee State university field star from Bay Side, N.Y., tossed the discus 116 feet, 7 inches to set the only new record in the silver anniversary Tuskegee Institute Women's Sports Day Program, Friday and Saturday, in Alumni Bowl.

Tuskegee and Tennessee battled right down to the wire for championship honors, with Tennessee finally gaining a hard fought 114-112 victory.

Scoring points in the senior women's division were Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago) 42; Alabama State college, 28; and Bethune Cookman college, 12.

Miss Monsanto, who shattered her old record of 109 feet, 2½ inches in the discus throw, and her hometown pal, Mae Faggs, U. S. Olympic star, shared individual honors with Lula Bell, brilliant Tuskegee star and product of Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta, with double victories.

In addition to tre discus throw, Miss Monsanto won the baseball throw. Miss Faggs streaked home first in the 50 and 100 meter runs; and Miss Bell scored clean-cut victories in the 80-yard hurdles and javelin throw.

Other individual winners were: Olympian Mabel Landry (CYO) running broad jump; Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee) high jump; and Donnis Thompson (CYO) shot put. The Tennessee State combination hit the tape first in the 400-meter relay.

In the junior women's division, the David T. Howard High girls of Atlanta piled up 44 points to capture the team crown. Booker T. Washington High of Atlanta finished in the runner-up spot with 40 points, and Henry McNeal Turner High, also of Atlanta, was third with 31 points.

Tigers Protest

NASHVILLE — Tennessee State College track coach Edward Timple this week vigorously protested the claim of Tuskegee's Cleve Abbott that the latter won the Tuskegee Women's Relays last weekend at Tuskegee.

Timple's claim is that the host school used Annie Gordon in more than the four events stipulated for one contestant. Miss Gordon was on Tuskegee's 440-yard relay team, which finished second. Her use should have disqualified Tuskegee, Timple points out, and taken away eight points in the total claimed by the Alabamans. The team totals would then read Tennessee 112, Tuskegee 106, instead of a 114-112 margin claimed by Tuskegee.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

BY MARION JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — There is a "Day Is Done' 'Last Rose of Summer" atmosphere that hovers like a cloud at ceiling zero over the Tuskegee Relays. It is the tense expectancy of the impending climax of the scholastic year here. It mingles with both students and visitors, even those unwitting of the fact that school here has less than two weeks to go. Visiting coaches and athletes absorb the note of finality for it will be trail's end for coaches on the competitive level for '53 and many athletes will sing their swan song to intercollegiate sports.

Now this wistful blend of nastalgia and anticipation is concocted is magical. For athletes gathered here represent six major conferences; but still they feel it and it stirs them as an awecome. insidious force from which they cannot escape. Their writhing and scrimming under its powerful elixir is like the fly trying to escape the gluey netting of the spider's web.

This is true. Real true—although the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championships come next week at Atlanta. The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association is scheduled for Morgan State, Baltimore, Md., and the Southwest championships will be run at Southern University Baton Rouge, La.

However, the strange kinship is effected because this is the last full scale all-conference track and field meet—call it the Tuskegee Relays if you must.

Head Coach Cleve Abbott's skillful assemblage of the ranking Negro college track stars is not a cracy quilt thing. It is webbed together by splendidly forged alliances forged by Tuskegee over a period of years and since cemented and ripened.

It is a kaleidoscope remanant of a glorious era when the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers took on all comers in the Southwest, Midwest, CIAA and the SIAC. The ties remain although the Golden Tigers have shriveled into a new and lowly competitive orbit.

The link with the past show up at the relays. Present are Grambling, Texas College, Prairie View, Florida A. and M., Texas Southern, Lincoln (Mo.), N. C. A. and T., Clark College, Bethune Cookman, Morehouse, Alabama State Ft. Valley, Wiley, Southern and many others.

How they happen to gather here was not left to chance. Tuskegee plays an arduous basketball schedule in all sections of the nation. Its baseball team is the most traveled in the SIAC. Golden Tiger golf and tennis teams move silently into the Southwest and Midwest. Through these contacts Abbott has maintained diamond-studded contacts. They pay off at relay time.

Few men are consulted as much as Abbott on sports issues. He is the Father Confessor to athletic men in all conferences. He had plotted many a strategy.

So the atmosphere seeps into the relays. Everybody comes here although Tuskegee itself is knee-deep in studies. Examinations are only a few days off. The spectre of graduation and departure for home and vacation jobs is apparent in

These are the symbols of the waning days of the school year. Not

Tuskegee Girls Take Women's Sports Day Team Championship

Patricia Monsanto Sets New Record In Discus Throw

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Patricia Monsanto, versatile Tennessee A. & I. State University field star from Bay Side, N. Y., tossed the discus 116 feet, 7½ inches to set the only new record in the silver anniversary Tuskegee Institute Women's Sports Day Program, Friday and Saturday, in Alumni Bowl.

The Tuskegee Institute and Tennessee State lassies battled right down to the wire for team championship honors, with Tuskegee rolling up 114 points foor a hard-earned victory. Tennesee State was only two points back with 112 points.

Also scoring points in the senior women's division were: Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago) 42; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune Cookman College, 12.

Miss Monsanto, who shattered her old record of 109 feet, 2 1-2 inches in the discus throw, and her hometown pal, Mae Fagg, U. S. Olympic star, shared individual honors with Lula Bell, brilliant Tuskegee star and product of Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta, with double victories.

In addition to the discus throw, Miss Monsanto won the baseball throw; Miss Faggs streaked home first in the 50 and 100 meter runs; and Miss Bell scored clean-cut victories in the 80 yard hurdles and javelin throw.

Other individual winners were: Mabel Landry (CYO) running broad jump; Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee) high jump; and Dennis Thompson (CYO) shot put. The Tennessee State combination hit the tape first in the 400 meter relay.

HOWARD GIRLS WIN

In the junior women's division, the David T. Howard High girls of Atlanta finished in the runner-up spot with 40 points, and Henry McNeal Turner High, also of Atlanta, was third with 31 points.

The other points were distributed as follows: Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Texas, 28; McIntosh High McIntosh, Ala., 24; Monroe High, Albany, Ga., 21; Tuskegee Institute High, Tuskegee, 15; Beach High, Savannah, Ga., 14; Carver High, Jakin, Ga., 14; Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla., 13; Pittsview High, 10; Springfield A and I, 8; Oliver High, 8; Brooks High, Quitman, Ga., 3; Camden Academy, Camden, Ala., 2; and Wilcox County Training School 1.

COLLEGE SUMMARIES

50-METER RUN — 1 Mae Faggs (Tennessee State); 2 Cynthia Thompson (Tennessee State); 3 Mabel Landry (CYO); 4 Margaret Davis (Tennessee State); 5 Oretha McMillon (Bethune Cookman); 6 Corine Dade (Tuskegee). TIME: 6.4

80-METER LOW HURDLES — 1 Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 2 Robbie Hendrix (Tuskegee); 3 Dorothy Chisholm (Tennessee State); 4 Willie J. Williams (Alabama State); 5 Loretha Blackburn (Tennessee State). TIME: 12.5

100-METER RUN — 1 Mae Faggs (Tennessee State); 2 Barbara Jones (CYO); 3 Cynthia Thompson (Tennessee State); 4. Josephine Gilmore (Tuskegee)); 5. Rosa Williams (Bethune Cookman); 6 Margaret Davis (Tennessee State). TIME: 12.3

400-METER RELAY — 1 Tennessee A and I State University; 2 Tuskegee Institute; 3 Alabama State College; 4 Bethune Cookman College; 5 Alabama State College. TIME: 53.3

BASEBALL THROW — 1 Patricia Monsanto (Tennessee State); 2 Ester Hardy (Alabama State) 3 Mamie Brown (Tuskegee); 4 Bertha Sanders (Alabama State) 5 Frances Newbern (Tennessee State) 6 Annie Gordon (Tuskegee). DISTANCE: 181 ft., 5 in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP — 1 Mabel Landry (CYO); 2 Orlene Pugh (Tuskegee); 3 Barbara Jones (CYO); 4 Evelyn Wong (Bethune Cookman); 5 Loretha Blackman (Tennessee State); 6 Two-way tie —Frances Newbern and Margaret Davis (Tenn. State). DISTANCE: 18 ft., 2 in.

DISCUS THROW — 1. Patricia Monsanto (Tennessee State); 2 Annie Gordon (Tuskegee); 3 Curistene Reed (Tuskegee); 4 Emma Phillips (Alabama tate); 5 Beulah Robertson (Tuskegee); 6 Dorothy Bell (Alabama State). DISTANCE: 116 ft., 7 1-2 in. (NEW RECORD).

HIGH SCHOOL SUMMARIES

50-METER RUN — 1 Margaret Mathews (Howard, Atlanta); 2 Jean High (Howard, Atlanta); 3 Colernia Jackson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.); 4 Hazel Watkins (Beach High, Savannah, Ga.); 5 Pelnes Brown (Brooks, Quitman, Ga.); 6 Annie McDonald (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas). TIME: 6.4

80-METER LOW HURDLES — 1 Rosa Williams (Pittsview); 2 Edna Callahan (Howard, Atlanta); 3 Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta) 4 Annie Butts (Turner, Atlanta); 5 Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 6 Mary Fields (McIntosh, Ga.) TIME: 13.3

100-METER RUN — 1 Hazel Watkins (Beach, Savannah); 2 Edith Moton (Washington, Atlanta); 3 Burnaden Dwyer (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas; 4 Isabell Daniel (Carver, akins, Ga.); 5 Jean High Howard, Atlanta); 6 Mildred Charley (Wilcox County Training School, Millers Ferry, Ala.) TIME: 12.6

400 Meter Relay — 1. Beach (Savannah, Ga.); 2. Lincoln (Port Arthur, Texas); 3. Howard (Atlanta); 4. Howard Academy (Ocala, Fla.); 5. Washington (Atlanta); 6. Turner (Atlanta). Time 54.0.

Baseball throw — 1. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 2. Louise Collins (Turner, Atlanta); 3. Barbara Jacket Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas); 4. Cherry Jackson (Howard Atlanta); 5. Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 6. Delores Brown (Brooks, Quitman, Ga.). Distance 225 ft., 7 in.

Running Broad Jump — 1. Calpurnis Jackson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.); 2. Rosie Bryant (Tuskegee High); 3. Mary Clement (Tuskegee High); 4. M. Hall (Monroe, (Albany); 5. Ollie Johnson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.; 6. A. Wesley Monroe, Albany, Ga.. Distance 15 ft., 4 in.

Discus Throw — 1. Barbara Jacket (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas); 2. Minnie Jones (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.; 3. Annie Burns (Washington, Atlanta); 4. Dorothy Raiford (Washington, Atlanta); 5. Isadelle Rubin (Camden Academy, Camden, Ala.); 6. Daisy Reed (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.) Distance 94 ft., 11 in.

High Jump — 1. J. Cantrell (Turner, Atlanta); 2. M. Dugans (Springfield) 3. A. Wesley (Monroe Albany); 4. D. Holt (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.); 5. O. Collier (Howard, Atlanta); 6. E. Callahan (Howard, Atlanta). Height 5 ft.

Javelin Throw — 1. Emma Christian (Monroe, Albany); 2. Eunice Haskin (Oliver); 3 Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta); 4. Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 5. Annie Burns (Washington, Atlanta); 6. Barbara Jacket (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas). Distance 99 ft. 1 1-4 in.

Savannah State Takes Top Honors In Annual Relays

Savannah State College paced the 26th annual Tuskegee Relays by winning three events, the sprint medley, the mile and the two mile, while Texas College, close on the heels of the leaders, captured the 440 yards and the 880 yards relays in the Alumni Bowl last Saturday afternoon.

James Rogers, the best miler developed at Tuskegee since John Carroll, won his specialty, the Moton Mile, by pacing the field all the way.

James Hall, of Alabama State College, placed first in the running broad jump with a leap of 21 feet, 7½ inches; Eddie Shellman, of Bethune-Cookman, took the 100-yard dash, and Edward Carter, of A. & T. College Greensboro, N. C., was the victor in the 120 yards high hurdles.

Frank Prince, the anchor man on the Savannah State relay team, lived up to his advance billing by turning in the sparkling performances on that mile championship relay team. Prince has been selected to represent his country, Panama, in the Olympics.

For the second time in 24 years Tuskegee bowed to Tennessee State University in the women's sports carnival by a very close margin. The score was Tennessee 48, Tuskegee 46. Fort Valley State College was third, with 13 points, as a result of the splendid efforts of Catherine Hardy, who placed in the 50 meter and 200 meter runs. Alabama State College and Albany State College tied for fourth place with four points each.

In the junior women events David T. High School ,of Atlanta, placed first with 42 points; Booker Washington High, of Atlanta won second place with 39 points, Henry McNeal Turner High School, also of Atlanta, was third with 12. Beach High, of Savannah, placed fourth, with seven points.

One of the most startling upsets in the women's events was the victory scored by Catherine Hardy, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., in defeating the talented Jean Patton Lattimer, Tennessee State University's foremost contender for Olympic honors, in the 200 meter race. In this event Cynthia Thompson, of Tennessee State, was second; Jean Patton Lattimer, third, and Arlene Pugh, Tuskegee Institute, fourth. Time: 24.3 seconds

Patricia Monsanto, another member of Tennessee State's star spangled cast, won three field events, the shot put, the discus throw and the javelin throw, to score the highest number for the winning Tennessee State combination.

Lula Bell, of Tuskegee, scored two firsts in the high jump and the baseball throw.

Tuskegee Team Wins First Place In National Meet

Coach Cleve L. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott and their daughter, Miss Jessie Abbott, have just returned from a successful and delightful trip to San Antonio, Texas, where they took a team of fifteen Tuskegee Institute women students to compete in the National Field and Track Meet. The Tuskegee contingent won first place in the junior meet and the second place in the senior meet.

The group enjoyed air-conditioned living quarters at Fort Sam Houston, where they were assigned to the nurses' barracks. Excellent meals were available right next door in the Service Club.

On the trip down the group stopped over at Grambling College and at Prarie View College. On the way back they went by Galveston, where they had a wonderful fish dinner with Mrs. Celestine Shannon Strode, a Tuskegee graduate.

Mae Faggs, U. S. Olympic Star, Sparkle In Tuskegee Relays

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 5-2-53
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BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mae Faggs, ranking U. S. Olympic ace, won the 50 and 100 meter runs in the women's competition of the 27th Tuskegee Relays.

The Tennessee tate flash chalked up the only double win of the day.

Clark College of Atlanta won two championship as John Cannon copped the 120 high hurdles and Roman Turmon lofted the shotput 46 feet, one and three-fourths inches.

Cannon's feat was easily the most spectacular of the day. He led the field in the qualifying heat and came back with less than five minutes rest for the finals, he finished five yards ahead of the field.

Cannon And Turman Cop Championship Laurels For Clark

Lula Bell of Tuskegee won the 80 meter hurdles in 12.5. Miss Bell's artistry was unquestioned in this specialty although her teammate Robbie Hendrix made a flight of it to the finish line.

Melvin Frazier, unattached, Atlnta, Ga., topped the men's collegiate field in the javelin with a heave of 172 feet 2 and three fourth inches.

The Chicago CYO team making its first appearance here triumphed in the shot put as Donnis Thompson threw the shot put 36 feet one fourth inch.

SUMMARIES

SENIOR WOMEN 80 METER HURDLES — 1 Lula Bell, Tuskegee; 2 Robbie Hendrix, Tuskegee; 3 Dorothy Chisholm, Tennessee State; 4 Willie J. Williams, Alabama State; 5 Mamie Brown, Tuskegee; 6 Loretha Blackburn, Tennessee State. Time: 12.5

50 METER RUN — 1 Mae Faggs, Tennessee State; 2 Cynthia Thompson, Tennessee State; 3 Mabel Landry, CYO; 4 Margaret Davis, Tennessee State; 5 Oretha McMillon, Bethune Cookman; 6 Corine Rede, Tuskegee. Time: 6.4

100 METER RUN — 1 Mae Fagg, Tennessee State; 2 Barbara Jones, CYO; 3 Cynthia Thompson, Ten-Tuskegee; 5. Rosa Williams, Benessee State; 4. Josephine Gilmore, thune Cookman; 6 Margaret Davis, Tennessee State. Time: 12.3

SHOT PUT — 1 Donnis Thompson, CYO, 36 feet 1-4 inch; 2 Patricia Montsanto, Tennessee State; 3. Lula Bell, Tuskegee Institute; 4 Dorothy Chisholm, Tennessee State; 5 Annie Gordon, Tuskegee; 6. Frances Blackburn, Tennessee State.

SHOT PUT — 1 Roman Turmon, Clark 46" 1 3-4"; 2 Callivan Gladden, Florida A and M 39' 6 1-2"; 3 Joseph Generette, Tuskegee, 39' 6 1-2"; 4 Matthew Hill, Bethune Cookman, 39' 1"

120 HIGH HURDLE — 1 John Cannon, Clark; 2 Clifford Provost Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Texas; 3 Bennie Roy, Texas Southern; 4 James Hicks, Huston-Tillotson. Time: 15.3

DISCUS THROW — 1 Jack McClairen, Bethune Cookman (144 ft 11 in); 2 Bennie Roy, Texas Southern (134 ft 8 in.); 3 Nathaniel Murphy, Fort Valley (131 ft. 3 1-2 in.); 4 Joseph Generette, Tuskegee (127 ft. 2 in.)

JVELIN — 1 Melvin Frazier unattached (172.3 3-4); Levon Greene, Fort Valley State (164.4 1-2); 3 Steve Daniels, Morris Brown (157. 4); J. Williams, Risley High (153.4)

100 YARDS RUN — 1 Ralph Aldridge, Texas Southern; 2 Henry Dagraff, Grambling; 3 James Moore Florida A and M; 4 Edward Etienne Grambling. Time: 9.8

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

BY MARION JACKSON

Atlanta World

The men's division of the Tuskegee Relays is likely to be overshadowed by a glittering turnout of AAU and Olympic women aces. Among the competitors will be the Chicago CYO, Tennessee A&I, Bethune Cookman, Alabama State, Prairie View and Tuskegee Institute ..... Philadelphia Phillies' Robin Roberts has seven straight victories over the Brooklyn Dodgers, including six without a loss in '52. Now, Roberts not Sal Maglie, is the Dodgers' hoodoo pitcher!!! A three-states boycott of the Cotton States League is being pressed by Negro leaders in the area in which the league operates .....

Pitching appears to be keeping the Phillies on top.. Their aces are Curt Simmons, Karl Drews, Phil Konstanty, and Robin Roberts,..

Atlanta, Ga.

B T. Harvey's sportcast "Bench Talk Heard" is a good listening. It is cram full of informal and provocative chatter on topical issues in sports...

"Our Sports," a new monthly magazine featuring Negro athletes almost its editor—Jackie Robinson —after the first issue. Jackie lookde over the payroll for articles published in the first issue and saw jimcrow staring him straight in the face. White conributors were being paid in the high brackets—and as usual Negro writers were getting peanuts. Jackie hit the ceiling!!!

Boxing Note—Davey Gallardo, California featherweight champion, who impressed TV fans and boxing experts by winning over 'interim' titleholder Percy Bassett, meets Charles Riley, St. Louis, May 6 in Washilngton, D.. C.

Sat. 5-2-53

HERE AND THERE — Spec Richardson, Jacksonville manager and Dick Butler, president of the South Atlantic League, circulated through the crowd during the initial appearance of Negro players in Columbia, S. C. The only reaction they got from white spectators was a lot of "go on back to the cotton field" remarks and booing from the stands but little of it seemed to have overtones of viciousness.

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What did create a stir was one thousand Negroes paid 65 cents or $1, depending on where they sat in the Negro section or a section of the grandstands. Usually about 100 Negroes turn out in Columbia. The overall crowd was good, too, totaling 2,500. It was a chilly night and expected white attendance normally would have been around 600.

The attendance which packed 'em in was Jacksonville's three Negro players..The Southern Association should take not!!

NOTES ON SPORTS — Paine College, Augusta, Ga., took team honors at the Southern Conference track and field meet last week at Savannah State College...

A statewide meeting of Mississippi Negro leaders converged at Greenville recent to plot a boycott against the Cotton States League which refused to permit Jim and Leander Tugerson to play for the Little Rock Bathers.

Among the organizations represented were the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance, Negro Voters League, Business League and all Fraternal organizations, Washington County Democratic Club.

Representatives adopted a resolution which attacked in part: the undemocratic attitude taken by powers that be, an attitude outmoded, farfetched, and out of line with present day trends..."

The resolution went on to state "...we gave unstintingly of our time, money, presence and moral support to Mississippi towns in the Cotton States League and have been rewarded by the refusal to allow Negro players in the league...

GOLDEN TURNOUT — Friday's Women Sports Day at Tuskegee Institute will have a crack field of women athletes. Tuskegee will lead off with Lula Bell and Josephine Gilmore. Tennessee State will bring Olympic stars Mag Faggs and Cynthia Thompson plus Patricia Monsanto, Dorothy Chisholm, Revoyda Fuller, and Loretha Butler.

Good women's squads will come from Alabama State, Bethune-Cookman and Prairie View.

Tuskegee has had mixed competition in men's events in past relays but if the Chicago CYO team is present it will be the first time for mixed women competition.

A number of past Tuskegee women Olympic champions will be honored during this year's meet.

LAST MINUTE NOTES — Eddie Hurt has come up with another crack team at Morgan State. Last week, his famed cindermen dazzled the Penn Relays by winning three championships...the Cleveland Indians in a nutshell: Best pitching in the American League. Catching, good-field, not hit. Infield, good hit, no field. Outfield, Good power fair fielding, but will go the way Larry Doby does...

Jay SAYS

CYO To Tuskegee Meet

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The 25th annual Women's Sports day will be run Friday, May 1, and the 27th annual Tuskegee relays is on tap the following day. Interspersed will be the annual Southern conference tennis championships and the annual collegiate golf tournament.

The women's track meet, both junior and senior, is run on the point system. The relays for the boys and men are not—each event being a race, such as in the Kansas, Drake and Penn relays. Last year, Tennessee State university's girls nosed out the Tuskegee lassies. This year, the women's meet takes on a national aspect.

May Faggs of New York city, member of the 1948 and 1952 U. S Women's Olympic teams, and Cynthia Thompson, who represented Jamaica in London in the 1948 Olympic, are two of the mainstays on the Tennessee State 400-meters relay foursome. Missing this year will be Jean Patton, who is about to become a mother, having married last fall. The Nashville team will have to step some if they can turn back the Catholic Youth Organization, which is being represented by two members of the 1952 U. S. Women's Olympic team and three others.

THIS IS THE FIRST time that the Chicago CYO has made a bid for the senior championships in the Women's Sport day meet. Mabel Landry, 19, a student at DePaul university, holds the AAU national women's broad jump championship and is entered in that event and will run on the relay team. Barbara Jones, 15, a sophomore at St. Elizabeth high school and who ran on the U. S. 1952 400-meters relay team, will run in the 50 meters and the 100 meters events and on the relay team. L. Francis Lyman, 16, a Marshall high school student, is down for the 200 meters and will run on the relay team. June Spahn, 15, student at Wendell Phillips high, is entered in the 50 meters and may be picked as the fourth member of the relay quartet. Oldest member is 20-year-old Donis Thompson, who is majoring in physical education at George Williams college, Chicago. There is a possibility that Coach Percy Franklin may switch one or two of the runners on the relay team. The Misses Jones and Landry are sure starters.

Miss Jones was a teammate of Miss Faggs in the 1952 Olympic 400-meters relay.

Another 1952 Olympic team member and who ran on the U. S. 400-meters relay team is Catherine Hardy, who will represent Fort Valley (Ga.) State college in Friday's meet.

ARTENE PUGH, TUSKEGEE, has done 6.5 for 50 yards and 11.6 for the century. Both times were made in the Prairie View State college meet the first week in April.

Tuskegee is well fortified in the field events. Mildred McDaniel has done 5 feet, 5 inches in the high jump this spring. She does 15 feet, 4 inches in the broad jump.

Lula Bell is Tuskegee's best bet in the baseball throw, her winning distance at Prairie View was 197 feet, 2 1-2 inches. She was second at P. V. i nthe high jump and third in the shot put with a distance of 30 feet, one and 3-8 inches.

Other Tuskegee dependables are the Misses Henderson in the broad jump, Gordon in the discus and the shot put which she heaves 32 feet, 2 1-2 inches, Brown in the baseball throw, Robinson in the 200 meters and Hendrix in the century.

Miss Pugh was winner of the broad jump at Prairie View. Her distance was 18 feet, 10 1-2 inches.

The Tuskegee relay team has been timed in 52-3 for 440 yards this spring, but Coach Cleve Abbott believes they can do better than that. Friday it will be 400 meters.

The Tuskegee relays will be as spectacular as ever. The Southwestern conference will be represented by Prairie View, Southern Texas Southern, Texas college, Langston and Wiley. All the Southern conference coaches are sending teams. Tennessee State eyes the hurdles championship, while Wiley's freshman, Charles Deegan, is looked to cop the Robert R. Moten memorial mile. Spirited competition has highlighted the 440, 880, one-mile and two-mile relay events.

Twenty colleges have already sent in their entries. Finals in several of the events, including high schools, will be run off Saturday morning.

Stars To Appear In Tuskegee Track Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Review and preview of past, present and future Olympic champions will be on parade in the Alumni Bowl Friday, May 1, and Saturday, May 2.

Especially will this be true on women's sports day championship on Friday. Among those who will be present will be Mrs. Alice Coachman Davis, graduate of Tuskegee Institute high school and holder of a diploma from the school of Home Economics, Tuskegee. Mrs. Davis, as Alice Coachman, won the Olympic high jump at the Olympic games which were held in London, England in 1948. Mrs. Emma Reed, a graduate of Tennessee State university, Nashville, was a member of the 1948 Olympic team, taking part in the high jump and the broad jump. Mrs. Evelyn Lawler Lewis, a graduate of Tuskegee institute, who has been pursuing graduate work at McMurray State college, Jacksonville, Ill., was a member of the 1951 Pan American Olympic games team.

The games were held in Santiago, Chile. Following the Pan-American games, members of the American team participated in the games held in Buenos Aires, setting a new hemisphere record of 11.3 for the 80 meters hurdles. Mrs. Lewis is now an instructor at Alabama State college in Montgomery.

Three of the four members of the world's record-holding United States team on the 400-meter relay will also be on hand. These three young women along with Genett Meuro of Providence, R. I., set a new world's record and Olympic record at Helsinki, Finland last summer. Barbara Jones, a 16-year-old high jumper from Chicago, was a member of this quarter, along with Catherine Hardy, Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga., who is now a physical education instructor at the Booker T. Washington high school in Atlanta.

The other member of this famous team and the young woman who ran the anchor leg, May Diggs, is a freshman at Tennessee State university, Nashville, and will take part in the 50 meter run, the 100 and 200 meter run and run anchor on the Tennessee State 400 meter relay team.

Tuskegee Wins Junior Crown

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Tuskegee Institute captured the junior title in the women's national AAU track and field meet here Friday, but lost the senior title to Chicago Youth Organization Saturday.

Mable Landry, member of the United States 1952 Olympic team, paced the Chicago team to victory winning both the 50 meter and broad jump for the only double victory of the day. She was defending champion in the broad jump and her leap of 18 feet 7 1-2 inches was 6 inches better than her winning jump last year.

ANCHORS RELAY TEAM

Miss Landry also anchored the CYO's winning 400 meter relay team that clipped two and eight-tenths seconds off last year's mark. The team of Hazel Watkins Alfrances Lyman, Barbara Jones and Landry ran the distance in :49.7.

New York Police Athletic league team, winners in 1952, did not enter this year, leaving the CYO and Tuskegee to battle for the title but it was the dash stars from Chicago who sprinted away with the title.

Tuskegee, winner of the national title 14 times in the last 16 years, finished second.

Barbara Jones, also a member of the United States 1952 Olympic team and now representing the CYO, won the 100 meters sprint in :11.9. Miss Landry was third, Arlene Pugh, who paced the Tuskegee team to victory in the junior events, was fourth, and Mildred McDaniels, Tuskegee, was fifth.

WINS HIGH JUMP

Miss McDaniels captured the running high jump with a leap of 5 feet 1-2 inch. Jeanette Cantrell and Lula Bell, both of Tuskegee; tied for second place at 4 feet 10 inches.

Barbara Jones, CYO, was second in the 200 meters, with Calpurnia Jackson, Tuskegee, third. Josephine Gilmore and Edyth Moten, Tuskegee, were fifth and sixth respectively.

Tuskegee captured two relays—the 800 meters and 280 shuttle hurdle.

Calpurnia Jackson, Josephine Gilmore, Arlen Pugh and Nan Jackson were members of the winning 800-meters relay team, while Hendricks, McDaniel, Brown and Bell ran the 280 shuttle hurdles.

Tuskegee Girls Take Women's Sports Day Team Championship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Patricia Monsanto, versatile Tennessee A & I State University field star from Bayside, N. Y., tossed the discus 116 feet, 7½ inches to set the only new record in the silver anniversary Tuskegee Institute Women's Sports Day Program, Friday and Saturday, in Alumni Bowl.

The Tuskegee Institute and Tennessee State lassies battled right down to the wire for team championship honors, with Tuskegee rolling up 114 points foor a hard-earned victory. Tennesee State was only two points back with 112 points.

Also scoring points in the senior women's division were: Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago) 42; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune Cookman College, 12.

Miss Monsanto, who shattered her old record of 109 feet, 2 1-2 inches in the discus throw, and her hometown pal, Mae Fagg, U. S. Olympic star, shared individual honors with Lula Bell, brilliant Tuskegee star and product of Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta, with double victories.

In addition to the discus throw, Miss Monsanto won the baseball throw; Miss Faggs streaked home first in the 50 and 100 meter runs; and Miss Bell scored clean-cut victories in the 80 yard hurdles and javelin throw.

Other individual winners were: Mabel Landry (CYO) running broad jump; Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee) high jump; and Dennis Thompson (CYO) shot put. The Tennessee State combination hit the tape first in the 400 meter relay.

HOWARD GIRLS WIN

In the junior women's division, the David T. Howard High girls of Atlanta finished in the runner-up spot with 40 points, and Henry McNeal Turner High, also of Atlanta, was third with 31 points.

The other points were distributed as follows: Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Texas, 28; McIntosh High McIntosh, Ala., 24; Monroe High, Albany, Ga., 21; Tuskegee Institute High, Tuskegee, 15; Beach High, Savannah, Ga., 14; Carver High, Jakin, Ga., 14; Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla., 13; Pittsview High, 10; Springfield A and I, 8; Oliver High, 8; Brooks High, Quitman, Ga., 3; Camden Academy, Camden, Ala., 2; and Wilcox County Training School 1.

Patricia Monsanto Sets New Record In Discus Throw

COLLEGE SUMMARIES

50-METER RUN — 1 Mae Faggs (Tennessee State); 2 Cynthia Thompson (Tennessee State); 3 Mabel Landry (CYO); 4 Margaret Davis (Tennessee State); 5 Oretha McMillon (Bethune Cookman); 6 Corine Dade (Tuskegee). TIME: 6.4

80-METER LOW HURDLES — 1 Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 2 Robbie Hendrix (Tuskegee); 3 Dorothy Chisholm (Tennessee State); 4 Willie J. Williams (Alabama State); 5 Loretha Blackburn (Tennessee State). TIME: 12.5

100-METER RUN — 1 Mae Faggs (Tennessee State); 2 Barbara Jones (CYO); 3 Cynthia Thompson (Tennessee State); 4. Josephine Gilmore (Tuskegee)); 5. Rosa Williams (Bethune Cookman); 6 Margaret Davis (Tennessee State). TIME: 12.3

400-METER RELAY — 1 Tennessee A and I State University; 2 Tuskegee Institute; 3 Alabama State College; 4 Bethune Cookman College; 5 Alabama State College. TIME: 53.3

BASEBALL THROW — 1 Patricia Monsanto (Tennessee State); 2 Ester Hardy (Alabama State) 3 Mamie Brown (Tuskegee); 4 Bertha Sanders (Alabama State) 5 Frances Newbern (Tennessee State) 6 Annie Gordon (Tuskegee). DISTANCE: 181 ft., 5 in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP — 1 Mabel Landry (CYO); 2 Orlene Pugh (Tuskegee); 3 Barbara Jones (CYO); 4 Evelyn Wong (Bethune Cookman); 5 Loretha Blackman (Tennessee State); 6 Two-way tie —Frances Newbern and Margaret Davis (Tenn. State). DISTANCE: 18 ft., 2 in.

DISCUS THROW — 1. Patricia Monsanto (Tennessee State); 2 Annie Gordon (Tuskegee); 3 Curistene Reed (Tuskegee); 4 Emma Phillips (Alabama tate); 5 Beulah Robertson (Tuskegee); 6 Dorothy Bell (Alabama State). DISTANCE: 116 ft., 7 1-2 in. (NEW RECORD).

HIGH SCHOOL SUMMARIES

50-METER RUN — 1 Margaret Mathews (Howard, Atlanta); 2 Jean High (Howard, Atlanta); 3 Colernia Jackson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.); 4 Hazel Watkins (Beach High, Savannah, Ga.); 5 Pelnes Brown (Brooks, Quitman, Ga.); 6 Annie McDonald (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas). TIME: 6.4

80-METER LOW HURDLES — 1 Rosa Williams (Pittsview); 2 Edna Callahan (Howard, Atlanta); 3 Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta) 4 Annie Butts (Turner, Atlanta); 5 Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 6 Mary Fields (McIntosh, Ga.) TIME: 13.3

100-METER RUN — 1 Hazel Watkins (Beach, Savannah); 2 Edith Moton (Washington, Atlanta); 3 Burnaden Dwyer (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas; 4 Isabell Daniel (Carver, akins, Ga.); 5 Jean High (Washington, Atlanta); 6 Mildred Charley (Wilcox County Training School, Millers Ferry, Ala.) TIME: 12.6

400 Meter Relay — 1. Beach (Savannah, Ga.); 2 Lincoln (Port Arthur, Texas); 3. Howard (Atlanta); 4. Howard Academy (Ocala, Fla.); 5. Washington (Atlanta); 6. Turner (Atlanta). Time 54.0

Baseball throw — 1. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 2. Louise Collins (Turner, Atlanta); 3. Barbara Jacket Lincoln. Port Arthur. Texas); 4. Cherry Jackson (Howard Atlanta); 5. Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 6. Delores Brown (Brooks, Quitman, Ga.). Distance 225 ft., 7 in.

Running Broad Jump — 1. Calpurnis Jackson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla); 2. Rosie Bryant (Tuskegee High); 3. Mary Clement (Tuskegee High); 4. M. Hall (Monroe, (Albany); 5. Ollie Johnson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.; 6. A. Wesley Monroe, Albany, Ga.. Distance 15 ft., 4 in.

Discus Throw — 1. Barbara Jacket (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas); 2. Minnie Jones (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.; 3. Annie Burns (Washington, Atlanta); 4. Dorothy Raiford (Washington, Atlanta); 5. Isadelle Rubin (Camden Academy, Camden, Ala.); 6. Daisy Reed (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.) Distance 94 ft., 11 in.

High Jump — 1. J. Cantrell (Turner, Atlanta); 2. M. Dugans (Springfield) 3. A. Wesley (Monroe Albany); 4. D. Holt (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.); 5. O. Collier (Howard, Atlanta); 6. E. Callahan (Howard, Atlanta). Height 5 ft.

Javelin Throw — 1. Emma Christian (Monroe, Albany); 2 Eunice Haskin (Oliver); 3. Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta); 4. Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 5. Annie Burns (Washington, Atlanta); 6. Barbara Jacket (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas). Distance 99 ft, 1 1-4 in.

Shot Put — 1. Annie Burns Washington, Atlanta); 2. Roberta Reed (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.); 3. Minnie Jones (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.); 4. Barbara Jacket (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas); 5. Wilmer Anderson Tuskegee High); 6. Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta). Distance 35 ft., 7 1-2 in.

Tuskegee Women Capture Junior AAU Track Title

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Four smooth-striding cinder stars led Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., to the championship in the National AAU Junior Track and Field meet here Friday night.

Tuskegee scored 150 points to replace the Chicago CYO as junior division champions. The Chicagoans were second with 89 points

Josephine Gilmore, Arlene Pugh and Edyth Moten finished one-two-three in the 100-meter dash Miss Gilmore's time was 12.3 secs Miss Moten was first in the 200-meter dash in 25 seconds. Rosie Chapman, the fourth of the Tuskegee speedsters, failed to win an event, but placed in both sprints

LANDRY LEADS WAY:

Tuskegee streak snapped at 14 in AAU track meet

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (ANP)—United States Olympic ace Mabel Landry of Chicago starred as the only double winner in the 1953 National Amateur Athletic Union senior women's track meet, Saturday night, and led the Chicago Catholic Youth Organization to first place in team standings.

Tuskegee Institute, perennial champions of the meet, finished second among senior women. This was only the second time in the past 16 years that Tuskegee has not won. The Alabama lasses had taken 14 straight.

Friday night, however, Tuskegee, led by a group of youthful speedsters, overwhelmed the opposition to take first place in the junior division of the meet.

Star Of Stars

Among the seniors Miss Landry was the star of stars as she took the 50 meter dash in 06.(and the broad jump with a leap of 18 feet 7½ inches. She also anchored the CYO team to victory in the 400-meter relays in :40.7.

Also helping the CYO cause was Miss Landry's Olympic teammate, Barbara Jones. Miss Jones won the 100-meter dash in :11.9; (Miss Landry finished third) ran second in the 200 meter dash and sprinted the third leg for the winning 400 meter relay squad. She finished fifth in the broad jump with a leap of 15 feet 8½ inches.

Only One Title

Tuskegee lost out in the senior team battle because it captured only one individual event although it won two relays. 'Skegee's lone individual winner was Mildred McDaniel who took the high jump with a leap of 5 ½ inch.

With Calburnia Jackson, Josephine Gilmore, Arlene Pugh and Nell Jackson running, Tuskegee took the 800-meter relay in 1:46.4. The Tuskegee B team finished fifth.

Dominate Juniors

Miss Hendricks, Miss McDaniel, Miss Brown and Lula Bell took care of the 280-meter shut-

MISS MABEL LANDRY

tle hurdle relay for Tuskegee in 41.9.

Starring for Tuskegee in the junior division were Josephine Gilmore, Arlene Pugh, Edyth Moten and Rosie Clapman. Misses Gilmore, Pugh and Moten ran one, two three in the 100-meter dash with Miss Gilmore time at :12.3.

Miss Moten took the 200-meter dash in :25. Miss Pugh won the broad jump with a leap of 17 feet ¾ inches.

Dan SAYS

PRESS DISPATCHES from San Antonio, Texas, dwelt more on the victory of Miss Dolores Ann Dwyer of Long Island, N. Y., 1952 U. S. Olympic star, in the final of the 200 meters in the national women's senior A. A. U. track meet Miss Barbara Jones, Chicago C. Y. O. and teammate of Miss Dwyer on the Olympic team in '52, was second.

Due to the meet being held on Saturday night, July 25, most of the Sunday morning papers of July 26 carried scant notice of the senior event. The junior national championships were run off Friday night, July 24 and doxy Cleve Abbott, the veteran coach at Tuskegee Institute "tossed the books" at 'em. For years, the Tuskegee girls track teams have astounded the nation with their consistence excellent performance and spirit. Only the founder, Booker T. Washington, and the great scientist, George Washington Carver, could claim as much space having been given them in the newspapers as Abbott's track girls.

Plodding along, without a whole lot of finances, Major Abbott has inspired other organizations to go in for "women in athletics" and proudly points to the success of his proteges in the teaching field and to those who are mothers.

Just about the time others predict that Abbott is about to "run out of material," along he comes, like a magician, and "pulls victories out of his hat." Where does he get these girls? Tuskegee has fielded, with but a few exceptions, a national A. A. U. championship track team, either junior or senior and sometimes both.

Miss Alice Coachman, now Mrs. N. F. Davis, won the 1948 Olympic high jump in London, Eng. Before attending Albany State college, Georgia, Miss Coachman was a member of Tuskegee's years and her teammates were the Misses Lily Purifoy, Rowena Harrison, Jessica Abbott, Lula Hymes, Bessie Hayes and others. Tuskegee girls regularly are mainstays on U. S. Olympic track teams.

Some thought, after these girls had graduated, that "those days are gone forever." You never got so fooled in your life.

In San Antonio's national junior meet's 200 meters final—Edyth Moten, Tuskegee, first; Alice Pugh, Tuskegee, second; Rosie Chapman, Tuskegee, fourth, Josephine Gilmore, Tuskegee, sixth. Miss Gilmore was third in the 50-meters dash which was won by Hazel Watkins, Chicago CYO.

Lula Bell, Tuskegee, was third and Alice Gordon, Tuskegee, fifth in the shot put. Miss Bell was second in the 80 meters hurdles. Miss Pugh won the broad jump.

The 400-meters relay was won by Chicago CYO B team but Tuskegee's A and B teams finished second and fourth, respectively.

Tuskegee was second in the 280 meters shuttle hurdle relay which was won by the CYO. The Alabama team came through with flying colors in the 100-meters dash. The Misses Gilmore, Pugh and Moten finished one-two-three and Rosie Chapman ran fifth.

The quartet of Moten, Chapman Matthews and Jackson romped to victory over the Chicago CYO and first place for the A relay team in the 800-meters relay while the Tuskegee B. team was fourth. Lula Bell was second in the javelin toss with Tuskegee's Curtestine Reed, sixth. Joanette Cantrell and Mildred McDaniel both of Tuskegee tied for first place in the high jump and Anna Gordon's 108 feet, 4 inches gave Tuskegee victory in the discus event.

Tuskegee Women Capture Junior AAU Track Title

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Four smooth-striding cinder stars led Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., to the championship in the National AAU Junior Track and Field meet here Friday night.

Tuskegee scored 150 points to replace the Chicago CYO as junior division champions. The Chicagoans were second with 89 points.

Josephine Gilmore, Arlene Pugh and Edyth Moten finished one-two-three in the 100-meter dash. Miss Gilmore's time was 12.3 secs. Miss Moten was first in the 200-meter dash in 25 seconds. Rosie Chapman, the fourth of the Tuskegee speedsters, failed to win an event, but placed in both sprints

Tuskegee Girls Win Over Tennessee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Patricia Monsanto, versatile Tennessee A & I State university field star from Bay Side, N. Y., tossed the discus 118 feet, 7 1-2 inches to set the only new record in the silver anniversary of the Tuskegee Institute women's sports day program, Friday and Saturday, in Alumni bowl.

The Tuskegee Institute and Tennessee State lassies battled right down to the wire for team championship honors, with Tuskegee rolling up 114 points for a hard-earned victory. Tennessee State was only two points back with 112 points.

Scoring points in the senior women's division were: Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago) 42; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune-Cookman College, 12.

Miss Monsanto, who shattered her old record of 109 feet, 2½ inches in the discus throw, and her hometown pal, Mae Faggs, U. S. Olympic star, shared individual honors with Lula Bell, brilliant Tuskegee star and product of Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta, with double victories.

In addition to the discuss throw, Miss Monsanto won the baseball throw; Miss Faggs streaked home first in the 50 and 100 meter runs; and Miss Bell scored clean-cut victories in the 80-yard hurdles and javelin throw.

Other individual winners were: Mabel Landry (CYO) running broad jump; Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee) high jump; and Donnis Thompson (CYO) shot put. The Tennessee State combination hit the tape first in the 400 meter relay.

In the junior women's division, the David T. Howard High girls of Atlanta piled up 44 points to capture the team crown. Booker T. Washington High of Atlanta finished in the runner-up spot with 40 points, and Henry McNeal Turner High, also of Atlanta, was third, with 31 points.

The other points were distributed as follows: Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Texas, 28; McIntosh High, McIntosh, Ala., 24; Monroe High, Albany, Ga., 21; Tuskegee Institute High, Tuskegee, 15, Beach High, Savannah, Ga. 14; Carver High, Jakin, Ga., 14; Howard commission system, the fighters divide 10 points, six going to the winner and four to the loser. If Quitman, Ga., 3; Camden Academy, Camden, Ala., 2; and Wilcox County Training School, 1.

TUSKEGEE WINS WOMEN'S MEET; CHICAGO 2D

San Antonio, Tex., July 24 (AP)—A quartet of sprinters from Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., paced their team to the championship in the National Amateur Athletic union junior women's track and field meet tonight.

The Alabama contingent, second largest in the field with 15 entries, scored 150 points to replace the Chicago Catholic Youth organization as champions in the junior division. The Chicago team finished second with 89 points.

Josephine Gilmore, Arlene Pugh and Edyth Moten ran one, two, three in the 100 meter dash, which Miss Gilmore won in 12.3s. Miss Moten was first in the 200 meter dash, running the distance in 25s. Rosie Clapman, the fourth of the Tuskegee speedsters, failed to win an event but placed in both sprints.

Miss Pugh added another first place for Tuskegee by winning the broad jump with a leap of 17ft. ¾ inches. Summaries:

200 METER DASH—Won by Edyth Moten, Tuskegee; Arlene Pugh, Tuskegee, second; Rebecca Ayars, Chicago C. Y. O., third; Rosie Chapman, Tuskegee, fourth; Arfrances Lyman, Chicago C. Y. O., fifth; Josephine Gilmore, Tuskegee, sixth. Time, :25.

50 METER DASH—Won by Hazel Watkins, Chicago C. Y. O.; Annie McDonald, Gulf Coast A. C., Houston, second; Josephine Gilmore, Tuskegee, third; Burdanine Dwyer, Gulf Coast A. C., fourth; Margaret Holland, Gulf Coast A. C., fifth; Nancy Reid, Little Rhody A. C., Providence, R. I., sixth. Time, :06.7.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Dueda McQueen, San Angelo, Tex., 225 feet 7 inches; Barbara Jacket, Gulf Coast A. C., second, 217-1; Bertha Chiu, Mexico City, third, 211-3; Melba Robinson, Chicago C. Y. O., fourth, 203-1; Malinda Roper, Chicago C. Y. O., fifth, 201-6; Helen Hale, Gulf Coast A. C., sixth, 201-5.

SHOT PUT—Won by Paula Deubel, Providence, R. I., 38 feet 10 inches; Donnis Thompson, Chicago C. Y. O., second, 27—65; Lula Bell, Tuskegee, third, 37—3¼; Ros Murphy, Berkeley, Cal., fourth, 35—10; Annie Gordon, Tuskegee, fifth, 34—½; Barbara Jacket, Gulf Coast A. C., sixth, 33—1.

80 METER HURDLES—Won by Barbara Mueller, Chicago C. Y. O.; Lula Bell, Tuskegee, second; Nancy Reid, Little Rhody A. C., third; Billie Jo Jackson, Gulf Coast A. C., fourth; Frances Newbern, Chicago C. Y. O., fifth; Joan Wolski, Equitable Life, N. Y., sixth. Time, :12.

BROADJUMP—Won by Arlene Pugh, Tuskegee, 17 feet ¾ inches; Joan Wolski, Equitable Life, second, 16—7; Anna Jordan, Chicago C. Y. O., third, 16—1¾; Wanda Cox, Dreyer A. C., Berkeley, Cal., fourth, 15—9½; Paul Deubel, Little Rhody A. C., fifth, 15—6; Mildred Martin, Chicago C. Y. O., sixth, 15—2½.

400 METER RELAY — Won by Chicago C. Y. O. B [Hazel Watkins, Mildred Martin, Rebecca Ayars, Alfrances Lyman]; Tuskegee A, second; Gulf Coast A. C. B, third; Mexico City, fourth; Tuskegee B, fifth; Gulf Coast A. C. A, sixth. Time, :50.7.

280 METER SHUTTLE HURDLE RELAY—Won by Chicago C. Y. O., [Frances Newbern, Melba Robinson, Anna Jordan, Barbara Mueller]; Tuskegee, second; Little Rhody A. C., third; Gulf Coast A. C. B, fourth. Time, :41.

100 METER DASH—Won by Josephine Gilmore, Tuskegee; Arlene Pugh, Tuskegee, second; Edyth Moten, Tuskegee, third; Hazel Watkins, Chicago C. Y. O., fourth; Rosie Chapman, Tuskegee, fifth; Annie McDonald, Gulf Coast, A. C., sixth. Time, :12.3.

800 METER RELAY—Won by Tuskegee A [Moten, Chapman, Matthews, Jackson]; Chicago C. Y. O., second; Gulf Coast A. C. B, third; Tuskegee B, fourth; Gulf Coast A. C. A, fifth; Gulf Coast A. C. C, sixth. Time, 1:48.4.

JAVELIN—Won by Bertha Chiu, Mexico City, 119 feet; Lula Bell, Tuskegee, second, 118-11½; Amalia Yubi, Mexico City, third, 110-1; Helen Hale, Gulf Coast A. C., fourth, 102-6½; Barbara Rickard, Little Rhody A. C., fifth, 98-10; Curtestine Reed, Tuskegee, sixth, 94-6.

HIGH JUMP—Tie for first between Joanette Cantrell, Tuskegee, and Mildred McDaniel, Tuskegee, 5 feet 1½ inches; tie for third between Barbara Mueller, Chicago C. Y. O., and Joan Wolski, Equitable Life, 4-9; tie for fifth among Freddie Dannhaus, Gulf Coast A. C., Jodell Walton, San Angelo, and Elaine Strube, Chicago C. Y. O., 4-7.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Anna Gordon, Tuskegee, 108 feet 4 inches; Concepcion Villanueva, Mexico City, second, 106-11; Bertha Chiu, Mexico City, third, 100-11; Betty Call, Long Island, N. Y., fourth, 97-3; Helen Hale, Gulf Coast A. C., fifth, 97-2; Paula Deubel, Little Rhody A. C., sixth, 96-4.

OLYMPIC STARS TOP FIELD FOR TUSKEGEE WOMEN'S SPORTS DAY

Three Members Of Olympic 400 Meter Team Are Expected

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Three of the four members on the United States' world record-shattering women's 400 meter relay team will be on hand for the Silver Anniversary junior and senior Women's Sports Day which gets underway Friday, May 1st in Alumni bowl.

Mae Faggs, Tennessee State; Barbara Jones, Chicago CYO, and Catherine Hardy, Atlanta, will be in the brilliant entourage of women aces present for the meet. Only missing member of the Olympic squad will be Janet Moret of Providence, R. I.

Miss Faggs, a freshman student at Tennessee State A and I, is one of the nation's ranking AAU stars.

Miss Jones, a Chicago high school girl, has been entered in the 50 meter run, 100 meter run, running broad jump and will anchor the CYO 400 meter team.

Mable Landry, a junior at DePaul University of Chicago, will take part in the broad jump. As a member of the U. S. Olympic team, Miss Landry jumped 19 feet, 6 inches, longest distance ever chalked up by an American woman. She will represent the CYO and has been entered in the 50 meter run, broad jump and will lead off the 400 meter relay.

Among those who will be present will be Mrs. Alice Coachman Davis, graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School and holder of a diploma from the School of Home Economics, Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Davis, as Alice Coachman, won the Olympic High Jump at the Olympic Games which were held in London, England, in 1948.

Mrs. Emma Reed, a graduate of Tennessee State University, Nashville was a member of the 1948 Olympic team, taking part in the high jump and the broad jump. Mrs Evelyn Lawler Lewis, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, who has been pursuing graduate work at McMurray State College, Jacksonville, Illinois, was a member of the 1951 Pan American Olympic Games team. The games were held in Santiago, Chile. Following the Pan American Games, members of the American team participated in the games held in Buenos Aires, setting a new hemisphere record of 11.3 for the 80 meters hurdles. Mrs. Lewis is now an instructor at Alabama State College in Montgomery.

Men's competition Friday will be limited to the javelin throw, 100 yard run (College trials); 100 yards run (high school trials); Pole Vault, shot put 440 yards run (trials); college quarter mile relay (trials); college one-half relay (trials) and sprint medley.

The sprint medley will be the only men's college final of the opening day competition.

Other events scheduled are the twenty seventh annual Southern Intercollegiate tennis championships and the annual Southern Intercollegiate golf championships.

Star-Studded Track Teams Coming Here For Annual Two-Day Tuskegee Relays

Tuskegee Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.
Tues. 4-28-53

Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Texas, with great middle distance runners; the Florida A. and M. College, featuring speedy sprinters, led by James Moore, who has not been defeated this season in the hundred, his best time is 9.5 seconds, and Blanton Owens, the best miler produced at Alabama State College in a decade, are banked on to stand out in the 27th annual Tuskegee Relays which begin a two-day stand in the Tuskegee Alumni Bowl, starting Friday.

The Prairie View contenders from "deep in the heart of Texas" are unbeaten this year in the two-mile relay. Their two fine middle distance men, Wendell Venerable and Carnegie Barnes are the stars of their team.. The two-mile relay championship for the Allen W. Gambrell Memorial Trophy shapes up to be one of the most outstanding races of the two day meet. Although Prairie View is favored, it is by no means certain that the contenders from Texas will make a runaway out of this event. Strong opposition will be offered them by Philander Smith College, Wiley College, Florida A. and M. College and Tuskegee Institute.

Savannah State College, the winner of three championships last year, the sprint medley, the mile and the two-mile, is back to defend its titles. Texas College is returning to defend its quarter-mile and half-mile championships, won last year.

The Robert S. Abbott Memorial 440-yard run has attracted a star-studded field. Among the entries are Rudolph Leverity, of Florida A. and M. College, Charles McNair and Jasper Harrell, of Bethune-Cookman College, Robert Matthews, of Xavier University, Ernest Sash, of Fisk University, Leroy Crawford, of Prairie View A. and M. College, Clyde Campbell and Charles Davis, of Houston-Tillotson, and Brandon Southern, of Morris Brown. Jack McClarin, last year's winner of the discus, is coming back to defend his title, and Reginald Bassa, of Tuskegee Institute, the 1952 high jump champion, will defend his title. Two hundred and five women and three-hundred and ninety-five men have been entered in their respective sections of the meet.

Track Stars Due Here For Sports' Day

Tuskegee Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.
Tues. 4-28-53

Past, present, and future Olympic champions will be on parade in the Alumni Bowl this coming week end, especially on Women's Sports Day Friday. Among those who will be present will be Mrs. Alice Coachman Davis, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School and holder of a diploma from the School of Home Economics, Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Davis, as Alice Coachman, won the Olympic high jump at the Olympic Games which were held in London, England, in 1948. Mrs. Emma Reed, a graduate of Tennessee State University, Nashville, was a member of the 1948 Olympic team, taking part in the high jump and the broad jump. Mrs. Evelyn Lawler Lewis, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, who has been pursuing graduate work at McMurray State College, Jacksonville, Ill., was a member of the 1951 Pan-American Olympic Games team. The games were held in Santiago, Chile. Following the Pan-American games, members of the American team participated in the games held in Buenos Aires, setting a new hemisphere record of 11.3 for the 80 meters hurdles. Mrs. Lewis is now an instructor at Alabama State College in Montgomery.

Three of the four members of the world's record-holding United States team for the 400 meter relay will also be on hand. These three young women, along with Anett Meuro, of Providence, R. I., set a new world's record and Olympic record at Helsinki, Finland, last Summer. Barbara Jones a 16-year old high jump girl from Chicago, was a member of this quarter, along with Catherine Hardy, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., who is now a physical education instructor at the Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta. The other member of this famous team and the young woman who ran the anchor leg, May Biggs, is a freshman at Tennessee State University, Nashville, and will take part in the 50 meter run, the 100 and 200 meter run and run anchor on the Tennessee State Uiversity 400 meter relay team.

Barbara Jones, the Chicago high school girl, will represent the Catholic Youth Organization of Chicago. She has been entered in the 50 meter run, 100 meter run, running broad jump, and will run anchor on the CYO 400 meter relay team. Mable Landery, a junior at Depaul University of Chiacgo was a member of the U. S. Olympic team, taking part in the broad jump at Helsinki. Her best effort over there was 19 feet, 6 inches .This was farther than any American woman has ever jumped. She will represent the CYO and has been entered in the 50 meter run, broad jump and will lead off the 400 meter relay.

Say SAYS

Wrong Attitude

There is something that a youngster doesn't always get in college that he or she certainly will need later on in life. That "something" we have in mind is attitude — and you can spell it with capitals letters.

The week end of Feb. 28 we were at Tennessee State university for the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics area—at-large basketball tournament, the winner to be the first Negro college team to play in the national tournament in Kansas City, Mo.

We bumped into Mae Faggs, member of the 1948 and 1952 Olympic teams and former member of the Police Athletic League in New York City along with Cynthia Thompson, member of the 1942 Jamaican Olympic team. Both are at Tennessee State on scholarships. Miss Faggs seemed to be upset about two things. They were (1) that she wasn't sent to Boston to defend her title in the indoor meet because Tennessee State's athletic director did not see the need of spending that much money as no provisions had been made for such trips and (2) $10 per month had been cut from her scholarship allowance.

During the discussion, which was on the campus, we told her that Henry Arthur Kean, director of athletics, was running the athletic department and if his moves didn't suit her there wasn't but one thing for her to do. However, we said we would ask about the cut. We learned that the cut was made necessary rather than to take working scholarships away from some needy ones had the cut not been made. This sounded like good sense to us. We told them that should Mr. Kean decide NOT to keep the girls' track team together simply to compete in one or two AAU meets this summer that there would be nothing wrong in competing for a boni fide amateur team. We cited instances where eastern college runners ran for the Grand Street Boys club in New York City and the Shore A. C. in Atlantic City and told them that a Tennessee State hurdler competed for the Chicago CYO last summer but added that he had run for that organization before he came to Tennessee State.

Joe Robichaux, who directs the Sheil House in Chicago and helps coach the CYO men, was in Nashville for the National High School cage tourney. He talked to the Misses Faggs and Thompson. We forgot about the matter.

But Joe hadn't. It seems that, according to his own admission, he phoned someone in Nashville to find out if Tennessee State was entering a woman's team in the Tuskegee relays. It was. He says he planned to take the Misses Faggs and Thompson to the Tuskegee relays as a member of the Chicago CYO team if Tennessee State wasn't competing. What Joe didn't know but does now is that during the school year, neither girl could run for any outside organization and as they were not boni fide members of the CYO they certainly couldn't participate in the Tuskegee meet.

On the night of May 1, at dinner, we were informed that Shannon Little had said the CYO was in the meet illegally. We asked Shannon about it the next day, informing him that the CYO as an amateur team could compete in the Tuskegee women's meet, and this custom had been in vogue for 25 years of the meet. Little said he made no such statement. We never checked with those who told us because we preferred to believe him.

It happened that on Friday that a Tuskegee girl had placed in four events. With Director and Founder of the meet, Cleve L. Abbott and Referee B. T. Harvey away trying to get a scraper to clear some of the mud off the field, Coach Temple of the Tennessee State team appealed to us. There was some misunderstanding as to whether a girl could compete in the coming relay of that afternoon. We don't RUN the Tuskegee meet. We NEVER have. The matter would have to be taken up with Director Abbott.

But Miss Faggs proceeded to butt into the confab which (1) showed she had little manners and (2) proved that she has the wrong attitude. She blurted out, "If you are running the meet according to AAU rules then this girl should have all the places taken away from her."

She was informed that we were only the chief judge at the finish line. Her coach could take it up with either Mr. Abbott or Mr. Harvey but she didn't wait for us to finish. "'I realize," she let loose "that this is a Negro college, etc. etc."

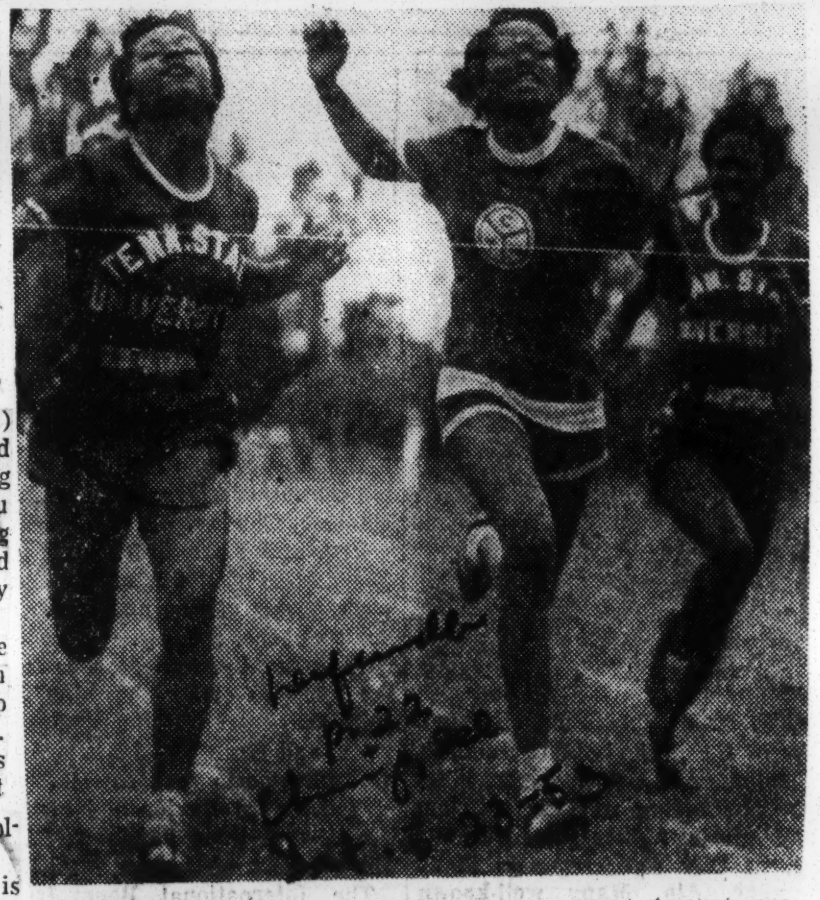
What we would like to know is didn't Miss Faggs who came from Staten Island, New York state, know that when she came to Tennessee State that it was a Negro college and where has she been all these years that she hadn't known that Tuskegee Institute also is a Negro institution?

We know she wouldn't have stalked into a conference of a New York white coach to challenge any AAU official. We are wondering why, with all the prestige a woman should have after being a member of two United States Olympic teams, she had to come to "a Negro college" for an education.

Hunter college is in New York, the Springfield college of physical education in Massachusetts (where Nell Jackson is studying at present), Columbia, New York City college, New York university, Temple college and two dozen others were right in or nearby her home town.

Those of us who have spent 40 years in helping Negro youngsters in northern as well as southern schools aren't so seedy that we have to take any suggestions from any youngster who feels his or her importance because she is a damyankee.

New Yorkers don't worry us one bit, neither does any upstart who



MAE FAGGS, BARBARA JONES AND CYNTHIA THOMPSON

hails therefrom. We know plenty of youngsters who have manners and the right attitude who are from there and BESIDES:

OUR BIRTHPLACE WAS WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania.

Tuskegee Takes Title In Women's Sports Day Here

Tuskegee Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.

Patricia Monsanto, versatile Tennessee A & I State University field star from Bay Side, N. Y., tossed the discuss 116 feet 7½ in. to set the only new record in the silver anniversary Tuskegee Institute Women's Sports Day program last Friday and Saturday in Alumni Bowl. Jun. 5-5-53

The Tuskegee Institute and Tennessee State lassies battled right down to the wire for team championship honors, with Tuskegee rolling up 114 points for a hard-earned victory. Tennessee State was only two points back with 112 points. p-1

Also scoring in the senior women's division were Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago) 42; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune-Cookman College, 12.

Miss Monsanto, who shattered her old record of 109 feet, 2½ inches in the discuss throw, and her hometown pal, Mae Faggs, U. S. Olympic star, shared individual honors with Lula Bell, brilliant Tuskegee star and product of Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta, with double victories.

In addition Miss [illegible] threw [illegible] first in the 50 and 100 meter runs; and Miss Bell scored clean-cut victories in the 80-yard hurdles and javelin th[illegible]

Other individual winners were Mabel Landry (CYO) running broad jump; Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee) high jump; and Donnis Thompson (CYO) shot put. The Tennessee State combination hit the tape first in the 400 meter relay.

In the junior women's division, the David T. Howard High girls of Atlanta piled up 44 points to capture the team crown. Booker T. Washington of Atlanta finished in the runner-up spot with 40 points, and Henry McNeal Turner High, also of Atlanta, was third with 31 points.

The other points were distributed as follows: Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Texas, 28; McIntosh, Ala., 24; Monroe High, Albany, Ga., 21; Tuskegee Institute High, Tuskegee, 15; Beach High, Savannah, Ga., 14; Carver High, Jakin, Ga., 14; Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla., 13; Pittsview High, 10; Springfield A & I, 8; Oliver High, 8; Brooks High, Quitman, Ga., 3; Camden Academy, Camden, Ala., 2; and Wilcox County Training School, 1.

Texas Southern Cops Tuskegee Track Event

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser

Tuskegee Triumphs In Girls' Division

Mon. 5-4-53

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 3—Texas Southern University won the 27th annual running of the Tuskegee Institute Relays Carnival here in Alumni Bowl Saturday.

Tuskegee edged the Tennessee State team in the girls' division, 114 points to 112. p. 3 B

Texas Southern won two relay championships and added three individual titles to rack up the victory.

The "Fightin' Tiger" baton-carriers cleaned up the quarter-mile, and the half-mile relay championships and in the individual events, Ralph Aldridge busted tape in 9.8 to win the century; B. Roy cleared the bar at 6 feet, 2 1-4 inches in the high jump, and J. Westbrook scaled 11 feet, 6 inches to lead the pole vaulters.

Heavy thundershowers Saturday made the previously rain-soaked track all but appropriate, yet failed to dampen the enthusiasm of more than 600 high school and college athletes competing in the two-day sports carnival.

Prairie View A&M College's quartet of Leroy Crawford, Ed Roberts, Wendell Vernerable and Carnegie Barnes, scored a smashing triumph in the two-mile college relay to cop the Allen W. Gambrell Memorial Trophy, and Ed Robinson came home first in the 440-yard run, to win the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award.

Clark College won two individual championships when John Cannon, of New Orleans, La., to win a metal in the 1948 Olympic Meet in London, England, by setting a world's record in the high jump beamed brightly as she presented her husband with a son. The baby boy has been named Richard. Mr and Mrs. Davis reside at Tuskegee Institute where Mr. Davis is a member of the faculty at this college.

(Bethune Cookman) discus throw, and Melvin Frazier (Washington, Atlanta, unattached) javelin throw.

Booker T. Washington High of Atlanta and Tuskegee Institute High swept all team laurels in the high school division.

Baby Boy Born To Olympic Star

Atlanta Herald
Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 2-14-53
p. 8

MRS. ALICE COACHMAN DAVIS

Olympic high jump champion of 1948, Miss Alice Coachman who now is the Mrs. N. F. Davis gave birth to a fine baby boy Tuesday, January 29, 1953 at the Tuskegee Institute Hospital. Albany's internationally famous track star and the only member of the American Women's team finished out front in the 120-yard high hurdles and Roman Turmon, of Thomaston, Ga., topped the field in the shot put.

In other notable team feats, Morris Brown College wrapped up the one mile relay crown and Wiley College brought the baton home first in the sprint medley.

Blanton Owens, of Alabama State College, was timed at 4:52.7 in winning the classic Moton Mile Run. Other individual winners included: Brank Brown (Florida A&M) running broad jump; Jack McClairen

COLLEGE SUMMARIES

TRACK

100-Yard Dash—1. Ralph Aldridge (Texas Southern); 2. Henry DeGraff (Grambling); 3. Edward Etienne (Grambling) and James Moore (Florida A&M) tied. Time, 9.8.

120-Yard High Hurdles—1. John Cannon (Clark); 2. Clifford Provost (Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Tex.); 3. Bennie Roy (Texas Southern); 4. James Hicks (Huston-Tillotson). Time, 15.3.

440-Yard Run—1. Ed Robinson (Prairie View); 2. Abrams (Texas Southern); 3. Williams (Texas Southern); 4. Smoots (Bethune Cookman); 5. Shannon (Savannah State). Time, 54.5.

Moton Mile Run—1. Blanton Owens (Alabama State); 2. Wendell Venerable (Prairie View); 3. Charles Deganns (Wiley); 4. Carnegie Barnes (Prairie View). Time, 4:52.7.

FIELD

Running Broad Jump—1. Frank Brown (Florida A&M); 2. Edward Parks (C. A. Johnson High, Columbia, S.C.); 3. Mitchell (Brooks High, Quitman, Ga.); 4. Clifford Provost (Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Tex.); 5. Smooth (Bethune Cookman). Distance, 21 ft., 8½ in.

High Jump—1. Bennie Roy (Texas Southern); 2. E. Johnson (Washington High, Atlanta); 3. William Hannan (Morris Brown); 4. Eugene Hodges (Ft. Valley State); 5. Reginald Bassa (Tuskegee). Height, 6 ft., 1 1/4 in.

Discus Throw—1. Jack McClairen (Bethune Cookman); 2. Bennie Roy (Texas Southern); 3. Nathaniel Murphy (Ft. Valley State); 4. Joseph Generette (Tuskegee). Distance, 144 ft., 11 in.

Javelin Throw—1. Melvin Frazier (Washington, Atlanta, unattached); 2. Levon Greene (Ft. Valley State); 3. Steve Daniels (Morris Brown); 4. J. Williams (Risley High, Brunswick, Ga.). Distance, 172 ft., 2 3/4 in.

Pole Vault—1. J. Westbrook (Texas Southern); 2. Johnny Price (Prairie View); 3. Three-way tie: Frank Turner (Ft. Valley State), Willie Plummer (Morehouse), Fred Shields (Tuskegee, unattached). Height, 11 ft., 6 in.

Shot Put—1. Roman Turmon (Clark); 2. Callivan Gladden (Florida A&M); 3. Joseph Generette (Tuskegee); 4. Matthew Hill (Bethune Cookman). Distance, 46 ft., 1 3/4 in.

RELAYS

Quarter-Mile Relay—1. Texas Southern University; 2. Grambling College; 3. Xavier University; 4. Tuskegee Institute. Time, 42.9.

Sprint Medley—1. Wiley College (Elmer Gibson, Clarence Bailey, Joe Kirven, William Head); 2. Xavier University (Richard Alfredo, Alexandria Lemine, Granion Alfredo, Matthew Reginae); 3. Huston-Tillotson (Charles Davis, Fred Obleton, Clyde Campbell, Al Rison); 4. Tuskegee (Charles Bonner, Thomas McCormick, Ernest Gibson, Arthur Dunn). Time, 2:31.5.

One-Half Mile Relay—1. Texas Southern University; 2. Xavier University; 3. Grambling College; 4. Bethune Cookman; 5. Tuskegee Institute. Time, 1:32.5.

One-Mile Relay—1. Morris Brown College; 2. Bethune Cookman College; 3. Prairie View A&M College; 4. Tuskegee Institute. Time, 3:37.2.

Two-Mile Relay—1. Prairie View (Leroy Crawford, Ed Roberts, Wendell Venerable, Carnegie Barnes); 2. Tuskegee (Charles Brown, William Allen, Lee Powell, Arthur Dunn); 3. Wiley (Ed Gibson, R. Johnson, W. Head, C. Deggan); 4. Texas Southern (Major Abrams, Oliver Brown, Wise Clay, Henry Williams). Time, 8:15.0.

HIGH SCHOOL SUMMARIES

Quarter-Mile Relay—1. Washington (Atlanta); 2. Tuskegee High (Tuskegee); 3. Camden Academy (Camden, Ala.); 4. Mobile County Training School; 5. Beach (Savannah, Ga.); 6. Turner (Atlanta). Time, 46.2.

One-Half Mile Relay—1. Washington (Atlanta); 2. Beach (Savannah); 3. Mobile County Training School; 4. C. A. Johnson (Columbia, S.C.); 5. Woodville High. Time, 1:39.0.

Medley Relay—1. Washington (Atlanta); 2. Tuskegee (Tuskegee); 3. C. A. Johnson (Columbia, S.C.); 4. Ullman (Birmingham, Ala.); 5. Parker (Birmingham, Ala.). Time, 3:46.9.

One-Mile Relay—1. Tuskegee High (Tuskegee); 2. Risley (Brunswick, Ga.); 3. Washington (Atlanta); 4. Turner (Atlanta). Time, 3:56.

Two-Mile Relay—1. Tuskegee High (Bennie Smith, Hexser Holliday, Williams Morris, Alphonso Gamble); 2. Washington, Atlanta (John Jackson, Wilbert Judge, Robert Anderson, Willie Smith); 3. Turner, Atlanta (Charlie Sutton, Isiah Robinson, Freddie Jones, Theodore Ector); 4. Howard, Atlanta (Alfred Ellis, Roy Goer, Phillips, Walter Rogers). Time, 9:28.1.

Baseball Throw—1. Willie Peters (Turner, Atlanta); 2. John Beaty (Carver, Atlanta); 3. Olin Winfrey (Washington, Atlanta); 4. Leon Jamison (Washington, Atlanta). Distance, 188 ft., 8 in.

Tuskegee Girls Take Women's Sports Day Team Championship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Patricia Monsanto, versatile Tennessee A. & I. State University field star from Bay Side, N. Y., tossed the discus 116 feet, 7½ inches to set the only new record in the silver anniversary Tuskegee Institute Women's Sports Day Program, Friday and Saturday, in Alumni Bowl.

The Tuskegee Institute and Tennessee State lassies battled right down to the wire for team championship honors, with Tuskegee rolling up 114 points for a hard-earned victory. Tennessee State was only two points back with 112 points.

Also scoring points in the senior women's division were: Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago) 42; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune Cookman College, 12.

Miss Monsanto, who shattered her old record of 109 feet, 2 1-2 inches in the discus throw, and her hometown pal, Mae Fagg, U. S. Olympic star, shared individual honors with Lula Bell, brilliant Tuskegee star and product of Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta, with double victories.

In addition to the discus throw, Miss Monsanto won the baseball throw; Miss Faggs streaked home first in the 50 and 100 meter runs; and Miss Bell scored clean-cut victories in the 80 yard hurdles and javelin throw.

Other individual winners were: Mabel Landry (CYO) running broad jump; Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee) high jump; and Dennis Thompson (CYO) shot put. The Tennessee State combination hit the tape first in the 400 meter relay.

HOWARD GIRLS WIN

In the junior women's division, the David T. Howard High girls of Atlanta finished in the runner-up spot with 40 points, and Henry McNeal Turner High, also of Atlanta, was third with 31 points.

The other points were distributed as follows: Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Texas, 28; McIntosh High McIntosh, Ala., 24; Monroe High, Albany, Ga., 21; Tuskegee Institute High, Tuskegee, 15; Beach High, Savannah, Ga., 14; Carver High, Jakin, Ga., 14; Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla., 13; Pittsview High, 10; Springfield A and I, 8; Oliver High, 8; Brooks High, Quitman, Ga., 3; Camden Academy, Camden, Ala., 2; and Wilcox County Training School 1.

COLLEGE SUMMARIES

50-METER RUN — 1 Mae Faggs (Tennessee State); 2 Cynthia Thompson (Tennessee State); 3 Mabel Landry (CYO); 4 Margaret Davis (Tennessee State); 5 Oretha McMillon (Bethune Cookman); 6 Corine Dade (Tuskegee). TIME: 6.4

80-METER LOW HURDLES — 1 Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 2 Robbie Hendrix (Tuskegee); 3 Dorothy Chisholm (Tennessee State); 4 Willie J. Williams (Alabama State); 5 Loretha Blackburn (Tennessee State). TIME: 12.5

100-METER RUN — 1 Mae Faggs (Tennessee State); 2 Barbara Jones (CYO); 3 Cynthia Thompson (Tennessee State); 4. Josephine Gilmore (Tuskegee)); 5. Rosa Williams (Bethune Cookman); 6 Margaret Davis (Tennessee State). TIME: 12.3

Patricia Monsanto Sets New Record In Discus Throw

400-METER RELAY — 1 Tennessee A and I State University; 2 Tuskegee Institute; 3 Alabama State College; 4 Bethune Cookman College; 5 Alabama State College. TIME: 53.3

BASEBALL THROW — 1 Patricia Monsanto (Tennessee State); 2 Ester Hardy (Alabama State) 3 Mamie Brown (Tuskegee); 4 Bertha Sanders (Alabama State) 5 Frances Newbern (Tennessee State) 6 Annie Gordon (Tuskegee). DISTANCE: 181 ft., 5 in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP — 1 Mabel Landry (CYO); 2 Orlene Pugh (Tuskegee); 3 Barbara Jones (CYO); 4 Evelyn Wong (Bethune Cookman); 5 Loretha Blackman (Tennessee State); 6 Two-way tie —Frances Newbern and Margaret Davis (Tenn. State). DISTANCE: 18 ft., 2 in.

DICUS THROW — I Patricia Monsanto (Tennessee State); 2 Annie Gordon ((Tuskegee); 3 Curistene Reed (Tuskegee); 4 Emma Phillips (Alabama tate); 5 Beulah Robertson (Tuskegee); 6 Dorothy Bell (Alabama State). DISTANCE: 116 ft., 7 1-2 in. (NEW RECORD).

HIGH SCHOOL SUMMARIES

50-METER RUN — 1 Margaret Mathews (Howard, Atlanta); 2 Jean High (Howard, Atlanta); 3 Colernia Jackson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.); 4 Hazel Watkins (Beach High, Savannah, Ga.); 5 Pelnes Brown (Brooks, Quitman, Ga.); 6 Annie McDonald (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas). TIME: 6.4

80-METER LOW HURDLES — 1 Rosa Williams (Pittsview); 2 Edna Callahan (Howard, Atlanta); 3 Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta) 4 Annie Butts (Turner, Atlanta); 5 Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 6 Mary Fields (McIntosh, Ga.) TIME: 13.3

100-METER RUN — 1 Hazel Watkins (Beach, Savannah); 2 Edith Moton (Washington, Atlanta); 3 Burnaden Dwyer (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas; 4 Isabell Daniel (Carver, akins, Ga.); 5 Jean High (Washington, Atlanta); 6 Mildred Charley (Wilcox County Training School, Millers Ferry, Ala.) TIME: 12.6

400 Meter Relay — 1. Beach (Savannah, Ga.); 2. Lincoln (Port Arthur, Texas); 3. Howard (Atlanta); 4. Howard Academy (Ocala, Fla.); 5. Washington (Atlanta); 6. Turner (Atlanta). Time 54.0.

Baseball throw — 1. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 2. Louise Collins (Turner, Atlanta); 3. Barbara Jacket Lincoln. Port Arthur. Texas); 4. Cherry Jackson (Howard Atlanta); 5. Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 6. Delores Brown (Brooks, Quitman, Ga.). Distance 225 ft., 7 in.

Running Broad Jump — 1. Calpurnis Jackson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.); 2. Rosie Bryant (Tuskegee High); 3. Mary Clement (Tuskegee High); 4. M. Hall (Monroe, (Albany); 5. Ollie Johnson (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.; 6. A. Wesley Monroe, Albany, Ga.. Distance 15 ft., 4 in.

Discus Throw — 1. Barbara Jacket (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas); 2. Minnie Jones (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.; 3. Annie Burns (Washington, Atlanta); 4. Dorothy Raiford (Washington, Atlanta); 5. Isadelle Rubin (Camden Academy, Camden, Ala.); 6. Daisy Reed (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.) Distance 94 ft., 11 in.

High Jump — 1. J. Cantrell (Turner, Atlanta); 2. M. Dugans (Springfield) 3. A. Wesley (Monroe Albany); 4. D. Holt (Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.); 5. O. Collier (Howard, Atlanta); 6. E. Callahan (Howard, Atlanta). Height 5 ft.

Javelin Throw — 1. Emma Christian (Monroe, Albany); 2 Eunice Haskin (Oliver); 3. Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta); 4. Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 5. Annie Burns (Washington, Atlanta); 6. Barbara Jacket (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas). Distance 99 ft, 1 1-4 in.

Shot Put — 1. Annie Burns Washington, Atlanta); 2. Roberta Reed (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.); 3. Minnie Jones (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ala.); 4. Barbara Jacket (Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas); 5. Wilmer Anderson Tuskegee High); 6 Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta). Distance 35 ft., 7 1-2 in.

Texas Southern Thinclads Place High In Tuskegee Annual Relays

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — Texas Southern university won two relay championships and added three individual titles in the 27th annual running of the Tuskegee Relays here, Friday and Saturday in Alumni Bowl.

The "Fightin' Texas Tiger" baton-carriers cleaned up the quarter-mile, and the half-mile relay championships and in the individual events, Ralph Aldridge busted tape in 9.8 to win the century: B. Roy cleared the bar at 6 feet, 2 1-4 inches in the high jump; and J. Westbrook scaled 11 feet, 3 inches to lead the pole vaulters.

Plenty Thrills

Many performances were packed with thrills in spite of the dismal weather conditions. Heavy thundershowers Saturday made the previously rain-soaked track all but inappropriate, yet failed to dampen the enthusiams of more than 600 high school and college athletes competing in the two-day sports carnival.

Prairie View A & M College's quartet of Leroy Crawford, Ed. Roberts, Wendell Vernerable and Carnegie Barnes, scored a smashing triumph in the two mile college relay to cop the Allen W. Gambrell Memorial Trophy; and Ed Robinson came home first in the 440-yards run, to win the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award.

Clark College won two individual championships when John Cannon, of New Orleans, La., finished out front in the 120-yards high hurdles and Roman Thurmon, of Thomaston, Ga., topped the field in the shot put.

In other notable team feats, Morris Brown college wrapped up the one mile relay crown and Wiley College brought the baton home first in the sprint medley.

Owens Wins Moton Mile

Blanton Owens, of Alabama State College, was timed at 4:52.7 in winning the classic Moten Mile Run. Other individual winners included: Frank Brown (Florida A. & M) running broad jump; Jack McClairen (Bethune Cookman) discus throw; and Melvin Frazier (Washington, Atlanta, unattached) javelin throw.

Patricia Monsanto, versatile Tennessee A & I State University field star from Bay Side, N. Y., tossed the discus 116 feet 7½ inches to set the only new record in the silver anniversary Tuskegee Institute Women's Sports Day Program, Friday and Saturday, in Alumni Bowl. The Tuskegee Institute and Tennessee State lassies battled right down to the wire for team championship honors, with Tuskegee rolling up 114 points for a hard-earned victory. Tennessee State was only two points back with 112 points.

Also scoring points in the senior women's division were: Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago) 42; Alabama State college, 28; and Bethune Cookman College, 12.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — There is a "Day Is Done" "Last Rose of Summer" atmosphere that hovers like a cloud at ceiling zero over the Tuskegee Relays. It is the tense expectancy of the impending climax of the scholastic year here. It mingles with both students and visitors, even those unwitting of the fact that school here has less than two weeks to go. Visiting coaches and athletes absorb the note of finality for it will be trail's end for coaches on the competitive level for '53 and many athletes will sing their swan song to intercollegiate sports.

Now this wistful blend of nastalgia and anticipation is concocted is magical. The athletes gathered here represent six major conferences but still they feel it and it acts them as an awecome, insidious force from which they cannot escape. Their withing and scrimming under its powerful elixir is like the fly trying to escape the gluey netting of the spider's web.

This is true. Real true, although the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championships come next week at Atlanta. The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association is scheduled for Morgan State, Baltimore, Md., and the Southwest championships will be run at Southern University Baton Rouge, La.

However, the strange kinship is effected because this is the last full scale all-conference track and field meet—call it the Tuskegee Relays if you must.

Head Coach Cleve Abbott's skillful assemblage of the ranking Negro college track stars is not a cracy quilt thing. It is webbed together by splendidly forged alliances forged by Tuskegee over a period of years and since cemented and ripened.

It is a kaleidoscope remanant of a glorious era when the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers took on all comers in the Southwest, Midwest, CIAA and the SIAC. The ties remain although the Golden Tigers have shriveled into a new and lowly competitive orbit.

The link with the past show up at the relays. Present are Grambling, Texas College, Prairie View, Florida, A. and M., Texas Southern, Lincoln (Mo.), N. C. A. and T., Clark College, Bethune Cookman, Morehouse, Alabama State Ft. Valley, Wiley, Southern and many others.

How they happen to gather here was not left to chance. Tuswegee plays an arduous basketball schedule in all sections of the nation. Its baseball team is the most traveled in the SIAC. Golden Tiger golf and tennis teams move silently into the Southwest and Midwest. Through these contacts Abbott has maintained diamond-studded contacts. They pay off at relay time.

Few men are consulted as much as Abbott on sports issues. He is the Father Confessor to athletic men in all conferences. He had plotted many a strategy.

So the atmosphere seeps into the relays. Everybody comes here although Tuskegee itself is knee-deep in studies. Examinations are only a few days off. The spectre of graduation and departure for home and vacation jobs is apparent in the hustle and bustle which abounds despite th relays.

All coaches talk in the coffee shop and parlors of Dorothy Hall you see them pondering the return to coaching which has been brought on by the demise of the two-platoon system. Others ponder the mounting costs of equip ment and the dearth of crowds. There are other administrative and professional woes.

These are the symbols of the waning days of the school year. Not even the excitement of track competition nor the pageantry wrought by the spectators can diminish them.

The atmosphere prevails. It is a common spectre which casts its ghostly fringe over the Tuskegee Relays each year. The faces change and new victors are declared but the relentless procession of nostalgia and sentiment continue each year.

Not will the note of finality be lifted when athletes and coaches depart for home campuses. It is impossible to push back the calendar and the swell of graduation roars near. The scholastic year is winding towards its end And not even the color of the Tusekee relays can stay its hand.

Tennessee Athlete Sets Only Record At Tuskegee Field Day

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 7—Patricia Monsanto, versatile Tennessee A & I State University field star from Bay Side, N. Y., tossed the discus 116 feet, 7 1-2 inches to set the only new record in the silver anniversary Tuskegee Institute Women's Sports Day program, Friday and Saturday, in Alumni Bowl.

The Tuskegee Institute and Tennessee State lassies battled right down to the wire for team championship honors, with Tuskegee rolling up 114 points for a hard-earned victory. Tennessee State was only two points back with 112 points.

Also scoring points in the senior women's division were: Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago) 42; Alabama State College, 28, and Bethune Cookman College, 12.

Miss Monsanto, who shattered her old record of 109 feet, 2 1-2 inches in the discus throw, and her hometown pal, Mae Faggs, U. S. Olympic star, shared individual honors with Lula Bell, brilliant Tuskegee star and product of Booker T. Washington High, Atlanta, with double victories.

In addition to the discus throw, Miss Monsanto won the baseball throw; Miss Faggs streaked home first in the 50 and 100-meter runs, and Miss Bell scored clean-cut victories in the 80-yard hurdles and javelin throw.

Other individual winners were: Mabel Landry (CYO) running broad jump; Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee) high jump, and Donnis Thompson (CYO) shot-put. The Tennessee State combination hit the tape first in the 400-meter relay.

Howard Girls Win

In the junior women's division, the David T. Howard High girls of Atlanta piled up 44 points to capture the team crown. Booker T. Washington High of Atlanta finished in the runner-up spot with 40 points, and Henry McNeal Turner High, also of Atlanta, was third with 31 points.

The other points were distributed as follows: Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Texas, 28; McIntosh High, McIntosh, Ala., 24; Monroe High, Albany, Ga., 21; Tuskegee Institute High, Tuskegee, 15; Beach High, Savannah, Ga., 14; Carver High, Jakin, Ga., 14; Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla., 13; Pittsview High, 10; Springfield A & I, 8; Oliver High, 8; Brooks High, Quitman, Ga., 3; Camden Academy, Ala., 2, and Wilcox County Training School, 1.

College Summaries

60-Meter Run—1: Mae Gass, Tennessee State; Cynthia Thompson, Tennessee State; Mabel Landery, CYO; Margaret Davis, Tennessee State; Cretha McMillian, Bethune Cookman; Corine Dade, Tuskegee. Time 6.4.

80-Meter Low Hurdles—Lula Dell, Tuskegee; Robbie Hendrix, Tuskegee; Dorothy Chisholm, Tennessee State; Willie J. Williams, Alabama State; Loretha Blackburn, Tennessee State. Time 12.5.

100-Meter Run—Mae Faggs, Tennessee State; Barbara Jones, CYO; Cynthia Thompson, Tennessee State; Josephine Gilmore, Tuskegee; Rosa Williams, Bethune Cookman; Margaret Davis, Tennessee State. Time 12.3.

400-Meter Relay—Tennessee A & I State University; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama State College; Bethune Cookman College; Alabama State College. Time 53.3.

Baseball Throw — Patricia Monsanto, Tennessee State; Easter Hardy, Alabama State; Mamie Brown, Tuskegee; Bertha Sanders, Alabama State; Frances Newborn, Tennessee State; Annie Gordon, Tuskegee. Distance, 181 ft. 5 inches.

Running Broad Jump—Mabel Landey, CYO; Orlene Pugh, Tuskegee; Barbara Jones, CYO; Evelyn Wong, Bethune Cookman; Loretha Blackman, Tennessee State; two-way tie, Frances Newbern and Margaret Davis, Tennessee State. Distance, 18 ft. 2 inches.

Discus Throw—Patricia Monsanto, Tennessee State; Annie Gordon, Tuskegee; Curistene Reed, Tuskegee; Emma Phillips, Alabama State; Beulah Robertson, Tuskegee; Dorothy Bell, Alabama State. Distance, 116 ft. 7 1-2 inches, new record.

High School Summaries

50-Meter Run—Margaret Mathews, Howard, Atlanta; Jean High, Howard, Atlanta; Colernia Jackson, Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.; Hazel Watkins, Beach, Savannah, Ga.; Pelnes Brown, Brooks Quitman, Ga.; Annie McDonald, Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas. Time 6.4.

80-Meter Low Hurdles—Rosa Williams, Pittsview; Edna Callahan, Howard, Atlanta; Beverly Tidwell, Washington, Atlanta; Annie Butts Turner, Atlanta; Cherry Jackson, Howard, Atlanta; Mary Fields, McIntosh, Ga. Time 13.3.

100-Meter Run—Hazel Watkins, Beach Savannah, Ga.; Edith Moton, Washington, Atlanta; Burnaden Dwyer, Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas; Isabel Daniel, Carver, Jakins, Ga.; Jean High, Washington, Atlanta; Mildred Charley, Wilcox County Training School, Millers Ferry, Ala. Time 12.6.

400-Meter Relay—Beach, Savannah, Ga.; Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas; Howard, Atlanta; Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.; Washington, Atlanta; Turner, Atlanta. Time 54.0.

Baseball Throw—Jean Wilcox, Carver, Atlanta; Louise Collins Turner, Atlanta; Barbara Jacket, Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas; Cherry Jackson, Howard, Atlanta, Ga.; Beverly Tidwell, Washington, Atlanta; Delores Brown, Brooks, Quitman, Ga. Distance 225 ft. 7 inches.

Running Broad Jump—Calpurnis Jackson, Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.; Roaie Bryant, Tuskegee High; Mary Clement, Tuskegee High; M. Hall, Monroe, Albany, Ga. Distance 15 ft. 4 inches.

Discus Throw—Barbara Jackett, Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas; Minnie Jones, McIntosh, Ala.; Annie Burns, Washington, Atlanta; Dorothy Raiford, Washington, Atlanta; Isabelle Rubins, Camden Academy; Camden, Ala.; Daisy Reed, McIntosh, Ala. Distance, 94 ft. 11 inches.

High Jump—J. Cantrell, Turner, Atlanta; M. Dugans, Springfield; A. Wesly, Monroe, Albany; D. Holt, Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla.; O. Collier, Howard, Atlanta; E. Cahhlhan, Howard, Atlanta. Height, 5 ft.

Javelin Throw—Emma Christian, Monroe, Albany; Eunice Haskin, Oliver; Ora Gresham, Turner, Atlanta; Cherry Jackson, Howard, Atlanta; Annie Burns, Washington, Atlanta; Barbara Jackett, Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas. Distance, 99 ft. 1 1-4 inches.

Shot Put—Annie Burns, Washington, Atlanta; Roberta Reed, McIntosh, Ala.; Minnie Jones, McIntosh, Ala.; Barbara Jacket, Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas; Wilmer Anderson, Tuskegee High; Ora Gresham, Turner, Atlanta. Distance, 35 ft 7 1-2 inches

SIAC Fixes Relay Dates At Meeting

Special To The Herald

ATLANTA—Members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference closed their 41st annual meeting here last Wednesday night. The first session was held Tuesday morning with representatives from 16 of the 17 member institutions in attendance. LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., was not represented.

Dr. St. Elmo Brady was returned to office as president. Vice presidents who will serve during the ensuing year are A. S. Gaither, Florida A&M University, Tallahassee; Dr. J. J. Dennis, Clark College, Atlanta, and Dr. W. S. N. Banks, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga. R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute, was continued in office as secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Frank L. Forbes, Morehouse College ,as assistant secretary-treasurer. B. T. Harvey, Morehouse College, was retained as commissioner, and A. J. Lockhart, Morris Brown College, will serve in the newly created office as commissioner of officials.

Football and baseball schedules for the season of 1954 were arranged and sites and dates for the Spring calendar of sports were set.

The Spring relays are as follows: Florida Relays, Bragg Field, Tallahassee, March 27; Alabama State College Relays, Hornet Stadium, Montgomery, April 17; Tuskegee Relays, Alumni Bowl, Tuskegee Institute, May 7-8; Xavier University Track and Field Meet, New Orleans, April 24; annual Southern Conference Track and Field Meet, Atlanta, May 14 and 15; annual Women's Sports Day, Alumni Bowl, Tuskegee Institute, May 7; annual Golf Tournament, Tuskegee Institute, May 7-8; and the annual Southern Conference Tennis Championships, Tuskegee Institute, May 7-8.

Dr. Frank L. Forbes, Morehouse College, chairman of a committee which will make a study of athletic practices and policies of the seventeen member institutions of the Conference, reported that the committee is engaged assemblying the necessary information for the study and summary.

Serving with Dr. Forbes are Dr. W. S. M. Banks, Fort Valley State College; Julian Bell, Knoxville College; G. H. Hobson, Alabama A&M College, and Cleve L. Abbott, Tuskegee Institute.

B. T. Harvey, Southern Conference Commissioner and A. J. Lockhart, Commissioner of Officials, submitted their annual reports to the Conference. Commissioner Harvey proposed that the Conference sponsor an annual bowl football game at some suitable place. Further consideration will be given the proposal by the Conference.

Allison Figaro, Tuskegee Institute, Acting Chairman of the Baseball Committee, reported that an increasing number of Conference institutions are playing baseball, and that Alabama A&M College, Normal, and possibly Fort Valley State College will field baseball teams in 1954.

The conference placed the matter of the selection of All-Conference teams in the hands of a committee which will formulate rules and regulations for the choosing of the successful candidates.

MONUMENT TO A MAN LOVED:

Annual Report Issued By Carver Foundation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The Carver Foundation, during the fiscal year ending May, 1952, took in income of $48,748.88 while expenses amounted to $59,266.98, showing expenses over income of $788.10.

Total assets of the Foundation as of that date were $338,149.49, it was revealed in the annual report for 1951-52, recently published.

The Foundation, honoring Dr. George Washington Carver was founded in February, 1940.

As a part of the research activities and in co-operation with the graduate program in the sciences, the Foundation offers fellowships to students working toward masters degrees in chemistry, agronomy and foods and nutrition.

12 Fellowships

During the academic year 1951-52, twelve fellowships were awarded totalling $11,750.

The new Carver Foundation building was occupied in September, 1951, with the formal dedication taking place during the annual meeting of the board of trustees on Feb. 12, 1952.

One of the main features is the Hollis Burke Frissell library, which has a collection of more than 100,000 volumes, including some complete and nearly complete sets of the journals essential to scientific research.

Greenhouse Facility

Another facility available at the Foundation is the Damon Runyon Greenhouse.

Experimental plants are grown at this greehhouse in connection with the various research projects involving the use of either whole plants per se or any of their tissues.

Members of the Foundation research staff include::

Cecil W. Clift, agronomy; Dr. R. W. Brown, Dr. Charles M. Ford, Dr. James H. M. Henderson; Fred R. West Jr., biological sciences;

W. E. Belton, Dr. Louis F. Cason, Dr. Gerald A. Edwards, Lewis A. Gist Jr., Dr. Clarence T. Mason, chemistry;

Mrs. Ruth T. Carter, Dr. Cecile H. Edwards, foods and nutrition; and E. J. Jefferson and Reuben A. Munday, poultry husbandry.

Carver Foundation Assistant Studies At Oak Ridge

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 19 — Lolla Patterson Carter, research assistant at the George Washington Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is studying the techniques of using radioisotopes in a course being offered by the Special Training Division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tenn. She is there for a period of four weeks.

Mrs. Carter is one of thirty-two research workers from throughout the country who are enrolled in this course which includes lecture and laboratory instruction and is designed to teach basic techniques of utilizing this versatile new research tool.

Radioisotopes — or "tracer atoms"—are by-products of the atomic energy program and have proved applicable to research in every branch of general science.

They are being used in some phases of medical research and therapy and in industrial research and development. They emit energy in the form of radiation, which can be located and measured at any stage of a complicated chemical or biological reaction; this enables scientists to follow such reactions closely.

Mrs. Carter who holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Tuskegee Institute, is especially interested in using radioisotopes in biological feeding experiments with adult male rats. Her attendance atthe Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies brings to four the number of persons from the Carver Foundation who have made the study.

Those previously attending were Dr. J. H. Henderson, Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, and Dr. Gerald A. Edwards.

Tuskegee Institute Elected Oak Ridge Institute Sponsor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 20—Tuskegee Institute and S.M.U. of Dallas, Tex., were elected sponsoring universities of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies this morning in a meeting of the Board of Directors.

In making the announcement, Dr. Paul M. Gross, vice-president of Duke University and president of the Institute, stated that the election of these two institutions brings to thirty-two the number of sponsoring agencies.

Serves As Governing Body

Dr. Russell W. Brown, director of the Tuskegee Institute Carver Foundation, was in Oak Ridge today as representative to sit with the council. The council, which is composed of one representative from each sponsoring group, serves as a governing body. The institute is managed by a Board of Directors elected by the council.

Tuskegee Institute has been actively identified with the Institute of Nuclear Studies for the past four years. The Carver Foundation, founded by the late Dr. George Washington Carver, has sent nine members of its staff to the institute for special study in use of radioisotpes.

The Carver Foundation engages in scientific research for both private and public agencies and has received grants and contracts up to June 1 totaling $45,880.60.

With headquarters at Oak Ridge, Tenn., the Institute of Nuclear Studies carries out an extensive educational program through a contract with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Among the several programs of the institute, it serves as co-sponsor with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and brings university scientists to Oak Ridge to conduct research and serve on lecture tours to colleges and universities over the nation.

Skirting the News Front . . .

Bespectacled **Tom Jones**, freed last week after serving twenty-six years of a 100-year burglary sentence in the Florida state penitentiary, has accepted a job on a farm owned by a county jail official . . . The **Carver Foundation** at Tuskegee last month received $5,000 from the **Damon Runyon Memorial Fund** for Cancer Research . . . Bank embezzlements showed an increase this year of 25 per cent over 1952 and reported 1,022 arrests this year . . . A F branch in Florida is failing in i groes . . . Former Senator Willia **Joseph McCarthy** may prove to for the Republican party . . . court messenger, **Harry N. Pa** for thirty-four years, was atte six Supreme Court justices, incl **Warren** . . . More than 500 fo fices have been closed by Pos **E. Summerfield** because they . . . Methodist Board of Mis persons interested in becoming United States . . . **Polio** claim Toledo (Ohio) boy, **Carlos** Angeles newspaperman, **John** mental institution, has been s **Doris Williams** . . . **Lionel Ha** rope with his band, writes th crazy" over there and that he top."

Elect Tuskegee To Nuclear Institute

DR. R.W. BROWN

TUGKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute was elected a sponsoring university of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in a meeting of the board of directors.

In making the announcement, Dr. Paul M. Gross, vice president of Duke University and president of the Institute, stated that the election of Tuskegeeond Southern Methodist university brings to 32 the number of sponsoring agencies.

President L. H. Foster appointed Dr. R.W. Brown, director of the Carver Foundation, as Tuskegee's representative on the Institute's council.

Tuskegee has been interested in the program offered by this organization for a number of years and has been the recipient of many courtesies extended through it.

Since 1950, four members of the staff of the Carver Foundation have been participants in courses at Oak Ridge dealing with the techniques and uses of radioisotopes in various aspects of research. Tuskegee has also benefited from the Traveling Lecture Program sponsored by this organization.

On many occasions special seminars for the Tuskegee scientific group have been held through lecturers from the Oak Ridge Institute. Through this cooperative association with Oak Ridge Institute, Tuskegee's research progam hos at its lisposal one of the faciities of the national laboratories as well as the services of staff members as consultants.

At present radioisotopes research is being conducted at the Carver Foundation involving a study of the mechanism by which specific nutrents are used in the synthesis of blood, and the investigation, of thee structure of polymers. There are in the Carver Foundation two laboratories set aside for this research presently sponsored by the National Institute of Health.

Tuskegee Is New Oak Ridge Member

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Blood Needed For Polio Research

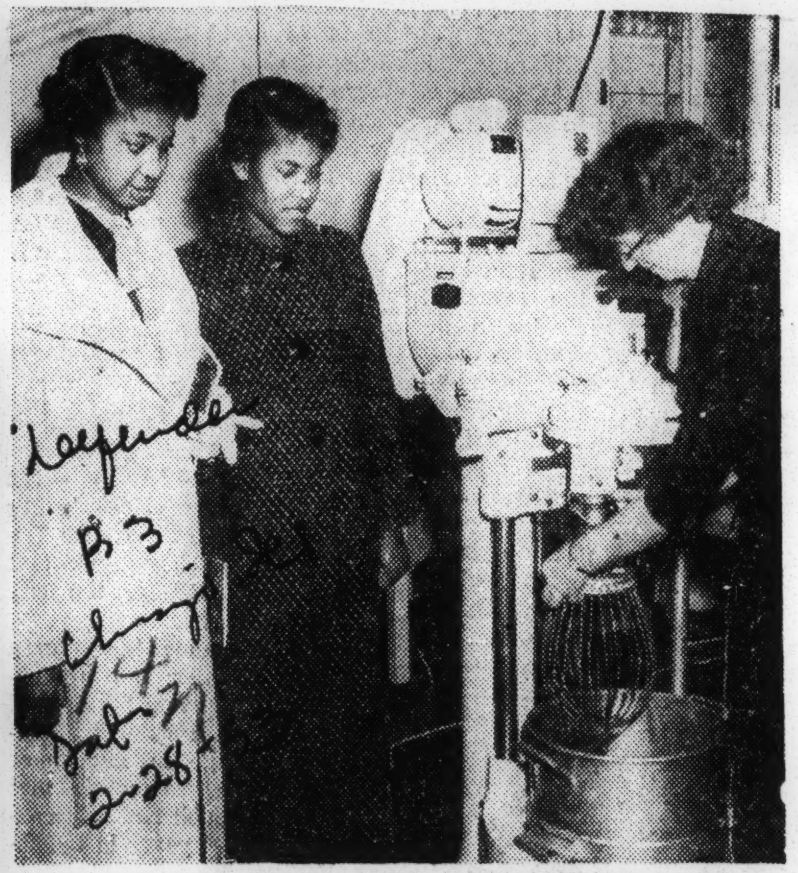
Under the sponsorship of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Carver Foundation is participating in the program of polio research by producing tubes of a human tissue cell to be used by other laboratories that are grantees of the National Foundation. The tubes produced by the Carver Foundation contain a culture medium for growth of the polio virus.

Previously it was necessary to use live monkeys for this purpose where as now the virus can be cultivated in test tubes in which the human cell has been grown.

Human blood serum is necessary for this tissue culture work and is needed in large quantities.

The Carver Foundation pays $15 per pint to donors and would appreciate being contacted by adults in the Tuskegee community who are interested in contributing blood. Volunteers may call 1221 or come by. The need is urgent.

USDA VISITORS—Julia Burns and Earline Fox, Tuskegee trainees in commercial dietetics, are shown visiting the school lunch institutional recipe development laboratory at the Beltsville, Md., Research Center of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Georgia Schlosser, right, food specialist, is operating a giant food mixer. Miss Burns, a junior, is from Memphis; and Miss Fox, a sophomore, is from Oxford, Miss.—USDA Photo.



MISSES JULIA BURNS and Earline Fox, Tuskegee trainees in commercial dietetics, are shown visiting the school lunch institutional recipe development laboratory at the Beltsville, Md., Research Center of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Georgia Schlosser, right, food specialist, is operating a giant food mixer. Miss Burns, a junior, is from Memphis; and Miss Fox, a sophomore, is from Oxford, Miss. The students, who are in Washington gaining practical experience in commercial dietetics in a large restaurant, took off one afternoon to visit the Research Center.

YOUTH BENEFACTORS—Two prominent Brooklynites (center), Mrs. Thomas G. Evans and the Rev. Milton A. Galamison, were honored by the members of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority from seven east coast states for their "major contributions to human relations, achieving a better world for youth." The special scrolls were presented to the honorees by Dr. Deborah Partridge (right), a soror and teacher at New York University, at the public meeting of the sorority's Atlantic regional conference in Brooklyn as the regional director, Soror Evelyn B. Hunt (left), of New Rochelle, looks on.

Zeta Phi Beta sorors honor Mrs. Evans, Rev. Galamison

BROOKLYN—Members of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority from seven east coast states joined Friday night in honoring two prominent Brooklynites for their "major contributions to human relations."

The occasion was the public meeting of the sorority's Atlantic Regional Conference at Siloam Presbyterian church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn.

The special honorees were Mrs. Thomas G. Evans, member of King's County Council of the State Commission Against Discrimination and former director of Brooklyn's National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Rev. Milton A. Galamison, pastor of Siloam Presbyterian church and feature clergyman on the Dumont TV network's popular morning Chapel program. Presentation of the special scrolls was made by Dr. Deborah Partridge, a soror and professor at New York university.

A crowd of several hundred heard Benjamin I. Coleman of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, guest speaker, urge a "modern approach to vital problems of our youth." Expressing his preference for the term "child who rebels" rather than a "delinquent," Mr. Coleman stressed preventive action rather than cure as the answer.

The Rev. Mr. Galamison, who was cited for his "unselfish efforts and guidance toward character building in youth and community activities is chairman of the Board of the Stuyvesant Community Center, member of the Protestant Welfare Agency's Advisory Committee on Youth and advisor to the Geneva Fellowship of the Brooklyn-Nassay Presbytery.

Mrs. Evans was singled out for the sorority honor because of her "ever readiness to help her fellowman, regardless of racial or religious origin and for her guidance toward achievement of a better world for youth." She has long been prominent in Brooklyn and the nation. She is a former president of the National Council of Women of the USA; past president of the New York Branch of the American University Women and currently member of the Board of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia.

The three-day conference was under the direction of Soror Evelyn Hunt of New Rochelle, the Atlantic regional director. Presiding at the Friday night meeting was Soror Louise Batson of Brooklyn, general chairman of the conference's local hostess committee. Host chapters were Beta Omicron, Soror O'Neal, basileus, and Delta Alpha Zeta, Soror Edith Bowen, basileus.

Tuskegee Official Appointed by NAIA

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — R. S. Darnaby, Tuskege institute has been appointed District 3 representative on the voting committee of the National Intercollegiate Athletic association.

This committee will be in charge of the voting and ballot boxes at the 48th annual convention of the National Intercollegiate Athletic association to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 4-9. The chairman of the committee is A. E. Lumley, Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.

HEADS FUND CAMPAIGN—Dean T. W. Jones, (above) of Tuskegee Institute has been named fund chairman for the annual Red Cross drive which got under way this week. A quota of $4,200 has been set for the campaign this year.

1953 Red Cross Campaign Launched At Meeting Honoring Student Group

The Tuskegee Institute Red Cross campaign for 1953 received an initial thrust to set the ball rolling in the form of a "kick-off" meeting honoring the newly formed Tuskegee Institute student chapter last Friday. James Johnson, president of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter served as master of ceremonies. The principal address was delivered by Mrs. Marion W. Ritzert, assistant director of Service Groups, Southeastern area. Mrs. Ritzert told the student group that the only real recognition they could ever expect was in the intangible sense of realizing that they were serving humanity.

At a "pep" meeting, held later in the auditorium of Trades "A"

building, Mrs. Ritzert told of personal experiences in the giving of blood and said that the true spriit of Red Cross was "giving when others could not do for themselves." She also told of how her own life was saved by the donation of blood and mentioned the new gamma globulin program in which special solutions of real blood and certain chemicals are used to relieve the effects of paralysis in polio. At this same meeting, Mrs. Marv Ellen Gardner distribute to the community workers present, their materials for solicitation.

Friday night a sports benefit dance was given in Logan Hall, music being furnished by the Fort McClellan orchestra. The dance was well attended by Institute students and visitors from the local high school basketball tournament that was held earlier in the day.

The goal for the Tuskegee Institute Chapter this year is $4,200 Dean T. W. Jones, fund chairman, indicates that there is every evidence that this goal will be reached.

ON 'COKE TIME.'—William L. Dawson, internationally prominent composer and director, will lead his famous Tuskegee institute choir on the Eddie Fisher—"Coke Time," NBC-TV shows for Christmas and New Year's, December 25 and January 1. The two TV productions will be televised at 6:30-6:45 p.m. CST on 88 NBC-TV outlets across the nation. The Coca-Cola company, Atlanta, sponsor of "Coke Time" suggests that TV-viewers in the various sections of the country check TV guides for exact time of programs in their areas.

NEW DEAN AND FAMILY—Dr. George T. Kyle, formerly of Tuskegee and now professor of psychology and vice-chairman of the Graduate Council at North Carolina College, has been named dean of the college of Arts and Sciences at that institution. He is shown here with his wife, Mrs. Miriam Pride Kyle, and their son, Gregory, 10. Dr. Kyle, who also served as head of the department of psychology, replaces Dr. Albert E. Manley, the president-elect of Spelman College, Atlanta. Dr. Kyle served as clinical psychologist at the Veterans Hospital in Tuskegee before going to N. C. C.

Officers Re-Elected As Local Chapter Mans Polio Fight

At its Summer meeting hel last Friday, in the office of Dr. John W. Chenault, the Tuskegee Ins e Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, re-elect full slate of officers for the fourth consecutive term.

Officers are Mrs. Bettye Steele Campbell, Jr., vice-chairman; Mrs. Laura N. Jones, secretary; Charles E. Trout, treasurer, and Dr. John W. Chenault, medical director.

Members of the executive committee, other than the officers named, are Mrs. Louise Trigg, Bernard Cohn, Louis Rabb, Mrs. Turner, chairman; Dr. T. M Sallie Peterson Harris, and Dr. Luther H. Foster.

The chapter heard a report from the area polio meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., given by Mrs. Laura N. Jones.

A report was made by Dr. Chenault on the incidence of polio in the Macon County area on the recent installation of an air-conditioning unit in the isolation ward of the Infantile Paralysis Hospital.

The chairman, Mrs. Turner, reported several activities and projects which the chapter has engaged in over the past season. Among the items reported were contribution of a total of $2,500 to the National Foundation emergency fund; participation in several state and regional meetings; purchase of a set of filing cabinets to keep chapter records, honoring of Dr. F .D. Patterson for his long and fruitful work as a member of the executive committee of the chapter. A citation was given to Dr. Patterson.

The treasurer reported net receipts, to date, for the 1953 March of Dimes Campaign amounted to $4,390.56.

MRS. BETTYE STEELE TURNER has been elected for the fourth consecutive year to head the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Liberty Observes Woman's Day Sunday; Mrs. McCray To Speak

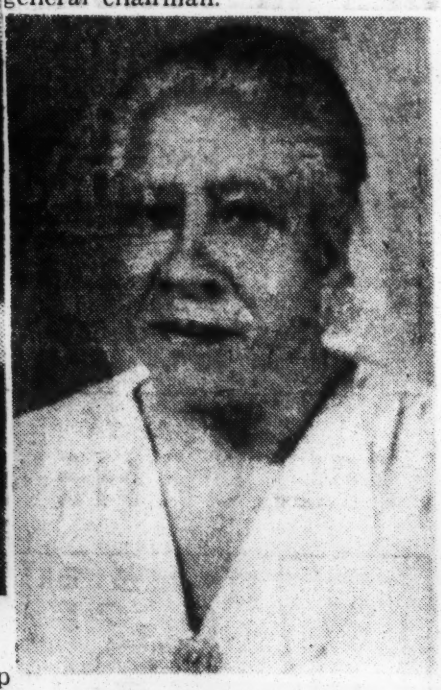
MRS. LAURA B. McCRAY
Speaker

Everyone is invited to worship with the Liberty Baptist Church, Rev. George W. Dudley, pastor, on Sunday, November 22. This day has been designated as ANNUAL WOMAN'S DAY. The women of Liberty under the leadership of Mrs. Essie G. Jones general chairman, have planned a full day of outstanding activities.

The day will begin at 9 a. m. with a Consecration Service under the leadership of Mrs. Lucile Barnes.

9:30 a. m., Sunday School, Mrs. L. E. Grier, Supt.

Promptly at 10:50 a. m., the Woman's Way morning worship will begin with the organ prelude. Mrs. I. A. Adams will preside. The Woman's Day address will be given during this service by Mrs. Laura B. McCray of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Mrs. McCray is president of the Buck-McCray School of Business, Labor Co-ordinator of Tuskegee Institute, an active leader in the Parent-Teachers Association, and a very devote and loyal leader and member in the Greenwood Baptist Church. You will be greatly strengthened to hear her. Among the women of Liberty assisting in leading this worship service will be Mrs. Anna R. Durham, Mrs. L. B. Conner, Mrs. Florence Gambol, Mrs. Maggie Canty, Mrs. Maria August Bowden, Miss Madeline Graves, Mrs. Vesta Fuller, Mrs. Ida F. Henderson, Mrs. Espanola Daniel, Mrs. Lucile Barnes, and Mrs. Essie G. Jones, general chairman.



MRS. ESSIE G. JONES
Woman's Day Chairman

Music throughout the day will be led by a 50-voice woman's chorus under the direction of Mrs. Victoria Smith.

Following the morning worship service a turkey dinner will be served in the church's beautiful and spacious dining room.

5 p. m., Fellowship Tea will be held in the first unit of the church to which everyone is invited. Mrs. Shelby Matthews will be in charge of the tea assisted by Miss India Combs, Mrs. Lillian Spear, Mrs. Willie B. Ray, and Mrs. Ruth Robinson.

6 p. m., Baptist Training Union, Mrs. Photo L. Scott, director.

7:30 p. m., climaxing Woman's Day evening service with Mrs. Essie G. Jones, presiding. The Woman's Day Chorus will render a musical program. The Woman's Day treasurer will report. Others appearing on the program are Miss India Combs, Mrs. Genelle Jordan, Mrs. Louise Roseberry. This will be an eventful evening that you don't want to miss.

The various committees are as follows: Program, Mrs. I. E. Adams, chairman; publicity and contact, Mrs. Sarah Gordon, chairman; gift, Mrs. Fannie Walker, chairman; music, Mrs. Victoria Smith, chairman; decoration, Mrs. Mildred Ward, chairman; entertainment, Mrs. Shelby Matthews, chairman; welcome, Miss Mae Strickland, chairman; finance, Mrs. Senior Furlow, chairman.

Julius Carroll, Organist, In Recital Nov. 29

Julius Carroll, noted organist, wil be heard in recital at Thirgood C. M. E. Church at six o'clock Sunday evening, Nov. 29.

He is appearing under the auspices of the sponsoring committee of which Mrs. Mandlyne Crawford Williams is the chairman.

The Second Mile Club of Thirgood of which Mrs. E. V. Taggert is president has designated Nov. 29 as the date which will claim one of the most outstanding programss of the day benefiting the church's building fund.

Mr. Carroll is remembered locally for several appearances in Birmingham. During his stay in Alabama since 1948, he has served four years as organist and instructor at the Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama. For one year he rendered service at Tuskegee Institute as acting organist. At present he is serving in the capacity of music instructor at Lanier High School, Lanett, Central Alabama Methodist Conference and Pastors the Riverview-Shawmut Circuit on the Tuskegee District of that conference.

The musical training of Mr. Carroll was received at Howard University, Washington, D. C., Teachers College, Columbia University and privately for eight years with Dr. Norman Coke-Jephcott at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. He is an associate of the American Guild of Organists, and has served in several eastern cities as organist.

For the recital, November 29, Mr. Carroll has selected a program that will show the resources and musical advantages of the Connsonata electronic organ installed by Woods Piano and Furniture Company under the supervision of L. C. Robinson. The program consists of works by Bach, Borowski, Vierne, S. S. Wesley and Sibelius-Frickes.

Mrs. Williams, chairman of the affair promises each patron an evening of rich entertainment.

Other sponsoring members are Messers Geneva Hackett, Alberta Langford, Mattie Coar, Bessie Murray, Robbie Crawford, Miss Juanita Dobbins and Dr. E. W. Taggart.

The Rev. L. S. Brannon is pastor of the church.

Summer Faculty Member Reviews Two Novels Here

DR. CHANCELLOR WILLIAMS

Dr. Chancellor Williams, who for the past four years has served on the Summer School faculty at Tuskegee Institute, appeared before a group of interested persons before leaving the Institute to review two books recently written by him.

The books are "The Raven", a historical novel centered around the life and times of Edgar Allen Poe, and "Have you Been to The River", novelized study of the "store-front" church movement in America.

As professor of social science at Howard University in Washington, D. C., Dr. Williams did exhaustive research in preparation for his writing these two full-length novels. His vivid characterization of people and events stands out in both of his works.

Dr. Williams was born in South Carolina and graduated from Armstrong High School in Washington; holds an A. B. degree and an A. M. degree in sociology from the American University. He has done further study at the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa.

Late this month he sails for London where he has been granted a year's study at Oxford University.

Dr. Davis Speaks At Two Meetings In Arkansas City

Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the School of Education, at Tuskegee Institute, addressed an assemblage of executives at their luncheon meeting which was held during an administrators regional field conference at Forrest City, Ark., last Tuesday.

On the same day Dr. Davis also delivered the main address at the dedication program for the new additions to the Lincoln High School of Forrest City.

On his return to Tuskegee, Dr. Davis reported that it was very gratifying to him to be able to observe that the educators in this region are working cooperatively, as was indicated in the Administrators Regional Field Conference where the superintendents and principals of schools were working together on their common problems.

Trout At Session On Public Relations

Special To The Herald

KNOXVILLE—Charles Trout, director of public relations at Tuskegee Institute, was among approximately 100 college and university officials from five Southeastern states here last week for the District V convention of American College Public Relations Association.

Campbell Presented Achievement Day Award At Texas State Fair Program

In addition to the many honors that came to him in recent years, and particularly since his retirement earlier this year, Mr. Thomas M. Campbell, Class of 1906, has recently received a new award. The State Fair of Texas has presented him with its Annual Award for Achievement.

As the feature for the Negro Achievement Day at the State Fair of Texas, held in Dallas each year, Mr. Campbell was the guest of the Negro Chamber of Commerce of Dallas and the honoree for this occasion. This award is given annually to a person outstanding in human relations and was presented to Mr. Campbell at an appropriate service in the plaza of the Hall of State in Dallas before an audience of over 3000 viewers.

Until his retirement this year, Mr. Campbell was Field Agent for the U. S. Extension Service and was the first Negro agricultural agent having been appointed to the work in 1906, upon his graduation from Tuskegee Institute.

The award, a beautiful silver plaque, was presented to the honoree by Mr. James H. Stewart, vice-president of the Texas State Fair, and is engraved as follows:

"State Fair of Texas, Fifth Annual Award, Presented to Thomas Monroe Campbell, Sr., In Recognition of His Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Human Relations in These United States—Signed and Sealed This 19th Day of October, A. D. 1953. R. L. Thornton, President."

During the summer, Mr. Campbell received a fellowship grant from the Ford Foundation of New York City. The grant provides for the completion of a report on the progress and problems of Negro farmers in the United States with special emphasis on the growth of Extension Work in the South.

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Henderson Named "Man Of Year" By Sorority Chapter

DR. J. H. M. HENDERSON

Dr. James H. M. Henderson, alumnus of Howard University and of the University of Wisconsin, and research associate in the Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, has been chosen by Iota Omega Chapter, Omega Psi Man of the Year for 1953.

In the Tuskegee Institute Chapel on a recent Sunday evening, Dr. Henderson was cited for his active participation in the civic life of the community, especially for his services to the Boy Scouts, and was awarded a plaque. The citation and award were presented at the close of the fraternity's program in observance of National Achievement Week.

In spite of the fact that Dr. Henderson is a plant physiologist and research specialist in the Carver Foundation, working long hours on research related to polio, he found time to serve as scout master to Troop 70, and as a leader in the local Civil Air Patrol. He is an enthusiastic and generous supporter of other civic and community activities, and is very popular among his colleagues and among other citizens in the community.

Dr. Henderson is an active member of several scientific organizations and has written numerous scientific articles which have been published in various scientific journals. He is a member of the following professional fraternal societies: Beta Kappa Chi, Gamma Alpha, Phi Sigma, and Sigma Xi.

MARRIAGES

MISS FARNESE INITA HUGHES

Miss Farnese Inita Hughes,
Instructor,Home Economics,
Tuskegee Institute,married
to Mr. Oliver Reese Lumpkin,
August 22, 1953, St.John's
A.M.E. Church, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Lumpkin, May 1953 Graduate
of Tuskegee Institute, M.S.
Agriculture.
Graduate Student at Ohio
State University. Applicant
for Ph.D. degree in
Agricultural Education.

MISS SARAH MAE FELTON

Miss Sarah Mae Felton,
Instructor,Home Economics,
Tuskegee Institute, married
to Mr. Eddie Byron Bivins,
(Cpl. U.S. Army) December
23, 1953, Ayer, Mississippi.
Mrs. Bivins graduate of
Tuskegee Institute,1952.

MISS MARGARET JEANETTE LARKIN

Miss Margaret Jeanette Larkin,
Instructor,Home Economics,
(Clothing Instructor and
Nursery School Assistant)
Tuskegee Institute,Married to
Mr. Herman C. Wilson, December
22, 1953, St.Paul A.M.E. Chruch
Raleigh,North Carolina.
Mr. Wilson is Industrial Arts
Instructor,Person County
Training School, Roxboro, N.C.

JOINS TUSKEGEE STAFF—Miss Nell Jackson, who has gained international repute in track, has joined the department of Physical Education and Athletics at Tuskegee Institute, effective September 1.

Miss Jackson, a native of Athens, Ga., first gained note as an athlete in high school at Tuskegee where she was a member of a district championship basketball team and a member of the Tuskegee Institute Track Club which won the 440 yard relay team championship in 1947 and the National AAU Championships 1944 through 1947. She placed second in the 200 meter run from 1945 through '47. Her collegiate honors include memberships on the AAU all-American Track and Field Team in the 200 meter event in 1947 and '49; on the 1948 U. S. Olympic Team in London, England and on the 1951 Pan-American Olympic team in Argentina.

Tuskegee Chaplain To Take Church To People In Germany

For the next two years, Dr. Carlton L. Lee, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, will be taking the church to the people of Germany and training others to carry on the same kind of work.

Dr Lee, who left Atlanta by plane Friday night, is to engage in a series of conferences in New York City, early next week before embarking for Germany aboard the Holland American Lines' SS Ryndaam Thursday, October 8.

When he arrives in Germany, Dr. Lee is to serve as fraternal worker with the Gossner Mission at Mainz-Kastel in a project being staged under the joint auspices of Tuskegee Institute, the Department of Social Welfare of the United Christian Missionary Society, (Disciples of Christ) and the Congregational Christian Service Committee, Inc.

At Gossner, Dr Lee will work in association with Pastor Symanowski, director of the Mission which was founded principally for the training of missionary personnel

MISSION WORLD FAMOUS

The Gossner Mission, founded by Johannes Gossner, has gained international reputation. Famed originally as a site for training of missionaries to the Far East, the mission has—since World War II — trained missionaries to work all over the world. Composing the current student body are natives of nearly every country, including Africa.

While Dr. Lee's duties will include participation at the Mission, his actual position is more diversified He will have study and pastoral relations with laymen and clergy, students and missionaries He is to work among laborers, farmers and others in keeping with the mission's pronounced policy of gathering students and training them as missionaries to ordinary work-a-day life And he is to participate in various ecumenical and student conferences and conduct seminars for pastors

GREATLY HONORED

The naming of Dr Lee to the project is a distinct honor This past March, Dr Lee was a member of the evangelic mission of the National Council of Churches and the International Federation of Churches at Indianapolis when he was advised of the appointment

Included among those participating in the Indianapolis mission were such noted churchmen as Margaret Applegarth Charles Templeton and Jesse Bader Dr Lee was carrying out an assignment of conducting the mission in all Indianapolis high schools when he was informed by Dr James A. Crain that he was under consideration for the Gossner mission project

TO ENGAGE IN CONFERENCES

Before he leaves this country next Friday, Dr. Lee will be busy engaging in conferences with officials of th sponsoring church groups in New York. He is scheduled to confer with the executive secretary of Congregational Christian Church Service Committee and with other executives including Dr. Samuel McCrea, general secretary of the National Council of Churches who recently was named United States secretary of the World Council of Churches.

IS WELL TRAINED FOR JOB

Dr. Lee takes a wealth of experience and training with him to the mission. A native of Clayton, N. C., he is an honor graduate of Talladega College and holds graduate and professional degrees from the University of Chicago and the Chicago Theological Seminary. He received his elementary and secondary school training in his hometown, at Berry O'Kelly Institute at Method, N. C., and in New York City; holds a doctor of philosophy degree in the field of ethics and society from the University of Chicago.

He has served with the Home Boards of the Christian Congregational Churches, taught Philosophy at Morris Brown College, been secretary of the Southern Area Council of the YMCA, and on the program staff of the National Council of the YMCA.

During his sabbatical leave from Tuskegee, Dr. Lee will be replaced by the Rev. Daniel W. Wynn, formerly with Bishop College, Marshall, Texas

Dr. Lee Appointed To Mission

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. —Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute has announced that Dr. Carleton L. Lee, Institute Chaplain, has been granted a leave of absence to accept an appointment with the World Council of Churches as a Fraternal Worker with the Gossner Mission at Mainz-Kastel, Germany.

Dr. Lee will sail on the Holland American Line early in October under the auspices of Tuskegee Institute, the Department of Social Welfare of the United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples of Christ) of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Congregational Crhristian Service Committee Inc., of New York.

He will have study and pastoral relationships with laymen, clergy, apprentices, students and young missionaries. In this service, he will contact and work with laborers in the German factories as well as churchmen, in order to effect a better understanding of the sociological and church labor problems in Western Europe. He will participate in various economical and student conferences and conduct seminars for pastors.

Dr Lee is an honor graduate of Talladega College and holds graduate and professional degrees from the Chicago Theological Seminary and the University of Chicago. The degree of doctor of Philosophy was conferred by the University of Chicago in the field of ethics and society.

Tuskegee cleric Germany bound

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute has announced that Dr. Carleton L. Lee, institute chaplain, has been granted a leave of absence to accept an appointment with the World Council of Churches as a fraternal worker with the Gossner Mission at Mainz - Kastel, Germany.

Doctor Lee will sail on the Holland-America line early in October under the auspices of Tuskegee, the department of social welfare of the United Christian Missionary Society (Diciples of Christ) of Indianapolis, and the Congregational Christian Service Committee, Inc., of New York.

He will have study and pastoral relationships with laymen, clergy, apprentices, students and young missionaires. In this service, he will contact and work with laborers in the German factories as well as churchmen, in order to effect a better understanding of the sociological and church labor problems in Western Europe. He will participate in various ecumenical and student conferences and conduct seminars for pastors.

CONGRATULATIONS! — Pictured above are Governor Johnston Murray of the State of Oklahoma, Atty. Chauncey D. Twine of Muskogee, Okla., and his daughter, Gloria Juanita Twine, who received her B. S. degree in 1951 and her M. S. degree in 1953 from Howard University, Washington, D. C. Governor Murray congratulates Miss Twine as she prepares to leave to attend the University of Pennsylvania where she has received an assistanceship in psychology to do further graduate work.

Grant Tuskegee Chaplain Leave For Church Study

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, revealed last week that Dr. Carlton L. Lee, Institute Chaplin, has been granted a leave of absence to accept an appointment with the World Council of Churches.

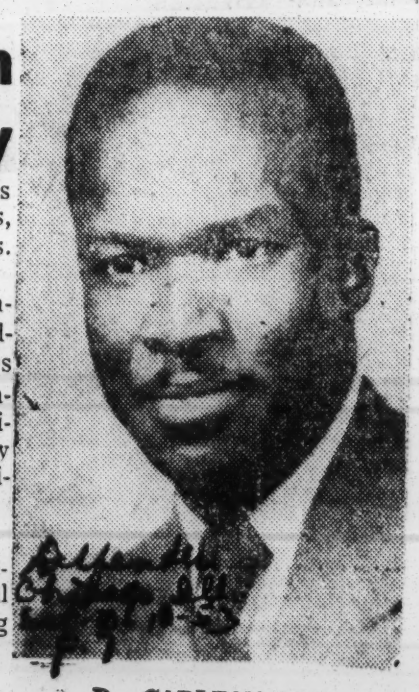
Doctor Lee, who will serve as a fraternal worker with the Gossner Mission at Mainz-Kastel, Germany, will sail on the Holland American line early this month. The appointment was made under the auspices of Tuskegee Institute, the department of Social Welfare of the United Christian Missionary Society of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Congregational Christian Service Committee, Inc., of New York.

Under this appointment, Dr. Lee will have pastoral relationships with laymen, clergy, apprentices, students and young missionaries.

HONOR GRAD

An honor graduate from Talladega college, Dr. Lee holds graduate of professional degrees from the Chicago Theological Seminary and the University of Chicago. The Doctor of Philosophy degree was conferred by the University of Chicago in the field of ethics and society.

The Rev. Danel W. Wynn, recently with Bishop college, will serve as acting chaplain during the leave of Dr. Lee.



Dr. CARLTON LEE

Nell Jackson Joins Faculty At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Nell Jackson, Tuskegee's sensational sprinterpath performer, has joined the department of physical education and athletics, assuming her duties Sept. 1.

Nell Jackson

..Miss Jackson came to Tuskegee Institute when her parents moved here from Athens, Ga. She attended elementary and high school at Tuskegee Institute.

Upon graduating from the Tuskegee institute high school in 1947, she entered Tuskegee institute where she enrolled in the school of physical education and in 1951, she received the bachelor of science degree with a major in health and physical education.

After graduating from Tuskegee institute, Nell began work toward the master of science degree in health and physical education at Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass. She completed her work at Springfield Massechusetts last spring.

Many honors and achievements have come to Nell, both in high school and in college. Her high school honors include the following: 1. a member of the state district basketball championship team from 1946 to 1947, serving as captain in 1947; 2. a member of the Tuskegee institute track club and while with this club, the club was the winner of the National AAU championshps from 1944 to $947; 3. A member of the winning 440-yard relay team in 1947, and 4. placed second in the 200-meter run from 1945 to 1947.

Her collegiate honors are enough to fill a record book. A few of the more important ones would include the following: 1. member of the AAU All-American track and field team (1947 & 1849 200 meters); 2. member of 1948 U. S. Olympic team in London, England; 3. member of the 1951 Pan American Olympic team Buenos Aires, Argentina, placed second in the 200 meters, and ran a leg on the winning 40 meter relay team; 4 the holder of the AAU record for the 20 meters (24.2 seconds at Odessa, Texas, in 1949) and 5. the winner of the 20 meters championship, 1949-50.

While at Tuskegee she was active in basketball, track and field, tennis and swimming. She received her Red Cross swimming instructor's certificate in 1949. Nell's hobbies are sports, photography and listenting to semi-classical music.

Campbell Named Winner Of Texas State Fair Award

T. M. CAMPBELL

T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee, retired field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been selected by the Negro Achievement Day committee of the State Fair of Texas as the recipient of the fifth annual State Fair Negro Achievement Award for outstanding achievement in the field of human relations.

Mr. Campbell will go to Dallas Tex., to receive the award on Negro Achievement Day next Monday.

James H. Stewart, executive vice president and general manager of the Texas State Fair notified Mr. Campbell of the award and extended the invitation for him to attend the Achievement Day program.

"As recipient of this award you will be required to present various other awards in the several activities. A program of the day's activities will be forwarded to you at a little later date," Mr. Stewart wrote.

"You are certainly to be congratulated upon being selected for this honor, and we sincerely hope you will be able to accept our invitation to be with us on this occasion."

Eagle Tulsa, Okla. Thurs. 10-22-53

..VISITS STUDENT NURSES—Mrs. Queen E. Carter, dean of the school of nursing education at the Florida A and M university, recently paid her first official visit to junior student nurses on affiliation in Jacksonville. At her left is Jeanette Lindsey of Tallahassee and seated on her right is Gloria Walker of Pensacola. Both students are juniors. —Staff photo by H. Jones

Tuskegee Prof. Gets Doctorate

Word

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Withro McEnge, professor of Industrial Education at Tuskegee Institute, received his Doctorate of Education degree in Vocational Education from New York University during a recent convocation.

Since his graduation from Tuskegee Institute with a certificate in brickmasonry and a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Arts, Dr. McEnge has received a Permanent Teachers Certificate in Industrial Arts, University of the State of New York, also his Master of Arts degree in Industrial Arts from New York University.

Dr. McEnge's experience includes six years as a journeyman brickmason and as a teacher of Adult Education, New York City. For the past several years, Dr. McEnge has served as chairman of the Department of Industrial Education and Interne Supervisor of the School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute.

The subject of Dr. McEnge's dissertation was: "The Development of Teacher Education Curriculum in Industrial Education with a Special Emphasis upon Industrial Interneship. This thesis deveolped the needs and requirements of future teachers in the United States.

Winthro McEnge Receives D. E. From N. Y. U.

P.1

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Miss Ross Resigns Position At 'Skegee

Miss Jacquelyn Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ross, Sr., of 1706-25th Ave. No. has resigned her position as head dietician at the John A. Andrews Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, to accept a scholarship to further her education in the field of food nutrition.

Birmingham World 10-17-53 Birmingham, Ala.

MISS JACQUELYN ROSS

P.1

She had held the position from which she resigned for three months. Miss Ross holds a B. S. degree in institution management from Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Ross is currently studying at Columbia University, New York City, on a scholarship jointly sponsored by Tuskegee Institute and Doctor A. C. Eurich vice president of the Ford Foundation of New York City.

She did her intern work at Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass. While interning, she visited the historic Plymouth Rock, where she said she gathered much wholesome information.

Miss Ross is a member of Delta Theta Sorority, a graduate of Parker High School, a member of Metropolitan AME Zion Church where she formerly served as secretary of the Sunday School, in the Junior Choir and Usher Board. In September, 1948, she represented her district in the United Christian Youth Movement held in Grand Rapids, Mich.

At Parker, she waded through with a 2.9 average and was valedictorian in a class of more than 300 students. She was one of the 29 Jefferson County students who made the first all-Negro citizenship tour to Washington, D. C. March 3, 1949, she enrolled at Tuskegee Institute.

She was a member of the Associated Women Students and the Commercial Dietetics Club. Through advanced study she plans to qualify for membership in the American Dietetics Association.

Funeral Is Held Monday For Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts

Funeral services for Mrs. Amelia Cromwell Roberts, who passed away at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital last Friday morning, were held in the Institute chapel Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Carleton L. Lee, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Daniel W. Wynn who recently joined the Institute faculty.

Mrs. Roberts came to Tuskegee in September, 1905, at the request of Dr. Booker T. Washington shortly after her graduation from the Sargent School of Physical Education, Boston, to become head of the physical education department for women. She was a pioneer in the development of sports activities for women and her work in this field attracted national attention. She often was called upon to serve as lecturer and consultant and she gave unstintedly of her wide knowledge where ever she was called upon to serve.

In January, 1910, she was married to Ezra C. Roberts, who for a number of years served as director of the academic department at the Institute. The couple had two children—a daughter, now Mrs. Catherine Roberts Williams, and a son, Ezra Roberts, Jr., who died in 1918. Mr. Roberts died in 1936.

CHAPLAIN GIVEN LEAVE—

Dr. Lee Is Going Abroad

Herald

Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, has announced that Dr. Carleton L. Lee, Institute chaplain, has been granted a leave of absence to accept an appointment with the World Council of Churches as a fraternal worker with the Gossner Mission at Mainz-Kastel, Germany.

Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Lee will sail on a Holland-America Line ship early in October under the auspices of Tuskegee Institute, the Department of Social Welfare of the United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples of Christ) of Indianapolis, Ind. and the Congregational Christian Service Committee Inc., of New York.

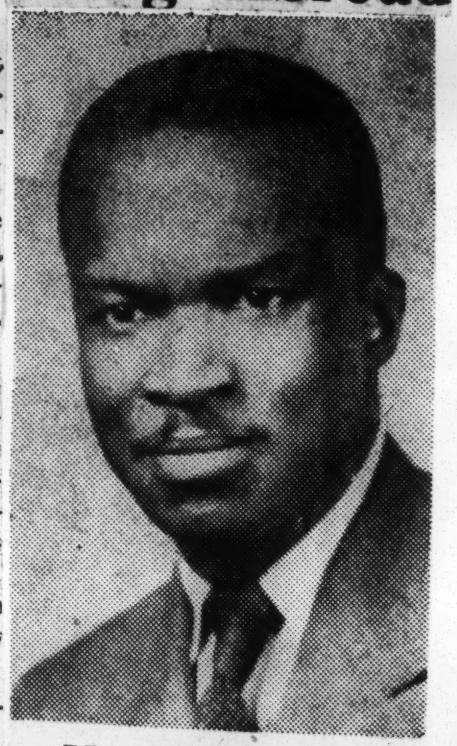
Jun. 9-29-53

He will have study and pastoral relationships with laymen, clergy, apprentices, students and young missionaries. In this service, he will contact and work with laborers in the German factories as well as churchmen in order to effect a better understanding of the sociological and church labor problems in Western Europe. He will participate in various ecumenical and student conferences and conduct seminars for pastors.

P. 1

In announcing Dr. Lee's appointment, Dr. Foster pointed out that Tuskegee Institute is sharing in a unique educational and ecumenical venture consistent with its tradition of service at home and abroad. He remarked that in recent years alumni and members of the Institute staff have gone into similiar types of foreign service in other parts of the world. Joseph Saunders, a senior pre-medical student at Tuskegee Institute, spent the Summer in India as a member of a studentteam from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. Lee is an honor graduate of Talladega College and holds graduate and professional degrees from the Chicago Theological Seminary and the University of Chicago. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred by the



DR. CARLETON LEE

University of Chicago in the field of ethics and society. Prior to his cofing to Tuskegee Institute the chaplain, he had served with the home boards of the Congregational Christian Churches, professor of philosophy at Morris Brown College, the program service staff of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., and Hi-Y secretary of the Southern Area Council of the Y. M. C. A.

During his leave from Tuskegee Institute, the Rev. Mr. Daniel W. Wynn, recently with Bishop College, will serve as acting chaplain.

Dr. Jackson Gets Dentistry Award

Herald

Jun. 8-18-53

Dr. Burnett L. Jackson, dental consultant at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, was given an award for outstanding service in the field of dentistry from the governing council of the National Dental Association at its recent annual meeting in Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee

Receiving similar awards at the same time were Dr. [illegible] Lombard Kelly, dean of the school of medicine at the University of Georgia, and Dr. Lonnie Smith, of Houston, Tex.

Nell Jackson, Sports Great Of Past Years, Is Added To Institute Staff

Nell Jackson, Tuskegee's sensational cinderpath performer, has joined the department of physical education and athletics.

Miss Jackson came to Tuskegee Institute when her parents moved here from Athens, Ga. She attended [illegible] elementary and high school at Tuskegee Institute. Upon graduating from the Tuskegee Institute High School in 1947, She entered Tuskegee Institute where she enrolled in the School of Physical Education, and in 1951, she received the bachelor of science degree with a major in health and physical education. After graduating from Tuskegee Institute, Nell began work toward the master of science degree in health and physical education at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. She completed her work at Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., this Spring.

Jun. 10-6-53

Many honors and achievements have come to Nell both in high school and in college. Her high school honors include the following: Member of the state district basketball championship team from 1946 to 1947, serving as captain in 1947; member of the Tuskegee Institute track club during which time the club was the winner of the national A.A.U. championships from 1944 to 1947; member of the winning 440-yard relay team in 1947, and second in the 200-meter run from 1945 to 1947.

Her collegiate honors are enough to fill a record book. A few of the more important ones would include the following: Member of the A.A.U. All-American track and field team (1947 and '49, 200 meters); member of the 1948 U. S. Olympic Team in London, England; member of the 1951 Pan-American Olympic Team, Buenos Aires, Argentina, placed second in the 200 meters, and ran a leg on the winning 400 meter relay team; holder of the A.A.U. record for the 200 meters (24.2 seconds at Odessa, Tex., in 1949), and winner of the 200 meters championship, 1949-50.

While at Tuskegee she was active in basketball, track and field, tennis, and swimming. She received her Red Cross swimming instructor's certificate in 1949. Nell's hobbies are sports, photography, and listening to semi-classical music.

Campbell Project Is Given Funds

Herald

Dr. L. H. Foster announced this week that a fellowship grant, sponsored by the Ford Foundation of New York City, has been received by the Institute to support a project of T. M. Campbell Sr., retired field agent of the U S. D. A.

Jun.

The project, already under way, involves the completion of a report on the progress and problems of the Negro farmer in the United States with special emphasis on the growth of Extension work with Negro people.

Jun. 6-1-53

Tuskegee

Having served the Negro farmer more than 46 years as field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Campbell is well fitted for the assignment.

From his personal experiences in the work combined with well kept records, Mr. Campbell is expected to produce a report of outstanding importance.

10-1-53

Tuskegeeans At Florida A. & M. For Annual Clinic

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The twenty-seventh annual clinic and the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Florida A. & M. College Clinical Association is being held Tuesday through Thursday at the college hospital and health center.

Among the outstanding guest clinicians slated to take part are several from Tuskegee, including Asa Yancey, M. D., Veterans Hospital; E. H. Dibble, M. D., John A Andrew Memorial Hospital; Alan P. Smith, M. D., Veterans Hospital; John Chenault, M. D., John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital; Miss Josephine Hadley, R. N., Veterans Hospital; Clifton O. Dummitt, D. D. S., chief of dental services, Veterans Nospital.

Dr. H. D. West, Meharry president, is slated to deliver the noon assembly address on Wednesday. Later in the evening Dr. Daily will deliver the annual banquet address in the college commons. He will cover experiences encountered while visiting Pakistan, India.

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., A. and M. president, stated that all the facilities of the college have been placd at the disposal of the clinicians and the patients to make this year's clinic a success

Tuskegee Couple Has 50th Anniversary

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 1—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Evans will celebrate the 5th anniversary of their marriage here Wednesday, Aug. 12. They will receive their frends from 7 to 9 p.m., in Dorothy Hall Guests House, which is located on the Tuskegee Institute campus.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holt, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, have come from Okmulgee, Okla., for the celebration. Charles H. Evans Jr., and his wife are expected to arrive from Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Eleanor W. Wheeler, sister of Mrs. Evans, will come from Chicago.

Mrs. Evans is happily looking forward to another celebration as a similar nature in October. She was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1903 and the Institute has arranged to give special recognition to the graduates of the '03 Class who return to the campus for their fiftieth anniversary reunion.

Paine Dean Receives Award From Alumni

AUGUSTA, Ga. — At the 1953 annual meeting of the Paine College Alumni Association, Charles G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee institute, received the Alumni Association's Merit Award for meritorious service to his alma mater and to society. Gomillion was a member of the Paine college class of 1928.

Payne Honors C. G. Gomillion

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(SNS)—Charles G Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, was presented the "Alumni Association's Merit Award for meritorious service to his alma mater and society" at the 1953 annual meeting of the Paine College Alumni Association here.

Gomillion is a member of the Paine College class of 1928, and is currently serving as the secretary of the Board of Trustees. He is also national president of the Alumni Association, having been reelected to serve another two-year term.

Mr. Gomillion is well-known in Alabama and in the South for his work in civic and interracial organizations. He has held offices in, and appeared on the programs of such civic action and professional organizations as the Tuskegee Civic Association, the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches, the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council, and the Southern Sociological Society. Recently, he wa selected to membership on the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

FOUR GENERATIONS — Above from left to right are Mrs. Edward Harris, of Philadelphia, great-grandmother, Mrs. Emory B. Smith Washington, widow of Judge Emory B. Smith, grandmother; Emory H. Smith, attorney, father; and Carolyn Smith the fourth generation, in the arms of her mother, Mrs. Thomasine F. Smith, formerly of Tuskegee, Ala.

Names Deans For Famcee

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (ANP) —Names of personnel to head schools and colleges at Florida A. & M. College were announced this week.

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of France, has named the following persons—two of them newcomers—to serve as deans or acting deans for the coming year:

Dr. Mahlon C. Rhaney, dean of arts and sciences; Dr. C. E. Walker, dean, school of education; Dr. W. J. Maize, dean, graduate school.

Also, M. S. Thomas, dean, school of engineering and mechanic arts; Thomas M. Jenkins, acting dean, college of law; Queen E. Carter, dean, school of nursing education, and Howard McClain, acting dean, school of pharmacy.

Mrs. Carter At Atomic Plant To Study Technique

Lolla Patterson Carter, research assistant at the George Washington Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, is studying the techniques of using radiosotopes in a course offered by the special training division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tenn. She is there for a period of four weeks.

Mrs. Carter is one of 32 research workers from throughout the country who are enrolled in this course which includes lecture and laboratory instruction and is designed to teach basic techniques of utilizing this versatile new research tool.

Radiosotopes—or "tracer atoms"—are by-products of the atomic energy program and have proved applicable to research in every branch of general science.

They are being used in some phases of medical research and therapy and in industrial research and development. They emit energy in the form of radiation, which can be located and measured at any stage of a complicated chemical or biological reaction; this enables scientists to follow such reactions closely.

Mrs. Carter who holds B. S. and M. S. degrees from Tuskegee Institute, is especially interested in using radioisotopes in biological feeding experiments with adult male rats. Her attendance at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies brings to four the number of persons from the Carver Foundation who have made the study.

Those previously attending were Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, and Dr. Gerald A. Edwards.

THEIR GOLDEN DATE. In a charming reception in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Evans are surrounded by members of their family. From left are Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holt of Wewoka, Okla., son-in-law and daughter; Christopher Evans, Live Oak, Fla., brother of Mr. Evans; the honoree; Mrs. Clifford W. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill., sister of Mrs. Evans; Charles H. Evans jr., Boston, Mass. and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnon, Tuskegee Institute, nephew and niece.

'Skeegans Honored On Golden Wedding Date

TUSKEGEE INSTUTITE, Ala — Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Evans of this city observed their 50th wedding anniversary at a beautiful reception in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall on the Institute campus.

The reception, held between 7 an 9 p. m., saw a constant stream of friends calling to extend congratulations and to felicitate the honored couple. Mrs. Dorinda M. Fair, close friend and classmate of Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Kate M. Mack were hostesses.

Mrs. Eugene H. Dibble, jr., and Mrs. T. T. Tilden presided at the punch bowls and Miss Thelma Lucas kept the guest register.

On a table on which were placed many congratulatory telegrams, letters, cards and numberous gifts was an attractively arranged tray containing highly prized pieces of paper which bore the likeness of former President U. S. Grant, gift of friends.

RETIRED INSTRUCTOR

Members of the Tuskegee chapter No. 150 Easter Star, of which Mrs. Evans has been a member over a long period of years, remembered the honorees with money also.

The table was centered with a basket of summer flowers, a token from local florists. Mr. Evans, a graduate of Hampton Istitute, was head of the division of carpentry at Tuskegee until his retirement a few years ago.

Mrs. Evans is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1903. She will observe her 50th reunion her class will be accorded special recognition by the Institute.

MRS. AMELIA C. ROBERTS

Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, Instructor in Physical Education; Head Instruction for Women in Physical Education (1905- 1953) Passed-Friday, Sept.18,1953 John A. Andrew Hospital.

TUSKEGEE DEAN OF WOMEN AT CHARLES ST. CHURC

MRS. HATTIE E. WEST
Women's Day Speaker

November 15, 1953 - Women's Day at Charles Street A.M.E. Church, as planned by Mrs. Mary Artis and her group of Captains will be a glorious occasion.

The featured speaker for the day, Mrs. Hattie E. West, Dean of Women at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., leader of women's groups, noted educator, and a sister of Pastor W.C. Davis, will be introduced by Miss Gladys R. Holmes at morning service.

One need not go home for dinner, because a complete pre-Thanksgiving dinner will be served by Mrs. Ethel Morrison and her Stewardess Board No. 3. From 4-6 P.M. the ladies of the Church will honor Mrs. West at a Presentation Tea in the Church Dining Hall. At the close of evening services Mrs. West will crown the "Queen of Charles St. Church" and her Maid of Honor. This program was instituted to benefit the Parsonage Fund. The friends of Charles St. Church are invited to worship and fellowship with us all day.

Starred As 'De Lawd' In 'Pastures'

Was 82 At Time Of His Death In N.Y. Hospital

NEW YORK (ANP)—Charles Winter Wood, 82, actor, teacher, and minister who is best remembered for his portrayal of De Lawd in "The Green Pastures," died last week in Queens Hospital here after an illness of several months.

Born in Nashville, Tenn., Wood's family and educational background gave him adequate preparation to succeed Richard B. Harrison as De Lawd when the latter became ill on March 2, 1935 on the eve of his 1,658th performance.

Wood played the role until the close of play on March 14, 1935. Of his performance, a New York critic had only praise. Among other things, the critic said:

What Critic Said

"His playing is firm with sincerity. Particularly in the most compassionate scenes when the play gives him its best support —like the march into the Promised Land—Wood has the character. 'The Green Pastures' requires of its people."

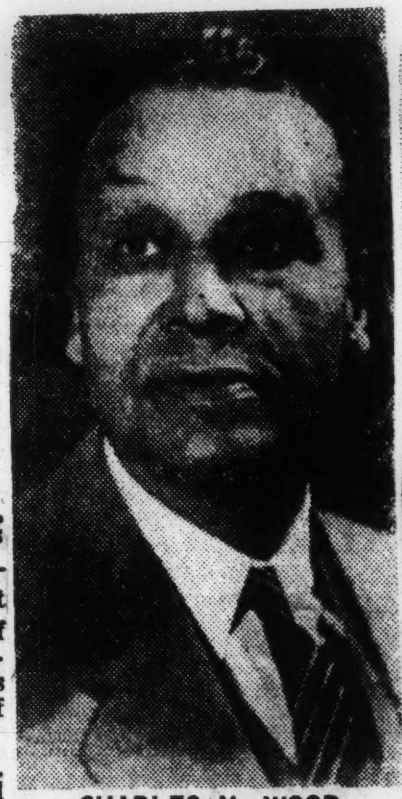
The son of a Methodist minister, Wood received his B.A. and M.A. from Beloit college, and a D.D. from Chicago Theological seminary. He preached for a while during his youth.

He later taught English, the drama and public speaking at Tuskegee Institute under the late Booker T. Washington.

He also directed his own plays, "In Defense of Him," and "College Life" at Tuskegee. He was director of th Tuskegee Players, and for 22 years he was Northern financial secretary of Tuskegee.

Taught At Bennett

Other schools where he taught included Bennett college, Greensboro, N.C., where he organized dramatic clubs, and Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee.



CHARLES M. WOOD
'De Lawd' of Pastures'

Despite his long life of association with the stage, as teacher or actor, Wood probably will be remembered longer for his short career as De Lawd in the play by Marc Connelly.

"The Green Pastures" opened in New York on Feb. 26, 1930, with Harrison in the main role. Shortly afterwards Wood became Harrison's understudy.

The play went on to earn a Pulitzer prize, ran 640 performances here, played four road tours and reopened here on Feb. 26, 1935.

In 1949 Wood retired from acting and teaching to live at his Queens home here.

He is survived by a half-sister, Miss Ruth Stilwell.

MARRIED—President William J. Trent of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., was married earlier this week to the former Miss Cleota Collins, dancing teacher, in New York City. The Rev. William E. Carrington of St. Catherine's AMEZ church, New Rochelle, N.Y., performed the ceremony at the home of his son, William J. Trent Jr., secretary, United Negro College Fund.

College Prexy, Socialite Wed

NEW YORK — William Johnson Trent, 79-year-old president of Livingstone college in Salisbury, N. C., was married to Miss Cleota Collins in New Rochelle Friday night, June 19.

The bride, a native of Columbus, Ohio, is the daughter of the late Judge Samuel Collins of that city. She is a concert singer and ex-school teacher.

The wedding took place at the home of William Trent, jr., and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. William E. Carrington of St. Catherine's AME Zion church in New Rochelle.

President Trent was attending the 132nd annual conference of the AME Zion church at Mood Memorial church here.

Tuskegee Dean Named To Encyclopedia Post

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1—Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the School Education, Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Board for the Doubleday Parent's Encyclopedia.

This encyclopedia is to be published by Doubleday and Company, New York. Sidonie M. Gruenberg is editor.

During the past term, Dr. Davis was a contributing author to the Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance, published in two volumes by the philosophical library and edited by Oscar J. Kaplan.

Ex-Booker T. Washington Aide Buried In Georaia

BROOKLYN, N.Y.— Three Long Islanders returned last week from the funeral of their father, the late Rev. James H. Gadson, who was a Baptist preacher for 67 years and one of the first of his race to earn two college degrees, one at Morehouse College and the other at Virginia Union Theological seminary in the nineties.

Highest tribute was paid the 83-year-old leader at the rites in Macon, Ga., for his church educational and civic contributions. Among those paying homage to his achievements were two Atlantans, the Rev. William Holmes Borders, who delivered the eulogy, and the Rev. L. A. Pinkston, and the Rev. M. D. Whatley of Thankful Baptist church of Rome, Ga.

Survivors attending the services included his widow, Mrs. Nannie Hardeman Gadson, and his children, James H. Gadson Jr., and Anna Ruth Gadson, both of Corona, L. I., and Mrs. Nan Gadson Robeson of Brooklyn. His first wife, Mrs. Della M. Richardson-Gadson, died in 1942.

Never Left South

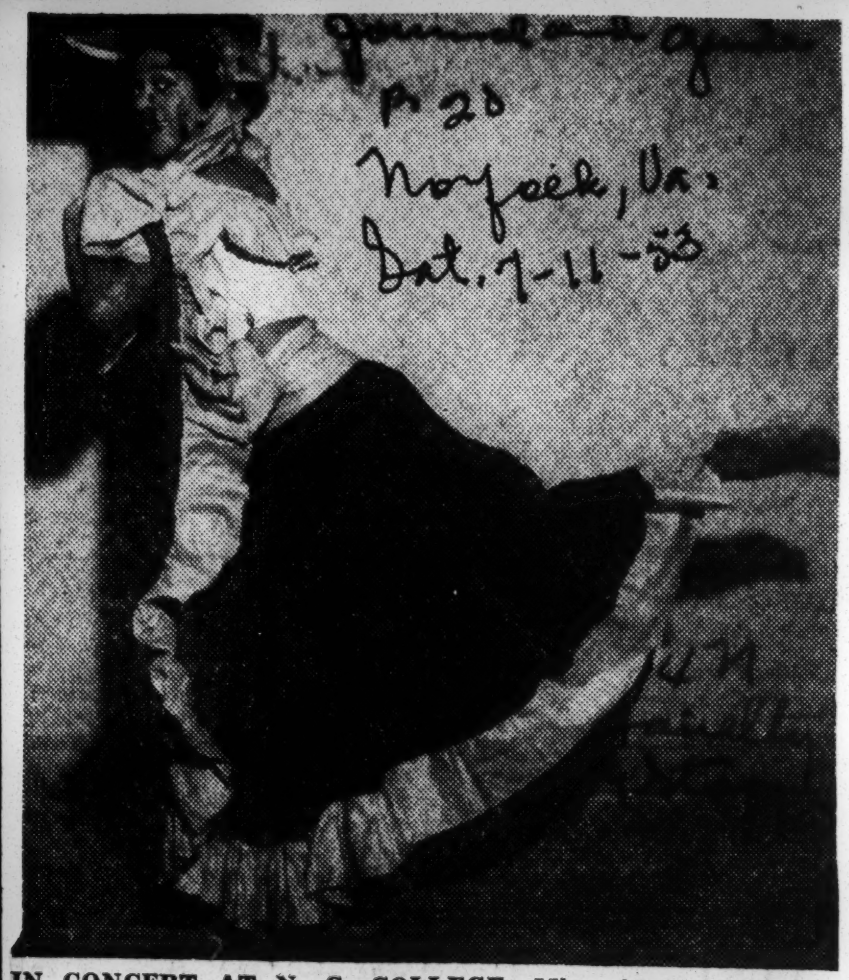
The Rev. Gadson never left his beloved South, where he was born in Augusta and where he said there was much to be done. Even after his retirement and retardment with failing eyesight, he continued to teach Sunday school at First Baptist church of Macon, and to fill occasional preaching engagements.

One of the Rev. Gadson's first charges was Mt. Oivet Baptist church in Tuskegee, Ala., where he also taught Old Testament Scripture and English under the late Booker T. Washington, who was one of his great admirers. Later he pastored Thankful Baptist church and was appointed president of Rome high school and Industrial institute.

Subequently he was elected president of Central City college and served as field worker for the Baptists of the state and as first president of Bryant Theological seminary for young ministers.

He was affiliated with all of his denominational associations and conventions locally and nationally. He also devoted much of his time to work for racial advancement and had been a member of the NAACP since its inception in Georgia.

EMPLOYED—Willa Jane Miller, 1953 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is now employed as medical social worker with the John A. Andrews Clinic, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Miss Miller hails from Welch, W. Va.



IN CONCERT AT N. C. COLLEGE—Miss Alaveta Hutson, chairman of the Dance department of the North Carolina College at Durham, will appear in the college's Duke Auditorium on Wednesday night, July 15, at 8:15 p. m.

The concert, a special presentation of the NCC Summer School, will be open to the general public without charge.

Miss Hutson formerly danced professionally with the Katherine Dunham Dance group. She has been enthusiastically received in several recent recitals in Eastern dance circles.

Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, has recently been appointed a member of the advisory board for the Doubleday Parents' Encyclopedia.

This encyclopedia is to be published by Doubleday and Company of New York. Sidonie M.

Tuskegee Institute was represented at the recent 28th annual conference of the International Graphic Arts Education Association in New York City by Ignacio L. Guzman, of the School of Mechanical Industries.

Mr. Guzman, who has for many years been connected with the Printing Division, is now associate professor of printing and linotype and is in charge of photo-engraving.

While attending the conference, he was a member of a seven-man panel on "College, University, and Technical Training in the Graphic Arts."

Mr. Guzman reports that Tuskegee Institute was accepted as an institutional member of the Educational Council.

Following the conference, Mr. Guzman made many valuable contacts in the interest of the printing division.

Tuskegee Church Is Scene Of Prince-Kennedy Vows

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —In an impressive double-ring ceremony on June 28, at the Greenwood Baptist Church, Miss Myllicent Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warner Kennedy of Tuskegee Institute, married Robin Beecher Prince of Miami, Fla.

The Rev. T. R. Newman officiated.

Mrs. Emma Lou Roberts and Miss Jewette Reynolds furnished the music for the occasion. They were accompanied at the organ by Mrs. Beatrice Ashley.

The bride's attendants were Mrs. Dora Lee Hargrove, her sister from Langston, Okla., and Mrs. Norma Adamson Moreland, from Chicago.

THE BRIDE, who entered on the arm of her father chose a floor length gown of lace over ivory bridal satin with a fitted bodice of lace with a yoke of chiffon outlined in seed pearls and a high neckline of hands of lace and seed pearls. Tiny buttons covered with lace and satin lined the back from neck to waist. The fingertip veil of nylon illusion with a scalloped edge of chipped Chantilly lace was attached to a halo of Chantilly lace and seed pearls. She carried an airy spray of white roses tied with narrow white satin streamers.

Ushers were Oliver G. Prince, brother of the groom, from Atlanta, Ga., who served as best man, and Moses Beasley, James Bohannon, from Atlanta; Warner Kennedy Jr., from Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, and Dr. Louis F. Cason.

A reception was held immediately after the ceremony at the Kennedy residence on Washington avenue.

For her wedding trip to New York, the bride chose a pencil striped rayon and orlon suit with black patent accessories. Her corsage was white rosebuds.

After September 1, Mr. and Mrs. Prince will be at home in Miami, Fla.

A JOB WELL DONE — Is a phrase well fiting to Professor L P. O'Hara, Sr. shown above with his wife), who is retiring from his post at Talladega College, after thirty years of devoted and distinguished service to the institution as a teacher.

Prof. O'Hara, a native of Louisville, Ky., is a graduate of Fisk and Yale Universities and a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

He also holds membership in Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Yale Chemistry Club. He has authored the research papers, "Chemistry Of Milk Proteins," "Chemistry of Seed Proteins,' 'and has done doctoral work in Physiology at the University of Chicago.

Before coming to Talladega, Professor O'Hara served as Head of the Department of Science at Cheyney School of Teachers, Pa.; Langston State University, Okla.; and Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

During the year Professor and Mrs. O'Hara have been felicitated and honored by many groups, one of the most outstanding affairs being the "Program of Songs" by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity dedicated to Professor O'Hara.

The O'Haras will reside in St. Louis, Mo., where they will be near their son, Dr. L. P. O'Hara, Jr., a well known and successful Oral Surgeon of that city. Dr. O'Hara, Jr. is married to the former Geraldine Gore of St. Louis and they are the proud parents of three lovely children. A daughter, Minnie Elizabeth O'Hara, an honor graduate of Talladega College, having done the four year course in three years, is now the children's librarian at the Mott Haven Branch of the new New York Public Libraries.

The College Family, Alumni and many friends will indeed miss Prof. and Mrs. O'Hara and wish for them all the happiness in their new home and many, many more years of useful service.

Carver To Offer Business Courses

The Distributive Education Department at Carver Vocational School is announcing free courses to be offered in various phases of business for business managers, supervisors and employees.

Free classes will be offered in: salesmanship, business management (including restaurants), store mathematics and food cost control, purchasing, use and care of equipment, analysis of business trends, advertising and promotion, personnel organization and effective [illegible] speech.

Staffing the courses will be instructors from Jackson's, Inc. They are: Mortimer A. [illegible], assistant to the sales manager; R. R. Moton, Jr., executive vice-president, and Charles E. Taylor, comptroller.

Further information can be gotten from Mrs. Juliette E. Jackson, adult coordinator of distributive education, Carver Vocational School CY. 6902.

Claims African Music 'Better'

ACCRA, Ghana, B. W. A.—Tuskegee Director of Music William L. Dawson is here studying African music. Mr. Dawson said that he came to this country and found that African music was better than European because there was a lot of rhythm that "could hardly be found" in European music.

Ph. D. CANDIDATE — Carlon Winston Pryor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Swayze Merritt, 1824 Marshall, has been advanced to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Kansas, in an announcement by Dean J. E. Nelson. Mr. Pryor, a research fellow of the Federal Security Agency, is presently engaged in active research in the department of zoology and has recently published two technical papers concerning his fields of endeavor. He is a graduate of Dunbar and received his Masters last June. He was recently elected to full membership in the Rochester Sigma Xi, honorary research society for individuals in pure and applied sciences.

MABEL EVANS
... extends milling program

Ex-Tuskegee Staffer Joins Millers' Body

CHICAGO—Mabel Eugenia Evans, formerly head of foods and nutrition at Tuskegee Institute, has joined the staff of the Wheat Flour Institute, Chicago, as regional nutritionist.

Miss Evans will extend the milling industry program of nutrition, nutrition education, and home economics in areas of high Negro population.

Preliminary planning for this new phase of institute activity has already been launched, with a meeting of leading Negro educators at Atlanta University.

Plans call for similar meetings at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Grambling College, Grambling, La., and Florida A. & M. College at Tallahassee.

Engagement Announced

MISS ETHEL TOWNS HARVEY

Miss Ethel Towns Harvey whose engagement is announced today by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burwell Towns Harvey to Lieutenant Stanley Georges, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Georges of Flushing, Long Island. The marriage will take place later this month.

Moton Joins Atlanta Firm

Menelik Jackson, president of Jackson's Inc., 185 Auburn Ave., N. E., announces the appointment of Mr. Robert R. Moton, Jr., as Executive Vice President of the Company.

In training and in experience,

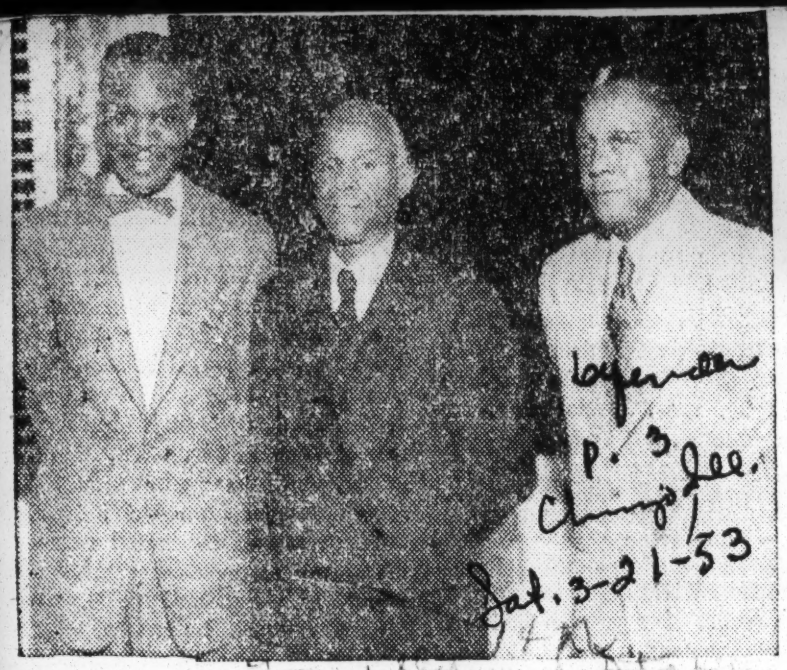
ROBERT R. MOTON, JR.

Mr Moton is unusually well qualified for his new position at Jackson's. After graduating from Tuskegee, where he attended the elementary school, the high school and the college, he did graduate work at New York University and Chicago University in the area of Business Administration in which his experience has been most vast.

For many years he worked as secretary to his late father, Dr. Robert R. Moton; served as Director of Negro Affairs, under the National Youth Administration, for the State of Alabama; Field Director and Assistant Secretary of the National Negro Business League; Assistitute. For a time he was also Assistant to the President and Secretary to the Board of Trustees at Tuskegee Institute. These varied positions of responsibility successfully filled by Mr. Moton certainly attest to his administrative ability and integrity.

But Mr. Moton is not only a well trained business man, he is a constructive civic worker whose interests lie in many ways. During his tenure at Tuskegee, he served as Chairman of the Athletic Committee; he was a member of the Executive Council as well as a member of the Faculty Club House Committee. He was the manager of the Tuskegee Institute Choir and Treasurer of the Local Chapter of the American Red Cross. He was also Secretary and Board member of the Tuskegee Federal Savings and Loan Association. He is a member in good standing of certain organizations like the National Association of Education Buyers, College and University Personnel Association, IBPOE of W, and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Moton was born in Elizabeth County, Hampton Institute, Virginia. He is married to the former Laura Nicks of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Atlanta. Many will remember her as a teacher in the public school system here. The Motons have two children, a son, Robert; a daughter, Maricia. The Motons are members of the late President Robert R and Mrs Moton, young



RELIGIOUS EMPHASIS WEEK AT FAMCEE — These three person. played important parts in the annual Religious Emphasis Week observance held recently at Florida A and M college, Tallahassee. Left to right, Dr. Carlton L. Lee, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. James Hudson, chaplain, A. and M., and Rev. R. A. Jackson, ...stor, Allen Chapel AME church, Daytona-Beach. ...

Tuskegee Tourists Entertain At Home Following Criuse

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 12—Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Shehee and Mrs. A. G. Wright, Cleveland, O., sister of Mrs. Shehee, were at home Wednesday evening from 6 to 8 in the Pine dining room of Dorothy Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright had just returned from a 39-day cruise to South America and since Mrs. Shehee's birthday and Mrs. Wright's birthday were just two days apart Mrs. Wright hurried to Tuskegee so that the two sisters could have a double natal day celebration.

In the receiving line with the honored guests in addition to Mrs. Shehee and Mrs. Wright, were Dr. Donald Hackley, a cousin, a member of the medical staff at the U.S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. U. M. Downs of Cleveland, who accompanied Mrs. Wright to Tuskegee, and Shehee.

The hostesses who assisted in receiving were Mrs. J. Julius Flood, Mrs. Harold Webb, Mrs. Walter Pitts, Miss Beulah Cooper, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Clarence W. Hunt, Mrs. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., Mrs. A. P. Smith, Mrs. Luther H. Foster Jr., Mrs. Theodore Matthews, Mrs. Kate M. Mack, Mrs. Edward L. Patterson and Miss Grace Pitts, who kept the guest book.

Lovely native spring flowers artistically arranged on the tables made a beautiful setting for this most enjoyable occasion.

More than 100 guests came to honor the sisters, but were not aware of the double birthday celebration until they reached the dining room and saw the birthday cake.

Wright, a prominent and successful business man in Cleveland, who had arranged to come to Tuskegee to enjoy the occasion with his family and friends, was detained on urgent matters which arose at the time he planned to leave Cleveland for the South.

Alumni Honor Tuskegee Dean

At the 1953 meeting of the Paine College Alumni Association held here Charles Gomillion, dean at Tuskegee In., was presented the Alumni Association's Merit Award.

Mr. Gomillion, a member of the Paine college class of 1928 is currently serving as the secretary of the board of trustets, and is national president-elect of the alumni association.

He is well-known in Alabama and in the South for his work in civic and interracial organizations.

Named Executive Vice President

Robert Moton Jr. Has Key Post As Jackson, Inc. Administrator

ATLANTA — Menelik Jackson, president of Jackson's, Inc., 185 Auburn Avenue, N.E., announces the appointment of Robert R. Moton Jr., as executive vice president of the company.

In training, and in experience, Mr. Moton is unusually well qualified for his new position at Jackson's. After graduating from Tuskegee Institute—where he attended the elementary school, the high school, and the college—he did graduate work at New York and Chicago Universities in the area of business administration.

For many years he worked as secretary to his late father, Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; served as director of Negro Affairs, under the National Youth Administration, for the State of Alabama; field director and assistant secretary of the National Negro Business League; assistant purchasing agent and later purchasing agent at Tuskegee Institute.

For a time he was also assistant to the president and secretary to the board of trustees at Tuskegee Institute.

The son of the late President Robert R. and Mrs. Moton, young Moton was born in Elizabeth City County, Hampton Institute, Va. He is married to the former Laura Nicks of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Atlanta. Many will remember her as a teacher in the public school system here. The Motons have two children, a son, Robert; a daughter, Maricia. The Motons are members of St. Andrew Episcopal Church.

When Mr. Moton joins Jackson's, Inc., June 1, another landmark in the expansion and growth of this institution will be reached.

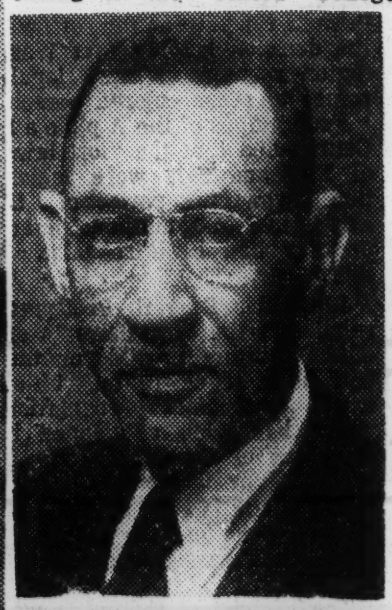
ROBERT MOTON JR.

Neal Back After Two Months Study Of India Problems

Ernest Neal, member of the Ford Foundation group of six persons recently invited to India by the Indian Conference of Social Work and the Indian Ministry of Education, returned to Tuskegee Institute after a two months stay in India. During the first month, Mr. Neal attended international conferences on child welfare and social work and also a seminar on India. The second month Mr. Neal served as a consultant on the Point Four technical cooperative adminstrative program in the fields of village housing and village community development.

UNCF Conducting Study Of Members' Efficiency

NEW YORK—During a recent board meeting, the presidents of the 31 member colleges participating in the United College Fund authorized the UNCF to conduct a study of possible additional areas of cooperation between the member institutions, looking toward improving the operational efficiency of these institutions while also saving them money.



G. L. WASHINGTON

The announcement was made at Fund Headquarters by W. J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, who pointed out that any steps taken by the member college following completion of the study would be carried out on a purely voluntary basis.

The study will be conducted by G. L. Washington, a graduate engineer, who has been retained for a year, after which time the presidents will determine whether to develop a special division of the Fund to carry out the study's recommendations.

GOES TO POLIO PARLEY—Mrs. Laura N. Jones, principal of the Chambliss Children's House and secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, was in Memphis Tuesday for the area meeting called by Basil O'Conner, national chairman. The meeting is being held at the Costica Hotel and will serve as a report to the people who last year gave a record amount in the annual March of Dimes.

Guzman Attends New York Parley

Herald

Tuskegee Institute was represented at the recent 28th annual conference of the International Graphic Arts Education Association in New York City by Ignacio L. Guzman, of the School of Mechanical Industries.

Mr. Guzman, who has for many years been connected with the Printing Division, is now associate professor of printing and linotype and is in charge of photo-engraving.

Tues 6-30-53

While attending the conference, he was a member of a seven-man panel on "College, University, and Technical Training in the Graphic Arts."

Tuskegee

Mr. Guzman reports that Tuskegee Institute was accepted as an institutional member of the Educational Council.

Following the conference, Mr. Guzman made many valuable contacts in the interest of the printing division.

Davis Named On Advisory Board

Herald

Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, has recently been appointed a member of the advisory board for the Doubleday Parents' Encyclopedia.

Tues 6-30-53

This encyclopedia is to be published by Doubleday and Company of New York. Sidonie M. Gruenberg is editor.

Tuskegee

During the past term, Dr. Davis was a contributing author to the Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance, which was published in two volumes by the Philosophical Library and edited by Oscar J. Kaplan.

14n 1953

FACULTY AND STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS
BY-DR. L.H. FOSTER,JR.

Tuskegee Fills 3 Key Posts

Logan, Fernandes, Bryant Appointed

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In a move to fill key administrative positions left vacant by promotions and other causes, Dr. L. H. Foster, newly elected president of Tuskegee Institute, announced this week several important appointments.

Succeeding him in his former position as business manager will be Harold K. Logan. who, since 1950, has served as purchasing agent for the institute.

James W. Bryant was appointed, in addition to his duties as resident auditor, to serve as acting secretary to the Tuskegee board of trustees. This position was formerly held by Robert R. Moton Jr., assistant to the president, who resigned on June 1 to enter private business in Atlanta, Ga.

Fernandes Named

Appointed to fill the position of purchasing agent was John A. Fernandes, former manager of the institute book store.

In these three key positions the president has placed men with whom he has been closely associated over a period of years and in whom he places great confidence.

The 41-year-old newly appointed business manager, Mr. Logan, was born in Denver, Colo. He is the foster son of the late Warren Logan who served as treasurer of Tuskegee Institute under Dr. Washington's and Dr. Moton's administrations.

He attended high school at Tuskegee ,holds an A.B. degree from Talladega College and the master of business administration degree from New York University. He has been continuously employed by the institute since returning from overseas Army duty in 1946. He is married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Both In Thirties

Mr. Bryant, new secretary to the board of trustees, is 37 and was born in Richland, Ga. He holds a bachelor of science degree in business administration from Tuskegee (1938), and the master of business administration degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He and his wife, who is also an alumnus of Tuskegee, have two children.

Mr. Fernandes, new purchasing agent, is 34, and was born in Massachusetts. He attended the Massachusetts State college at Amherst. He has a wife and three children.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS T. WILLIAMS
wed in Tuskegee, Ala.

Evelyn Moore Marries Thomas Williams in Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Evelyn Louise Moore and Thomas Thackeray Williams were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore on Fonville Street, in a recent ceremony. The Rev. Charles W. Kelley, pastor of Greenwood Baptist Church, performed the double ring ceremony.

Nuptial music was rendered by Mrs. Frederick Thomas, organist. She accompanied Mrs. James Cooper who sang.

Sherman Webster served as best man for the bridegroom, who is the son of Mrs. Eliza Williams and the late George Williams of Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Mrs. Herbert Sexton, cousin of the bride, was honor matron and only attendant.

The bride approached the altar on the arm of her father who gave her in marriage. She wore a short sleeve waltz length gown fashioned of white satin overlaid with imported Chantilly lace which formed an apron affect reaching to the hem of the wide skirt around the back. The fitted bodice had tiny self-covered buttons down the back and featured a high round neckline. The long satin gloves ended in points over the hands. She wore a fingertip veil of nylon illusion with head dress of seeded pearls. The bride carried a white satin Bible topped with a detachable white purple-throated orchid and showered with feathered carnations and dainty tie. Her jewels were a string of pearls and matching earrings, a gift of the groom.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Aides were Mrs. James R. Jones, Mrs. Lemuel Locklair, Miss Ann Crawle; Mmes. Sherman Webster, Edward L. Patterson, Wilson Allen, Theodore Gaillard, Nicholas Kollock, Willie P. Reed, James Harris and Allen Walton.

The couple left for a brief wedding trip to North Carolina, Delaware and New York. Upon their return, Mr. Williams will entrain for Ohio State University, where he is studying toward his doctorate degree.

The bride is presently employed at the Veterans Administration Hospital.

Ex-Tuskegean Named Nutritionist For Wheat Concern

CHICAGO. — (ANP) - Miss Mabel Eugenia Evans, formerly head of foods and nutrition at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed to the staff of the Wheat Flour Instiute here as regional nutritionist.

Miss Evans will extend the milling industry program of nutrition, nutrition education, and home economics in areas of high Negro population.

Preliminary planning for this new phase of institute activity began last week with a meeting of leading Negro educators at Atlanta university.

Plans calls for similar meetings at North Carolina A&T college, Greensboro; Howard university, Washington; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Grambling college, Grambling, La., and Florida A&M college, Tallahassee.

Miss Evans will represent the milling industry in calls on editors, school authorities, dietitians, nutritionists, home economists, public health workers, extension leaders and other professional people.

Miss Evans, the daughter of the late Mrs. Grace Evans, noted politician of Terre Haute, Ind., is graduate of Indiana State Teachers college, the University of Wisconsin, and has studied at Columbia university.

Besides her work in nutrition at Tuskegee, she has served as foods editor of "Our World" magazine, and conducted a Nutrition Workshops at Howard university. She also conducted the "Bettern Pattern of Living Food clinic" in Toledo, Ohio.

She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta, and Kappa Delta Pi, honorary fraternities, and Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

DECEASED
SECOND GREEN PASTURES
LAWD PASSES AT 82.
New York-June 11(AP)
CHARLES WINTER WOOD, 82,
college teacher who was the second actor to "De Lawd" in Green Pastures" in 1935 died yesterday. ....
He taught at Tuskegee Institute before and after his stage career. .....
SEE: Code 29
News. p. 16
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 6-11-53

DR. CARLETON L. LEE, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at Alcorn A and M college August 31. Dr. Lee has worked with the Southern Area Council YMCA in Atlanta; has taught philosophy at Atlanta university summer school and has served as acting dean of Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown college.

GOMILLION GIVEN ALUMNI AWARD AT PAINE COLLEGE.

At the annual meeting of the Paine College Alumni Assn. .... Charles G. Gomillion, Dean of Students at Tuskegee Inst. was presented the Assn's Merit Award for meritorious service to his Alma Mater and to society.
Herald P.1
Tuskegee, Ala.
Tues. 6-9-53

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD CARTER
. . . simple rites at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

In Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Lolla Mae Patterson Weds Howard Carter

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Lolla Mae Patterson was united in marriage to Howard Carter in an impressively simple ceremony recently with the Rev. Willis C. Henderson, vicar of St. Andrew Episcopal Mission, officiating.

The service opened with the singing of the "Lord's Prayer" by Anne Elliot, senior at Tuskegee Institute, with Julius Carroll at the organ. Then entered the vicar and Erle Williams, the best man, with the groom, Howard Carter Jr., to station themselves at the chancel step to attend the bridal party.

Carole Patterson, maid of honor, chose a blue tulle coronation gown with redingote of blue lace, all overlaid upon satin. She carried a nosegay of pink rose buds with satin streamers, and wore a matching blue headdress trimmed with seed pearls.

WEARS TRADITIONAL WHITE

The bride, who entered on the arm of her father, Edward Patterson, wore a coronet of white seed pearls and a white gown matching that of her sister, except that the foundation was of heavy ice-blue satin, which gave a very delicate effect under the voluminous white tulle skirt with its self train. Miss Patterson carried a white prayer book and a white purple-throated orchid tied with long, narrow, white satin streamers.

The bridegroom and best man wore evening attire with white boutonnieres.

After the beautiful ceremony and blessing at the altar, Miss Anne Elliot sang a wedding hymn, following which the party went on its way to the reception at Dorothy Hall where was received the congratulations of some 500 wedding guests.

The ushers included: Singer Buchanan, Ernest Holland, Joseph Fuller Jr., George Busby Jr. and Dr. Edward Braye.

OUT-OF-TOWN GUESTS

Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Carter Sr., of Houston, Tex., parents of the groom; Mrs. Louise Jones, godmother of the groom, of Galveston, Tex.; Mrs. Lillie Mitchell of Houston, Tex.; Reuben S. Taggett of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. George Elliot of Albany, Ga.; Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Brewer of Columbus, Ga., and Edward Patterson Jr., professor of law at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Mrs. B. L. Jackson presented the guests to the receiving line. In the line were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Patterson, the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Sr., the Rev. Willis C. Henderson, Carole Patterson and Erle Williams.

To direct the guests from the receiving line to the register were Mrs. T. T. Tildon, Mrs. E. H. Dibble, Mrs. John Chenault, and Mrs. Asa Yancey. Nell C. Jackson and Elizabeth Tildon served as registrars.

To assist with the huge display of wedding gifts were Mrs. J. B. F. Williams, Mrs. K. B. May, Mrs. R. L. Waggener, Mrs. B. J. Beard, Mrs. M. L. Hemmons, Mrs. J. H. Blas and Mrs. E. L. Fears.

Among other aides were Mrs. T. W. Jones, Mrs. A. P. Mack, Mrs. Theodosia Kelley, Mrs. Thomas Brewer of Columbus, Ga.; Mrs. Curtis Franklin, Mrs. W. S. Allen, Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston, Mrs. Ethel Yates, Mrs. Harriet Booth, Mrs. Mai G. Young, Mrs. Bessie Scott and Mrs. Corinne Steele.

Other ladies who assisted Mrs. Dorothy C. Williams, who was in charge of the reception, were Mmes. J. E. Newton, T. Nofles, J. H. Holtzclaw, W. E. Lewis, E. Neal, L. A. Hayden, J. T. Bracken, M. J. Moore, Sara Jean Moseley, D. Trader, Elaine Thomas, L. Washington, J. J. Flood, Pearl Hunt, R. A. Jones, and the Misses Anne Dixon, Anne Cralle, June Holland, Marjorie Holland, Ann Dibble, Clarice Dibble, Louise Stivers, Constance Matthews, Juanita Matthews and Jewette Reynolds.

FISK DEAN MARRIES—In an informal ceremony in a church in her hometown, Winton, N. C., Dr. Ruth Brett, dean of students at Fisk University, became the bride of Dr. Benjamin A. Quarles, dean of Dillard University. The bride was graduated from Shaw and Columbia Universities. She has served as dean at several other institutions. The couple plan to live at Dillard University.—(ANP)

New Dietitian At Wilberforce Univ.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The new dietitian at Wilberforce University is Mrs. Dorothy Howard Chapman, of Hot Springs, Ark. Before coming to Wilberforce University, Mrs. Chapman served as dietitian at both Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C. She is a graduate of the Tuskegee School of Commercial Dietitic and was "Miss Tuskegee" during the school year 1941-42. In addition to the above activities, Mrs. Chapman did special service for the War Department at Camp Butner, Durham, N. C., during the past war.

MRS. CHAPMAN

Sigma Xi Club Established At Tuskegee Inst.

Installation ceremonies for the Tuskegee Institute Club of the Society of the Sigma Xi were held Tuesday night on the Institute campus. Dr. George H. Boyd, den campus. Dr. George H. Boyd, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Georgia, served as the installing officer.

Installation activities were held at a banquet in the new Pine Dining Room of the Institute Guest House. The ceremonies included the granting of a charter to the Tuskegee Institute Sigma Xi Club, the ratification of the club by-laws, and the installation of officers.

Charter members of the Tuskegee Institute Sigma Xi Club are staff members of various departments on the Institute campus: School of Agriculture, School of Engineering, School of Home Economics, School of Veterinary Medicine, and the Carver Foundation They are Drs. R. W. Brown, Louis F. Cason, William C. Curtis, I. A. Derbigny, Cecile Hoover Edwards Gerald A. Edwards, Charles M Ford, J. H. M. Henderson, Clarence T. Mason, R. D. Mayberry Reuben A. Munday, and Alfreda J Webb. The charter members had previously been elected to membership in the Society of the Sigma Xi at the university or college which each had attended.

The officers of the Tuskegee Institute Club are R. W. Brown, president; Charles M. Ford, vice president; Cecile Hoover Edwards, secretary; and Alfreda J. Webb, treasurer.

Following the banquet, there was a scientific lecture by Dr. William Pollard, executive director of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. The subject of Dr. Pollard's address was "The Origin of the Elements."

Having done research in many specific fields of physics, Dr. Pollard is nationally and internationally known. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, the Mathematical Association of America, the American Physical Society, the Tennessee Academy, and the Society of Sigma Xi. He was recently elected a fellow of

Sigma Xi clubs have now been established at three Negro schools—Howard University, Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute. Research in the Natural Sciences at Tuskegee Institute is conducted through the Carver Foundation. This research at the Institute is conducted through the various academic departments. Sigma Xi is devoted to the encouragement of original investigation in science, pure and applied. It was founded at Cornell University in 1886 and incorporated in 1942. Since its founding more than 100 chapters and clubs have been established at various colleges and universities in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Members are elected to Sigma Xi in recognition of their research abilities in the primarily the sciences. In addition, he has served as consultant to several large industrial corporations. The granting of a club or chapter is considered to be a high honor in recognition of the research being conducted at the institution. Following areas: agronomy, chemistry, organic chemistry and physical chemistry. Specific research projects in these areas are sponsored by governmental agencies or by private companies. Other scientific research at Tuskegee Institute is conducted through the Carver Foundation includes work in chemistry, poultry husbandry, bacteriology, plant physiology, bio-

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Tuskegee Honors Capt. Alvin Neely With Silver Plaque

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — In a deserved surprise that pleased everyone, Capt. Alvin J. Neely, who for more than four decades, served as registrar, dean of men, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, was given a plaque containing a silver dollar for each of his 45 years of service at Tuskegee Institute by a group of friends at the regular monthly meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Alumni Association Tuesday night, in the Alumni Hut on the Tuskegee campus. Capt. Neely's life was part and parcel of Tuskegee Institute from the time he entered until he retired recently.

Gaining his inspiration from Booker T. Washington, he took strong pride in the fact that service to one's school, one's community and to one's fellowman constituted the very essence of education. His long service in the registrar's office and as dean of men endeared him to countless Tuskegee graduates because of the help he gave them in getting an education.

Capt. Neely, a veteran of many public appearances, was completely surprised when Mr. Andrew W Walker arose and began to enumerate the contributions made by the former registrar and presented him with a plaque, artistically designed by Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas, of the Art Department, with the silver dollars attractively arranged in numerals "45."

The special dance feature performed by Misses Barbara D. Williams, "Miss Tuskegee," Letitia Smith and Ann White, was an attractive interlude in the program which elicited praise from those present on the skill, precision and beauty displayed by the dancers.

A medley of songs with Mrs. Ruth West Adams at the piano in which everyone present joined in singing was another most enjoyable feature of the evening most pleasantly spent in a fitting tribute to a veteran worker.

Mrs. Laura Buck McCray served as chairman of the committee which arranged the program for the April meeting. Assisting Mrs. McCray in the arrangements for this delightful affair were Mrs Ruth Peterson, Miss Ruth Wright, Mrs. Harriet Webb, Mr. James E. Snowden and Mr. D. C. Webb.

Great American Negro Music Composer Arrives For Research

Mr William L. Dawson, Director of Music at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, who is studying West African music, arrived in Lagos yesterday from Cotonu, French Dahomey.

Mr Dawson, one of the outstanding students of American Negro folk music, plans to spend several weeks studying the music of Nigeria.

He has already heard and recorded indigenous music of Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Gold Coast, and Dahomey.

Born in Anniston, Alabama, Mr Dawson was educated at Tuskegee Institute, Washburn College in Topeka, Kansas, the Chicago Musical College, the Horner Institute of Fine Arts where he received the Bachelor of Music degree, and the American Conservatory in Chicago where he received the Master of Music degree.

He studied privately under Carl Busch.

COMPOSITIONS

For three years Mr Dawson was first trombonist with the Chicago Civic Orchestra.

He played also with several of the leading jazz bands of the famous "Chicago period" in the history of American popular music.

Since 1931, Mr Dawson has been Director of Music at Tuskegee and Director of the Tuskegee Institute Choir which he has conducted in appearances at Radio City Music Hall in New York, in concerts in many sections of the United States, and on nation-wide radio broadcasts.

His arrangements of Negro folk songs are sung by concert artists and university and professional choirs.

Among Mr Dawson's compositions are, "Negro Folk Symphony Number 1," and "Scherzo," for orchestra; "Break, Break, Break" for chorus with orchestra; and "Trio in A" for violencello and piano, and "Sonata in A" for violin and piano.

Mr Dawson To Tour Villages In Search Of Ancient Music

For 65 minutes, soft-spoken, six foot-three Mr William Dawson, Director of Music at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, USA, spoke passionately to the West African Pilot on what he described as the "romance of indigenous music." He spoke as a talented scholar of music, with a thorough grasp of the history of the evolution of Negro music.

Mr Dawson not only displayed a remarkable skill in being able to hum off scores of African musical tunes that he heard on the West Coast of Africa, but his love for them.

He plans to spend 14 days in Nigeria, touring remote villages and listening to local original indigenous music.

At any time from now, he will fly to the Eastern Region to hear old and young men sing their old songs recalling some pleasant memories and perhaps chant their sacred war songs.

ON HIS OWN

"I am not a commercial composer, and I have come out to Africa on my own, just for the love of listening to the music of my great ancestors," remarked Mr Dawson, when asked if he would sell his recordings in America.

From the age of 15, he said, he had met Africans in America, who sang to him their romantic songs and he in turn sang for them Negro folk songs.

"Since then, I had longed to come to Mother Africa, not only to get greater inspiration from their music, but to see also their way of life and people — I am glad that dream has come true," he added with deep emotion.

Mr Dawson holds a Master's degree in music and is one of the greatest composers in America, drawn from the Negro race.

Music, he said, is life to him and is an international language that he had given a greater part of his life to study.

INSPIRATION

From listening to local music, he hoped to get inspiration for his future compositions.

In 1934, his composition, the "Negro Folk Symphony," was played at the World Premiere by the famous Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by the internationally reputed Mr Leopold Stokowski.

He also, in 1932, had the singular honour of conducting his 100 Tuskegee choir, that sang in the Music Hall, Radio City, New York, with a sitting capacity of 6,500.

In the United States of America, and throughout the world, Mr Dawson is regarded as a great scholar that has showed Negro ability in music, as Mr Joe Louis, the Brown Bomber, did in boxing.

When Mr Dawson leaves Nigeria around February 16, he will not only carry with him the inspiration of the music of his race and ancestors, but will become an ambassador of cordial Afro-American relations.

25-Year Keys Are Given 3 In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. May 13—At the Sunday Vesper service in the chapel, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, C. G. Gomillion, dean of students, and Mrs. Irene Jones McCoy, research clerk, department of records and research, received gold keys and certificates for having worked at Tuskegee Institute for 25 years.

Addressing the group on this occasion was President J. R. Otis of Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss., who, himself, served the institute for twenty-one years before going to Alcorn.

He said, "All man has to offer the world is his service. All service is equal in importance, if not in value. In the sceme of affairs at Tuskegee, from its very beginning, the service of the lowly janitor was quite as important as that of the august treasurer or the illustrious president.

No man has a monopoly on the quality of service he renders because of his position or his place in the affairs of men. This award is for period of service, not for nature of service. All work, honestly and intelligently done, is equally honorable."

Dr. Otis also stated that all men appreciative of the great contribution that Tuskegee Institute has made over the years "reverently wish and pray that its standards will not be lowered" by a change of administration.

A member of the local chapter of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association, Woodia Pryce, presented a special citation from that group to Dr. Patterson during this service, and a token which the spokesman said was intended to express their "love" for him.

Tuskegee Institute president at a reception on the campus last week.

The scroll was the highlight of a tribute paid to Dr. Patterson, who will retire as president, June 1, and his wife, Catherine Moton Patterson.

Also presented to Dr. Patterson and his wife were watches donated by the Tuskegee family.

Miss Barbara Williams, "Miss Tuskegee" for 1953, made the presentation to Mrs. Patterson, and Cedric Thompson, president of the student-faculty council, presented the watch to Dr. Patterson.

Received Other Honors

Later Dr. Patterson was one of several persons at Tuskegee who received gold keys and certificates of appreciation for having worked at the institution for 25 years.

Principal speaker for the service was Dr. J. R. Otos, president of Alcorn A. and M. college, Alcorn, Miss., who served Tuskegee for some 21 years before going to Alcorn.

Besides Dr. Patterson, other persons honored were C. G. Comillion, dean of students, and Mrs. Irene Jones McCoy, research clerk, department of records and research.

School Cites Retiring Prexy

Dr. Patterson At Tuskegee 25 Years

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—A scroll, containing "An Appreciation" to Dr. F. D. Patterson, was presented to the

THESE FOUR OPERATORS (photo at left) represent examples of outstanding results obtained by applying business principles to the business of farming. Left to right, J. D. Lewis, Shorter, Ala., who operates self-owned plantation; Bob Binion, Epes, Ala., successful operator of a family-sized farm; Mrs. Mamie J. Marbley, business woman and farm operator of York, Ala., and Lee Harris, Mound Bayou, Miss., planter and business man. In photo at right, Rev. R. D. Gragg, Pushmatha, Ala., receives "Rural Pastor of the Year" award. Award is given by the conference. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, makes presentation.

Alabamam Grosses $130,101 In Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A 33-year-old Baldwin county (Alabama) farm operator, whose farming skill brought him a gross farm income of $130,101 last year, was recipient of Tuskegee Institute's annual Negro farm family merit award.

Hilliard P. Jenkins of Loxley, was presented the award at Tuskegee Institute's 62nd annual farmers' conference held on the school campus. The conference was attended by 3,000 farm people from six Southern states.

Jenkins is owner or operator of a 1,052-acre family farm near Loxley. It was disclosed that he, with the aid of his wife and other members of his family, acquired the vast acreage over a period of years through scientific farm practices and skillful managership of expanding farm resources.

Builds $16,000 Home

During the past year he built a $16,000 seven-room modern home on his farm with gas circulating heat, laundry, telephone and garage.

The farm has a large trench silo. A Quonset-type barn and modern farming equipment with a total value of $40,000. Jenkins said he employes from 10 to 45 workers on the farm.

The total acreage includes 68 acres of permanent pasture grass, 652 rented acres under cultivation, 350 acres of Irish potatoes, 40 acres in cotton, 70 acres in sweet potatoes, 400 acres of soybeans and 100 acres in corn.

Jenkins said his cotton crop alone brought $6,000; white or Irish potatoes, $93,000; sweet corn, $3,000; field corn $12,550; sweet potatoes, $9,622 and the marketing of 106 head of feeder steers, $22,560. He said there was a rather lucrative additional income from hogs and a number of smaller haul row crops.

Tuskegee Institute also awarded Rev. R. D. Gregg, pastor of the Gildfield Baptist church at Pushmatha, Ala., a certificate of achievement as the year's outstanding Negro rural pastor. The award was provided in the religious field for the first time at the 62nd conference.

John J. Haggerty, director of the Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations, Department of Agriculture was principal speaker at the farm conference.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and L. A. Potts, dean of the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee, were co-chairmen of the conference sessions.

John Green At Tuskegee Farm Confab

STATESBORO, Georgia — The Willow Hill Chapter of the Farm Bureau sent its President, John Green to the Farm and Home Short Course and the Annual Farmers Conference held at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, January 25-28, 1953.

This is the fourth consecutive year that a representative from Willow Hill has been in attendance at the annual event where farmers from most of the southern states gather to discuss their problems and learn directly from specialists in the field of agriculture the latest trends and methods in farming and Family living.

The theme for the Short Course and the Farmers Conference was "Making the Family Farm a Better Business." One half day was devoted to "Avoiding Financial Tangles." Under this subject "The Cause and Results of Poor Titles to Property" was discussed by an able attorney from Birmingham. In making his report to the Chapter, Green stated, that much of the loss of property of Negroes is traceable to shady titles. He imparted valuable information to the group on making and liquidating mortgages, clear titles to property, and how to make a will.

The practice of sending a delegate each year to Tuskegee has proved highly beneficial to the farmers in the Willow Hill Community.

Sunday School Teacher Wins Annual Farm Merit Award

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 11.—A 33-year-old farmer whose gross income was $130,101 in 1952 has received Tuskegee Institute's annual Negro farm family merit award.

Hillard P. Jenkins, director of a 1580-acre farm near Loxley, Ala., received the award at Tuskegee's sixty-second annual farmers' conference which was held on the school's campus last week. More than 3,000 persons from six southern states attended the conference.

Jenkins is a Sunday school teach-

toes and $22,560 from marketing 106 head of feeder steers.

The Rev. R. D. Gragg, pastor of the Gildfield Baptist Church, Pushmatha, Ala., received a certificate of achievement for the year's outstanding Negro rural pastor.

Farmer Earns $130,000; Wins Tuskegee Award

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute's annual Farm Family Merit Award for 1952 was awarded last week to Hillard P. Jenkins whose gross farm income for the year was $130,10?.

The 33-year-old farm operator received the award at the institute's 62nd annual farmers' conference held on the campus here. The sessions were attended by 3,000 men, women and children from rural farm families in six southern states.

Jenkins, his wife and three daughters, run their 1,052-acre farm near Loxley. It was accumulated over a number of years. He attributes his high returns to sound management.

Builds $16,000 Home

In the last year, Jenkins built a $16,000 seven-room house on his farm. Features of the house include gas circulating heat, telephone, laundry and garage.

The farm, itself, features a large trench silo, a quonset-type barn and modern farming equipment with a total value of $40,000. During the year, the farm employs from 10 to 45 laborers.

Besides his duties at the farm, Jenkins serves as Sunday school teacher and deacon in the Mt. Airy Baptist church in the nearby community of Daphne. He also finds time to attend evening adult vocational agricultural classes in his home county.

Tuskegee, through its religious extension service, this year made a new presentation, a certificate of achievement to the year's "outstanding rural pastor," the Rev. R. D. Gragg of Gildfield Baptist church, Pushmatha.

Role Of Race In Building World Good Will Is Cited By Speaker At Farm Parley

Farm leaders from over the South, here for the fifteenth annual Farm and Home Short Course and the sixty-second annual Farmers Conference at Tuskegee Institute, were told last week that Negroes have an opportunity to make a special contribution to the promotion of good will in the world.

The speaker was John J. Hagerty, director of the Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Speaking on world affairs and the necessity for cooperative help in the world, he said Negroes can play an important part in this field.

He said for historical reasons there are places in the world where a certain amount of predjudice and mistrust toward the white race exists.

"In many of these places," he said, "trained Negroes can do more effective work than anyone else."

The speaker paid tribute to Tuskegee Institute as "an outstanding example of American Democracy at work."

He stated that "So long as American Democracy continues to be alive and vital, we shall continue to have the faith and trust of friendly people in foreign lands.

More than 150 farmers and their wives from five Southern states and three foreign countries attended. The conference theme was "Making the Family Farm a Better Business."

Much of the session was devoted to discussion by leading farmers.

A feature was the presentation of the "Merit Farmer of Alabama" award to Hilliard P. Jenkins, farmer, who lives near Loxley, in Baldwin County.

Jenkins, operating his mother's farm, produced more than $130,000 last year. Major part of this income was made of 350 acres of Irish potatoes, 40 acres of cotton, 70 acres of sweet potatoes, 400 acres of soybeans and 100 acres of sweet corn.

An achievement award for "Rural Pastor of the Year" went to Rev. R. D. Gragg, Pastor of the Goldfield Baptist Church of Pushmataha, in Choctaw County, Alabama.

A ringing challenge was thrown out to attendants at the Farm and Home banquet, the night prior to the regular conference, by Hobart Taylor, business executive of Houston, Tex. He urged farm people to make a business of their operations and seek the best sources of counsel and advice in their financial matters.

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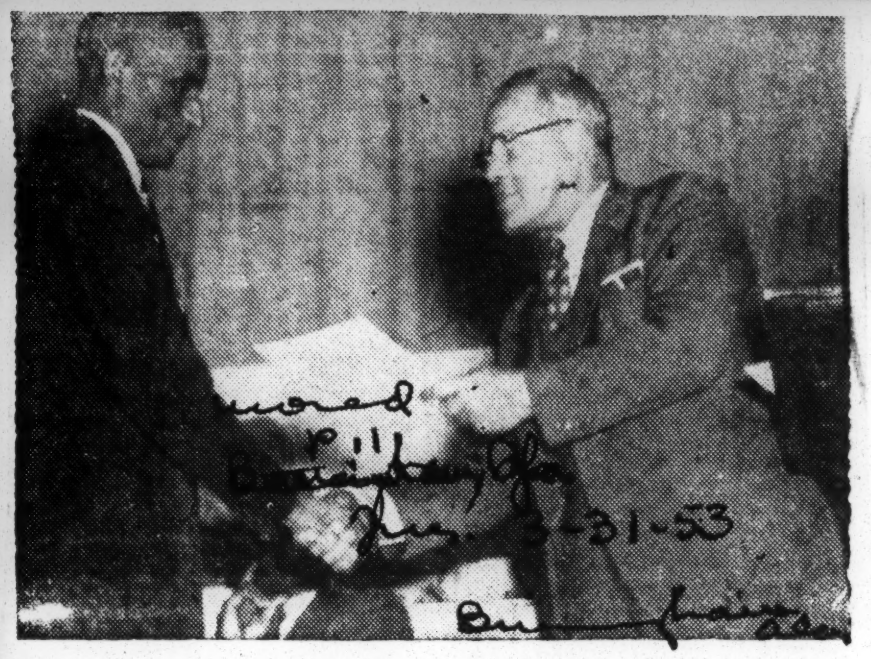
FARMERS CONFERENCE

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL FARM CONFERENCE—The Sixty-second Annual Farm Conference was held recently at Tuskegee Institute, attracting farm leaders and agents from several states. Hillard P. Jenkins, and his mother, Mrs. Amelia T. Jenkins, of Loxley community near Mobile, Ala., received the conference "good farming and good citizenship" award. (Bottom Photo) Meeting at historic Booker T. Washington Monument for a discussion of the conference, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, shakes hand with John J. Haggerty, director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (center). Others in the photo, left to right, are: L. J. Washington, agriculturist, Farmers' Home Administration, Washington, D. C.; T. M. Campbell, field agent, USDA; Robert Durr, editor, Birmingham Weekly Review, and W. B. Hill, state leader, Alabama Extension Service. (Upper left photo) Hobart Taylor, successful rancher and businessman of Houston, Tex., addresses the Annual Farm and Home Banquet at Tuskegee Institute. His message was one of vital importance to the assembled agricultural leaders, giving them an insight on sound money management.



MINISTER—FARM LEADER IN PUSHMATAHA—The Rev. R. D. Gragg (left), pastor of Gilfield Baptist Church of Pushmataha, is seen (above), receiving achievement award from resigning-President F. D. Patterson during the recent annual Tuskegee Farmers Conference at Tuskegee Institute. For leadership among rural families in Choctaw County and assistance to agricultural leaders, the Rev. Gragg was named "Rural Pastor of the Year."

14n 1953 FOOD S H O W

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

The eighth annual Food Show, Nutrition Institute and Buyer's Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute, March 26-27-28. Leaders in the foods industry from many sections of the country have indicated plans for attending the three-day meeting.

Robert R. Moton, Jr., in general charge of the Food Show, is expecting the largest participation in the history of the organization. He is being assisted by William Driggins, director of the Department of Commercial Dietetics; Mrs. G. E. Munday, editor of Service Magazine, and members of the Booker T. Washington tor to be considered. He said, "It is a wholesome sign of the new era of progress in the South.

Members of the Tuskege Institute class of 1933 will hold their reunion on the campus early in April. Leaders of the class,located in various parts of the country, have already circulated letters among their classmates to stimulate interest in the reunion. All members are urged to return to Tuskegee for the activities, which will be colorful and interesting.

Plans are being made for the entertainment of the full membership of the clas of 1933 by Robert R. Hall, Miss Irene B. Burroughs, Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair, Lee .A Jones and William Wiley, of the resident committee.
Culinary Association.

The Food Show is a project of the commercial dietetics program. It has done much to educate the public in better food habits and to induce higher standards in commercial food establishments.

Food shows are now being held in many sections of the country as a result of the pioneering efforts of the Tuskegee Institute Food Show.

As has been true in the past there will be 20 or more booths in the main exhibit section of the Student Center. Commercial food establishments and the several schools of the Institute will put up exhibit booths.

Sessions will begin Thursday, March 26, at 10 a. m. The annual meeting of the National Culinary Association will be held on the night of March 25.

Special features of the three-day meeting will be commercial exhibits, demonstrations and a workshop in nutrition directed by Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards and Dean Mayme Powell, of the School of Home Economics.

From an initial grant of $55,000 from R. W. Woodruff, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Company and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, work will soon begin on a new food processing and storage laboratory at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson announced this week.

In discussing details of the proposed project, Dean L. A. Potts, of the School of Agriculture, said that the laboratory will serve principally for teaching and research purposes. Graduates in agriculture, home economics, and the food service areas are being called upon more and more to assist in preparation, packaging, freezing and storage of foods.

The new unit will not only be opened for the training of students, but will offer in-service training for professional workers and render services to farm families.

Dean Potts stated that the principal objective is to make available more adequate food processing services for more people. It is planned that cold storage and freezer-locker service will be offered to local citizens.

Additional advantages listed include services to the food production units of the farm and animal science divisions of the School of Agriculture. These units can develop long range planning schedules of production as a result of the new plant.

It is expected that after the food processing and storage laboratory has become established it will become a part of Student Industries at Tuskegee Institute.

EXPERTS ON PROGRAM—

Nutrition Study Due Here

The eighth annual Nutrition Institute held in connection with the Food Show and Buyers Conference will bring to Tuskegee Institute this week some of the nation's outstanding nutrition experts.

Emphasis this year will be placed on the global aspects of adequate nutrition. Study will be given to defining the problem here in the South and around the world, to effective techniques for promoting good nutrition, and to organizing the forces that are engaged in the human relations aspects of the problem.

The keynote address on "Adequate Nutrition—A World Problem," will be given by Dr. Glenn C. King, scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation, New York City, at 9:15 a. m. Friday.

Dr. King's address will be followed by a symposium on nutritional problems in the South. Taking part will be Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, moderator and executive director of the Milbank Memorial Fund, New York City; Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, dean of the School of Home Economics, Howard University; Dr. Grace Goldsmith, professor of medicine, Graves, home economist, Farmers Home Administration, U. S. D. A., and Dr. William Darby, professor of biochemistry, Vanderbilt University.

The afternoon session will be given over to workshop sessions conducted in the School of Home Economics. Dean Mayme L. Powell and Dr. Cecil Hoover Elwards, head of the Department of Foods and Nutrition, will be in general charge of the Nutrition Institute.

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Tuskegee Has Food Show March 25-28

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Eighth annual Food Show, Nutrition Institute, Byers Conference and the annual meeting of the National Culinary Association will be held at Tuskegee Institute, March 25-28, President F. D. Patterson has announced.

The sessions of the National Culinary Association will begin Wednesday night, Marh 25, and the Food Show will officially open at 9 a.m., Thursday, March 26.

Mr. Matthew Bernatsky, food consultant and director of Food Training at the University of Denver, is scheduled to deliver the keynote address at the Culinary Association. Dr. C. G. King, scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation of New York, will open the nutritious institute sessions.

Eighth Annual Food Show Set At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 12 — The Eighth Annual Food Show, Nutrition Institute and Buyers' Conference will convene at Tuskegee Institute March 26-27-28. Leaders in the foods industry from many sections of the country have indicated plans for attending the three-day meeting.

Robert R. Moton Jr., in general charge of the Food Show, is expecting the largest participation in the history of the organization. He is being assisted by William Driggins, director, Department of Commercial Dietetics; Mrs. G. E. Munday, editor, Service Magazine, and members of the Booker T. Washington Culinary Association.

The Food Show is an agency of the Commercial Dietetics program. It has done much to educate the public in better food habits and to induce hibher standards in commercial food establishments.

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As has been true in the past, there will be twenty or more booths in the main exhibit section of the Student Center. Commercial food establishments and the several schools of the institute will put up exhibit booths.

Sessions will begin Thursday, March 26, at 10 a.m. The annual meeting of the National Culinary Association will be held on the night of March 25.

Special features of the three-day meeting will be commercial exhibits, demonstrations, and workshop in nutrition directed by Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards and Dean Mayme Powell of the School of Home Economics.

The theme of the Commercial Dietetics Section will be "Modern Trends in Foods." The Home Economics Section will have the theme: "Nutritional Problems in the South."

Attendance is restricted to adults, including college students, if in class groups.

Tuskegee Nutrition Institute To Feature Foods Authorities

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 21—The eighth annual food show, Nutrition Institute and Buyers Conference will bring to Tuskegee Institute for the period, March 26-28 some of the outstanding persons in foods industry, Robert R. Moton, Jr., stated this week.

He has stated that from the keynote address by Semour Weiss, president and managing director of the Roosevelt Hotel of New Orleans, down to the Annual Alabama Dinner honoring seniors in the department of commercial dietetics, and the program is studded with talented people.

Robert L. Spicley, sanitation engineer, city of Chicago, will discuss "New Techniques in Refrigeration and Sanitation."

Senior chef Carson Gulley of the University of Wisconsin, is a perennial favorite at the Foods Shows. He and Chef Oliver J. Duffin of Washington, D.C., will perform near miracles in the chef's demonstration. Many younger chefs will be participatig, to display their arts and to learn from these master craftsmen.

On graduation night in the Trades 'A' Building, Herman McCall, a successful graduate will tell of his experiences in the field of foods while serving as director of Food Services at Grambling College, La.

Matthew Bernathsky, director of Food Training, will serve as discussion leader in the workshop session. William Driggins will be in general charge of the workshop.

Dr. C. G. King, scientific director, nutrition foundation, New York City, will be guest speaker at the Alabama dinner.

J. Fred Vollmer, president of the National Association and John O. Sabatos, chairman of the education committee for the same organization will participate on the program.

Other participants will be announced later.

Hold Annual Food Show On Tuskegee Institute Campus

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Eighth Annual Food show, Nutrition institute and Buyers conference is currently meeting on the campus of Tuskegee, March 25-28.

Along with this the annual convention of the National Culinary association is holding its sessions. The meetings are sponsored by the Department of Commerical Dietectic and the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee.

The sessions will emphasize "Modern Trends in Foods" and point up the importance of sanitation in food preparation and service. Matthew Bernatsky, outstanding food consultant and director of food training at the University of Denver, delivered the keynote address.

Dr. C. G. King, scientific director of the Nutrition Founlation of New York opened the Nutritution insuiute with an address titled, "Adequate Nutrition — A World Problem."

A symposium on "Nutritional Problems in the South" was a special feature of the institute's program.

At the Food show, Semour Weiss, president and director of Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La., gave the main address. Robert L. Spicley, Chicago Sanitation engineer, was the discussion leader.

Atlantans Attend 8th Annual Food Show At Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The eighth annual Food Show ended here recently on the college campus.

Among those attending the show were Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hawk, of Atlanta, Georgia.

At each session of the conference, discussion leaders in the special fields of buyers, managers, chefs and supervisors brought fruitful information and suggestions to the delegations. The theme was "Modern Trends in Foods."

One of the most colorful and delicious "CHIEF'S BUFFET" was directed by Carson Gulley, senior chef, University of Wisconsin, and assisted by Chef J. H. Williams, supervisory chef, New York Central Railroad. Chef Gulley who is an authority on herbs and spices, gave souvenir copies of his own publication Seasoning Secrets — Herbs and Spices.

New Techniques in refrigeration and sanitation were given the group in a discussion led by Robert L. Spicley, sanitation engineer, Chicago.

A unique display of the old kitchen and equipment and the modern kitchen and equipment was furnished for observation and comparison. Table settings were on diepay to show the proper uses of silver, glasses, dishes.

The Alabama Dinner climaxed the entertainment the menu consisted of delicacies as institute-grown roast young turkey, Mobile bay oyster dressing, our farm glazed yams, Alabama Julienne string beans, Huntsville vegetable toss salad, Carver potato rolls —deserts and beverages.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hawk, who had been invited by Dr. Patterson, President of the institution to atted the meeting, were also invited to join the National Culinary Association. With the information available only through such organization, a chapter will soon be organized in Atlanta whereby greater results can be realized by persons interested in Commercial Dietetics.

Elect Woman President Of Culinary Association

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. Marian Davis was elected president of the National Culinary association at the annual meeting here last week. The former secretary-treasurer of the association is head dietitian at Tuskegee's Veterans hospital.

Mrs. Davis, an ardent worker in the association, was the only woman charter member of the Culinary group when they organized in 1947.

NCA is a society of men and women engaged in all branches of food preparation and service. Chief objectives of the organization are to encourage pursuit of the culinary arts and the professional improvement of those in the foods field.

DRAWS RECORD GROUP

This year's meeting drew a record number of delegates and members from local chapters. The membership includes chefs, cooks dietitians, restaurant and hotel owners, school lunch workers waitresses, caterers, food demonstrators and others engaged in some branch of the food business.

The organization presented Dr. F. D. Patterson, retiring president of Tuskegee, with a carving set as a token of appreciation for his interest in and support of the Culinary association. The presentation was made by Chef Edouard Panchard of New York City.

Any person interested in the organization may obtain further information by writing Mrs. Davis, National president, at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

NEW PREXY — Mrs. Marian Davis of Tuskegee, Ala., was recently elected president of the National Culinary association at the group's annual convention at Tuskegee institute. Mrs. Davis was the only woman charter member of the organization which was formed in 1947.

Tuskegee Conference Discusses Nutrition And Health Problems

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — A new chapter in better health and nutrition was written at Tuskegee institute recently when the eighth annual Food Show, Nutrition Institute and Buyers conference convened here.

In his keynote address to the Buyers' conference, Somour Weiss, president and managing director of the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, said that sales volume is essential to profit and that volume is dependent on customer satisfaction. He emphasized the several methods that he employs to add to customer satisfaction.

These include quiet and appropriate dinner music, frequent use of top-named orchestras for entertainment, personal interest and concern in regular customers, attention to parking problems and serving good meals consistently, whether it is coffee shop or banquet service. "Over the years," he stated, his income from food service has equaled that from lodging.

Former director of the Department of Commercial Dietetics and now Sanitation Engineer, Chicago, Robert L. Spicley led a discussion on "New Techniques In Refrigeration And Sanitation," and served as general consultant.

A highlight of the conference was the Chefs' Buffet in the Pine room of Dorothy hall. Led by Chef Carson Gulley, senior chef, University of Wisconsin, the entire staff of chefs in attendance prepared and displayed for the buffet service, over 40 of their special dishes.

Robert R. Moton, Jr., general chairman, secured the top ranking persons in their fields of specialty to appear on the program.

The Nutrition institute, sponsored by the School of Home Economics, with Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, head, Department of Foods and Nutrition and a research associate of the Carver foundation as general chairman, portrayed what is being done in that field.

A global glimpse of the problems in nutrition was given in the keynote address by Dr. Charles Glenn King, scientific director of the nutrition foundation of New York City.

Four recommendations were named as part of an action program toward reaching the goal of better health. These were: (1) inclusion of reasons for maintaining good eating habits as a regular feature of elementary education, (2) an educational program for adults using advertising skills developed by the food industry, health organizations and government agencies, (3) research, and (4) a sound national program of training personnel through college and the professions, including sciences, medical nutrition, dietetics and nutrition education.

In a symposium, "Nutrition Problems In The South," speakers were Dr. Frank Boudreau, executive director, Milbank Memorial fund; Dr. Grace Goldsmith, professor of medicine, Tulane university; Dr. William Darby, professor of biochemistry and director of the Division of Nutrition, School of Medicine, Vanderbilt university; Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, dean, School of Home Economics, Howard university, and Miss Patsy Graves, home economist, Farmers Home administration, Washington, D. C.

The conference closed with the traditional Alabama dinner in the Student's cafeteria, with Dr. F. D. Patterson as master of ceremonies.

Board Defers Decision On Dr. Patterson Successor; $100,000 Gift Announced

Tuskegee Herald
Tuskegee Ala.
June 4-14-53

One of the largest crowd seen at Tuskegee Institute in many years turned out for the thirty-fourth annual Founder's Day, many of them attracted by the meeting of the board of trustees which had been expected to name a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson, who has resigned as president.

The board held two sessions Saturday but adjourned without reaching a decision. One member said the board desires "additional information" before deciding on the person who will become Tuskegee Institute's fourth president.

Board chairman Basil O'Connor was authorized to appoint a committee superceding the committee which met in New York April 1, to consider a successor to Dr. Patterson. Those appointed in addition to the chairman, who will serve as ex-officio member, were Thomas D. Russell, of Alexander City; Claude A. Barnett, of Chicago; Archie A. Alexander, of Des Moines; John H. Pinson, of Geiger; Dr. W. J. Terry, of Montgomery; Daniel W. Andrews, of Winston Salem; and William Rosenwald, of Chicago. This committee is to report to a special meeting of the board not later than June 1.

Another highlight of the Founder's Day program was announcement by Dr. F. D. Patterson of two gifts received by the Institute. The first was a gift of $100,000 by the Russell Foundation of Alexander City, Ala., to erect and equip a Nursery School on the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

Given in memory of Benjamin Russell, Sr., who was a trustee of Tuskegee Institute from 1936 to 1941, the new unit will be used jointly by the School of Home Economics and the School of Education in Nursery School Education and Child Development programs.

Thomas D. Russell, president of the Russell Manufacturing Company, is on the present board solete and outmoded, must be discarded as we widen and enlarge the horizon of human rights, freedom and goodwill among men."

Mr. Thomas has established himself in Dublin, Ga., where he is veterans farm training instructor and a successful business man. He finished both the high school and the college at Tuskegee Institute.

Morris M. Martin, who in 1933 was president of his class, presented the group and told of the many successes they were having in their chosen fields. J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the General Alumni Association, stated in opening the program that the four reunion classes which return to the campus each year offer an ever growing source of encouragement to faculty, students and well wishers of the Institute. He presented Theodore R. Green, of Chicago, president of the General Alumni Association, who in turn presented the speaker.

Following an established custom, the class presented a substantial gift to the Institute in appreciation for what their training here has meant to them.

A unique feature of the program was a gift of 20 silver dollars from Julian Thomas, son of the speaker and nephew of the late Julian Thomas, who while working as Linotypist on The New York Times found time to establish the Carver Seal Committee. This committee has been the source of several thousand dollars for the work of the Carver Foundation. The presentation made to Dr. Patterson is for the work of the George Washington Carver Foundation and represented one dollar for each of the 20 years young Thomas' father has been away from the Institute.

White Professor Foresees Ruling Against Segregation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, professor of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of North Carolina, said he believes the United States Supreme Court will declare state laws enforcing segregation are acts of discrimination and therefore invalid under the Constitution, as he delivered the Tuskegee Institute Founders' Day address here Sunday afternoon, in the Institute Chapel.

The scholarly sociologist and anthropologist made a plea for a calm study of the situation once the Supreme Court hand down its decision.

Legislators should recess for a month before taking any action, he suggested.

"WRONG TURNS"

Dr. Johnson told the large Founders' Day audience that a series of "wrong turns" has brought to the South the impending crisis of segregation in public schools.

He pointed to bad decisions before the Civil War and during the Reconstruction era as having laid the groundwork for the present segregation issues before the United States Supreme Court.

"We have learned a lot from two wars and a great depression. But anyone who thinks the transition from segregation to racial co-education can be made without problems, tensions and even personal sacrifice is a fool," the noted educator said.

A great "uneasiness" is arising in the South, Dr. Johnson declared, over the "imminent threat" to the legal structure. He advised public discussion through the press, radio and television to "offset rabble-rousers."

"The operation of eliminating racial segregation may be a serious one," Dr. Johnson added, "but the patient will recover and will look back and find it was not near as bad as he thought."

The Founders' Day festivities opened Saturday with the Trustees' Meeting, in the Peabody Room at Dorothy Hall. The Class of 1933 held a reunion program Saturday evening in the Institute Chapel, with Emery C. Thomas, Veteran Farm Training instructor, Dublin, Ga., making the featured address.

Ushering in the Founders' Day service was an academic procession from Carnegie Hall to the chapel, and immediately after the program the Montgomery-Tuskegee placed a wreath on Dr. Washington's [illegible]e.

Founder's Day Program To Be Held Sunday, April 12

Annual Founder's Day at Tuskegee Institute will be held on Sunday, April 12, with Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of North Carolina, delivering the main address at the exercises which will begin at 2 p. m. in the Institute Chapel.

Thirty-eight years have passed since the death of Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee Institute in 1881. He was the school's first principal and served in this capacity for 34 years up until the time of his death in the Washington home, called "The Oaks", on the campus, in 1915.

The founder gained world-wide fame through his contributions to the cause of education while he was the head of Tuskegee Institute. Today, in the 72nd year of its existence, this school continues to receive hundreds of letters from all points of the globe requesting literature by or about Dr. Booker Taliaferro Washington and his photograph. To the school come inumerable visitors from far and wide who often refer to the school as "Booker T. Washington's School."

This year, it is expected that large crowds of people from Tuskegee and the surrounding communities will come to the Institute campus for Founder's Day as they have done each year in the past. Many of the alumni are expected to return to the school in addition to the members of the Class of '33 who will have their reunion on Saturday, April 11.

Tuskegee Institute Nursery Gets $100,000 From Russell Estate To Highlight Founder's Day

By TRUDY CARGILE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, April 12—A $100,000 gift from the Benjamin Russell Estate was made to Tuskegee Institute here today for the erection of a new nursery school.

Mrs. Russell, widow of the late textile manufacturer of Alexander City, was on hand to see Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of institution, accept the gift.

Visiting alumni and friends of the institute, gathered to pay tribute to the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the Negro college, applauded wildly as Patterson accepted the $100,000 donation along with another gift of $500 from a group of Negro employes of the Cast Iron and Pipe Company of Birmingham.

Parade Is Staged

Ceremonies of the day got underway at 2 p.m. as Air Force and Army ROTC personnel passed in review. Heading the parade was Tuskegee Institute's band and bringing up the rear were snappily dressed coeds and nurses in uniform. The parade was reviewed by faculty members, alumni and visitors from Carnegie Music Hall.

The keynote speaker of the day, Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of North Carolina, paid homage to Washington as the man "who was never frightened by the size of a problem, but met it as a challenge and with an opportunity to attack."

"Washington was perhaps the greatest power in the combining of the forces of the head, the heart and the hands," Johnson said.

He stated further that the Tuskegee idea implanted by Washington had transcended the boundaries of the race to become the ideals of many other groups.

"Washington changed the image of the Negro to himself and his destiny. . . . by so doing, he was able to change the image of the Negro in the eyes of the white man."

Notes Segregation Problem

Johnson advised Southerners to "count to 10" before saying anything in the event the Supreme Court rules against segregation in the South.

"In the long run no individual and no race can succeed which sets itself to war against the common good," Johnson said quoting from Washington.

Johnson said the gravity of the segregation situation was reflected in the delay of a decision from the nation's high court.

"The problem is one of the greatest sources of anxiety in the South," he said.

He mentioned that the court's decision might be to place accent on equal facilities for both white and Negro races, but warned that the added tax burden would bring protest.

The program was a combination of a week end of festivities honoring Washington and at the same time marking the 20th anniversary of the class of '33.

Other Contributions

According to custom, at the Saturday evening ceremony, a contribution was made by members of that class. Another contribution of 20 silver dollars was made by Julian B. Thomas for the George Washington Foundation.

At the regular Sunday morning worship hour, the Rev. Carleton L. Lee, chaplain of the Tuskegee Institute spoke to the group on "Harvest From Ashes."

Care Urged If Mixed Schools Win

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 12—(AP)—A series of "wrong turns" has brought to the South the impending crisis of segregation in public schools, a noted Southern educator said today.

Bad decisions before the Civil War and during the Reconstruction era laid the groundwork for the present segregation issues before the U. S. Supreme Court, declared Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of North Carolina.

LEARNED A LOT

"We have learned a lot from two wars and a great depression," Dr. Johnson said at Founders Day ceremonies at Tuskegee Institute.

"But anyone who thinks the transition from segregation to racial co-education can be made without problems, tensions and even personal sacrifice is a fool," he warned.

Dr. Johnson said he believes the Supreme Court will declare state laws enforcing racial segregation are acts of discrimination and therefore invalid under the Constitution.

RECESS URGED

A great "uneasiness" is arising in the South, Dr. Johnson declared, over the "imminent threat" to the legal structure of compulsory segregation laws. He made a plea for calm study of the situation once the Supreme Court hands down its decision.

Legislators should recess for a month before taking any action, he suggested.

There is a need for public discussion through the press, radio and television to "offset rabble-rousers," he advised.

"The operation of eliminating racial segregation may be a serious one," Dr. Johnson added, "but the patient will recover and will look back and find it was not near as bad as he thought."

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

One of the largest crowd seen at Tuskegee Institute in many years turned out for the thirty-fourth annual Founder's Day, many of them attracted by the meeting of the board of trustees which had been expected to name a successor to Dr. F. D. Patterson, who has resigned as president.

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South will recover—

Educator urges 30-day 'cool off' period should court ban segregation in schools

BY THOMAS F. HILL
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 13—The operation of removing racial segregation from Southern schools will be a serious one, but the patient will recover.

This opinion was expressed here Sunday by a noted Southern educator who recommended a 30-day "cooling-off" period be utilized by state legislatures before taking any radical action should the Supreme Court abolish segregation.

Speaking at the annual founders day ceremonies at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of North Carolina, exprsesed an opinion that the high court would, indeed, declare state laws enforcing racial segregation in schools are unconstitutional.

P. 18

A MAJOR HIGHLIGHT of the annual founders day event was the announcement Retiring President F. D. that the Russell Four xander City had m to the institu nursery s y of a

re ation in public schools. H pointed out that bad decisions be fore the War Between the State and during the reconstruction er laid the ground work for the pres ent segregation issues before th U. S. Supreme Court.

HE SAID THE SOUTH ha learned lots from two wars and great depression. He said bitter ness had given way to calm deliber ation. Urbanization, industrializa tion, better education, better in come, all have broadened the op portunities for both races.

"But in the South today," he said, "there is a great uneasiness. It stems from the imminent threat to the legal structure of compulsory segregation in public schools."

He pointed out that separate but equal facilities would cost the South more than a billion dollars in initial costs, in addition to about one-half a billion dollars annually.

"The taxpayers eventually would begin to raise questions about the price tag of segregation," he said.

DR. JOHNSON urged patience and calm study be given the situation should the high court hand down a decision against segregation. He urged state legislatures to recess a month and study the question calmly and gather the sentiments of the majority before taking any rash action.

"There will be great need for public discussion," he said. "The press, radio and TV will have a grave responsibility to offset rabble rousers."

He pointed out that the proposed system of the state withdrawing from education and turning public schools over to private organizations would bring on more problems, and eventually bring the states right back to where they stand today.

"Anyone who thinks the transition from segregation to racial coeducation can be made without problems, tensions, and even personal tragedies is a fool," he said. "But, anyone who thinks the transition will mean the end of civilization in the South also is a fool."

PRAISING BOOKER T. Washington, founder of the Institute, Dr. Johnson said he "changed the image which the Southern Negro had of himself.

"He symbolized the hope of success and the success of hope—freedom from the bondage of fear and freedom from the fear of bondage."

Hundreds of visitors toured the campus for the annual Founders Day ceremonies.

Many outstanding medical figures were on hand to attend the 15th annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

The founders day program opened Saturday with meetings of the board of trustees, class reunions, an alumni program, and an address by Emery C. Thomas, veteran farm training instructor, Dublin, Ga.

The Montgomery Tuskegee Club placed a wreath on Dr. Washington's grave Sunday afternoon. Another feature of the Sunday afternoon meeting was announcement of a $500 gift for building bleachers on the athletic field from employes of the Birmingham Cast Iron Pipe Company.

'Skegee Founders' Day Speaker

Educator Says Court Will Ban Segregation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, professor of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of North Carolina, said he believes the United States Supreme Court will declare state laws enforcing segregation are acts of discrimination and therefore invalid under the Constitution, as he delivered the Tuskegee Institute Founders' Day address here Sunday afternoon, in the Institute Chapel.

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"We have learned a lot from two wars and a great depression. But anyone who thinks the transition from segregation to racial co-education can be made without problems, tensions and even personal sacrifice is a fool," the noted educator said.

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The Founders' Day festivities opened Saturday with the Trustees' Meeting, in the Peabody Room at Dorothy Hall. The Class of 193 held a reunion program Saturday evening in the Institute Chapel, with Emery C. Thomas, Veteran Farm Training instructor, Dublin, Ga., making the featured address.

Ushering in the Founders' Day service was an academic procession from Carnegie Hall to the chapel, and immediately after the program the Montgomery-Tuskegee placed a wreath on Dr. Washington's grave.

Earlier in the day, retiring President F. D. Patterson accepted a $100,000 gift to the institute for the erection of a nursery school. This money was donated by the Russell foundation.

Students also applauded a $500 gift from Negro employees of the Cast Iron and Pipe Company of Birmingham.

Dr. Johnson pointed out that the court might order the South to provide separate but equal schools. He said that this would cost the South more than a billion dollars in initial costs, in additio to about one-half a billion dollars annually.

"The taxpayers eventually would begin to raise questions about the price tag of segregation," he said.

Praising Booker T. Washington, the speaker said:

"Washington changed the image of the Negro to himself and his destiny——by so doing he was able to change the image of the Negro in the eyes of the white man."

Harvard Doctor Opens Clinic With Heart Talk

Dr. Paul D. White Is First Speaker At Andrews Conference

TUSKEGEE, April 12—Better child care is causing Americans to live longer, but the resulting old age is creating candidates for coronary diseases, a Harvard Medical School professor told a group of medical men here today.

Dr. Paul D. White, speaking at the 41st annual clinic of the John A. Andrews Society, opened its medical conference with a lecture on "What The Public Should Know About Heart Disease."

"Concentrated study began on heart disease after World War I," he said. "One of the basic reasons for the little knowledge of heart conditions was that the attention of medical men was diverted by an uncontrolled epidemic at that time," he assrted.

Cites Gains Made

Citing some instances in which gains have been made in the treatment of heart diseases, White said:

"A few years ago, inrlammation of the heart was 100 per cent fatal. Today it si about 80 per cent fatal."

Other advances he mentioned were the recognition of heart disease itself, contributions to the field of research, and inventions of more specialized equipment and medicines.

"At one time," he said, "at least 50 per cent of the cardiac cases were syphilitic. Now, scarcely 1 per cent are found to be so.

"Thyrotopsy cases involving goiter," White said, "once occupied a 3 per cent group of the patients who came to me for treatment. Such cases are rare now.

"Neuro-circulatory esthenia, or nervous heart condition patients," he said with a smile, "have a tendency to outlive anybody else. And it would seem that the more symptoms the patient has, the longer he lives."

Dr. White is to appear before Congress soon to appeal for support in the field of research on coronary diseases.

The program continues Monday at 7:30 a.m., with a surgical clinic at the main operating room of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital.

Americans living longer, more have heart ailment

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 13 —(AP)—Americans are living longer but the resulting old age makes them prime candidates for heart diseases, a Harvard medical school professor said here yesterday.

Speaking at the 41st annual clinic of the John A. Andrews society, Dr. Paul D. White said concentrated study on heart diseases did not begin until after World War I.

Chief reasons for recent advances in coronary treatment Dr. White declared are recognition of heart diseases itself contributions to the field of research and inventions of more specialized equipment and medicines.

Many medical leaders are attending the clinic at Tuskegee Institute.

The meeting resumed this morning with a surgical clinic in the main operating room of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital.

Early Diagnosis Called Vital In Meningitis

Doctor Describes Disease At Medical Meeting In Tuskegee

By TRUDY CARGILE
Assistant State Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 16 — Early diagnosis is by far the most important factor in treating acute bacterial meningitis in children, doctors at the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society were told today.

Meningitis strikes most often in children under three years old, said Dr. Harry O'Rear, professor at the University of Georgia Medical College at Augusta, but early diagnosis and treatment brings "amazingly satisfactory" results.

Dr. Robert C. Major, another speaker from the Georgia Medical College, outlined the treatment of pulmonary granulemas —a condition caused by excessive production of glandular tissue in the chest and lung area.

Earlier, the white and Negro members of the clinical society were told that physicians are "returning to the treatment of man as a whole organism after acquiring more knowledge of his independent parts."

Especially is that true in psychiatry, said Dr. Alan P. Smith Jr., chief of the acute-intensive treatment service at Tuskegee Institute. Treatment and training in that field should include cultural development such as philosophy, sociology and literature "of all levels from fables to the Bible," he added.

Officers Elected At Tuskegee Clinic

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 17 (AP) —A Negro physician, Dr. William Haskins, of Columbus, Ga., was elected president of John A. Andrew Clinical Society here today for the 1954 term.

He will take over the post next year from Dr. R. E. Tisdale, of Montgomery, who assumed the presidency today.

This year's president, Dr. Charles F. Sherwin, of St. Louis, Mo., was the only white president in the society's history. He died while in office, and his son, Dr. Charles S. Sherwin, presided at the five-day session which closed today.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of the John A. Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Over 500 white and Negro doctors from 34 states took part in the clinical meeting.

Doctors Name Georgia Man

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala —The five-day session of the annual John A. Andrew Clinic closed here April 17 with the election of Dr. William Haskins of Columbus, Ga., as president for 1954.

In the meantime, Dr. R. E. Tisdale of Montgomery, Ala., assumed presidency of the society. He succeeds Dr. Charles F. Sherwin of St. Louis, who died in office. Dr. Sherwin was the only white physician to head the group. His son, Dr. Charles S. Sherwin, presided over the clinic.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of the John A. Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Some five hundred doctors from thirty-four states participated in the interracial clinic.

Clinical Society To Hold Meeting Here April 12-18

The John A. Andrew Clinical Society, in cooperation with the staff of the Veterans Hospital, announced this week that the forty-first annual Clinic and the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Society will be held at Tuskegee Institute April 12-18.

In announcing the Clinic, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and secretary-treasurer of the Society, stated that this year's Clinic promises to bring together some of the nation's outstanding surgeons and clinicians.

Lectures and clinics by these specialists will be presented in many fields of specialization. Dr. Dibble announced that at least 12 areas will be studied during the period of the clinic.

Dr. Charles S. Sherwin, of St. Louis, is serving as acting president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, following the death of his father whom the Society had elected president but who never served. The medical group requested the son to serve.

The John A. Andrew Memorial Society sponsors a clinic which has pioneered in many important problems faced by practicing physicians in many sections of the country.

The program of residency training now in opration between the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospitan and the Veterans hospital and in which the Medical Schools of the University of Alabama and Emory University, in Atlanta, cooperate is an instance of the type of programs spearheaded by this organization.

Once primarily an operational clinic, its emphasis has in recent years been changed to that of a teaching clinic. From 200 to 300 medical and professional specialists appear here annually for the clinic.

Quick Action Necessary—

Noted Heart Surgeon Describes Reviving Heartbeat After Death

By ARTHUR S. OSGOODE
Advertiser State Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 14—The death of a patient on the operating table because his heart action has stopped is often a needless tragedy, one of America's foremost heart surgeons said here today.

Allowing a patient with good heart and lungs to die without attempting resuscitation is "like turning off the ignition of a car," said Dr. Claude Beck, of Cleveland, O., who did most of the experimental work on emergency heart massage.

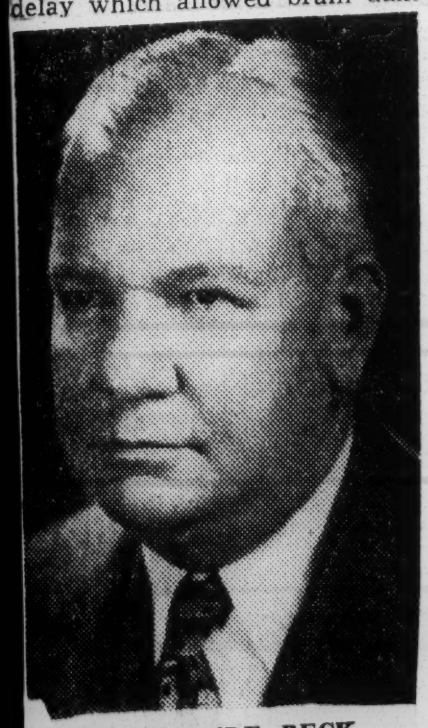
Dr. Beck called the technique of resuscitation "so easy that it makes the loss all the more tragic" when a patient dies because his heart stops.

Doctors should be prepared for this emergency whenever an operation is performed he said. He said breathing apparatus, including a tube and oxygen bag, should near the patients head.

"Society has a right to demand that it is there," he said.

He urged immediate action, since the heart can not stop for more that three to five minutes without damaging the brain.

A film showing the actual reviving of heart action in a patient who nevertheless died because of delay which allowed brain damage supplemented his explanation of the technique.



DR. CLAUDE BECK

Doctors also had an opportunity in the afternoon to watch the actual process of causing a heart to begin to beat.

Dr. Asa Yancey, chief surgeon of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, demonstrated the technique on anesthetized dogs.

Doctors gathered at today's sessions of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute also heard the developer of the widely used Kahn test for syphilis describe recent research discoveries in his field.

Dr. Reuben L. Kahn, chief of the serology laboratory at the University of Michigan, also predicted that syphilis was disappearing from the earth.

The modern rapid tests, of which his own Kahn test was the forerunner, and quicker, more effective treatment have caused a decline in the disease that is "almost a miracle," he said.

Dr. Kahn said the disease is disappearing at such a rate that it is now hard to get material for clinical study, even in places like Brazil.

A professor in clinical obstetrics of the Medical College of Alabama, Dr. T. M. Boulware, of Birmingham, revealed that hemorrhage is now the "number one cause of maternal deaths in Alabama."

Last year, he added, there were 37 deaths in childbirth due to hemorrhage in Alabama. He said many of these deaths could be attributed to avoidable "man-made" hemorrhages.

He declared that immediate action is necessary to halt hemorrhaging.

Dr. Frank A. Kay, professor of psychiatry at the Medical College of Alabama, described the influence of the "masochistic factor" in certain patients who seem to suffer more than others from pain.

He described this as "indulging in misery."

The patient of this type has an attitude, which Dr. Kay expressed as: "You see how helpless I am; I'm depending on you to help me."

Patients with this masochistic factor should not be given total relief from pain, he warned, but should be tactfully shown that they are exaggerating their symptoms.

Dr. Gilbert F. Douglas, professor of gynecology of the Medical College of Alabama, described findings on cancerous growths in women as he spoke on "Carcinoma in Situ."

Dr. E. Perry crump, chairman of the department of pediatrics of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, described methods of treating extreme eczema in infants. Dr. J. M. Robinson, senior resident in pediatrics at Meharry, described methods of diagnosis and management of convulsive seizures in infants and children.

The sessions this afternoon ended with a symposium on psychosomatic medicine by Dr. P. P. Barker, Dr. E. T. Odom, Dr. I. D. London, Dr. D. J. Thompson, and Dr. James T. Morton, all of the staff of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital.

Doctors attending the clinical society meeting also watched a a color film showing the removal of cataracts from the eye, with a discussion of cataract surgery by Dr. H. G. Dwiggins, chief of the ophthalmology section of the Veterans Hospital.

Sessions continue tomorrow at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

PHYSICIANS URGED TO INFORM PUBLIC

A. M. A. Editor Tells Tuskegee Meeting to Link Research to Family Prosperity

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 12—The medical profession was urged today by Dr. Austin Smith, editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association, to put more emphasis on acquainting the public with the role of recent advances in medical research in strengthening and enriching both the family and the community.

Dr. Smith spoke at the opening session of the forty-first annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. Some 500 physicians, medical teachers, research and clinical personnel, diagnosticians, public health experts and nursing directors from thirty-four states are attending the sessions, which will be held through Saturday.

The society's annual conferences are designed to foster interracial and intersectional relationships in the medical profession for sharing skills and experience to serve the needy sick of the rural South. Dr. Charles S. Sherwin of St. Louis is president of the society and Dr. Eugene H. Diddbe Jr., medical director at Tuskegee, is secretary-treasurer.

"America's strength comes not alone from its mechanical ingenuity or its great system of political freedoms," Dr. Smith told the conference. "It also is strong because of its general freedom from disease and the constant effort to prmoote the well-being of its people.

Impact on Economics

"Medical research has given us amazing new drugs and antibiotics which bring a great sense of security and happiness to the family unit by putting the breadwinner back on his feet in quick order and by greatly reducing the strain and costs on other family members formerly required to give long personal attendance to the ill member.

"This, in turn, strengthens the community unit because it means that workers are more often available for production."

"Too often," Dr. Smith said, "the medical profession has accepted the findings of its research division without taking pains to prepare answers for an inquiring lay public on what this research means in general living terms. I urge the teachers, clinicians and practicing physicians to improve the distribution of this kind of information."

Following Dr. Smith's talk, Dr. Fred D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, announced that the Russell Foundation, established by the late Benjamin Russell Jr., an Albama cotton mill owner, had voted a gift of $100,000 to the institute to establish a nursery school and laboratory for studies in child care and child psychology.

Mr. Russell's widow and their son, Thomas, and daughter, Mrs. J. C. Allison, who direct the family foundation, were present for the announcement. They live in Alexander City, about fifty miles north of here.

"Most Important" Advance

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Republican Representative from Ohio, also addressed the opening session and expressed the hope that "the medical profession will take more cognizance of the nurses' value toe medical research because of bedside nursing that brings them closer to the patient for most of the ill period."

Mrs. Bolton said she would like to see better training programs to teach nurses greater skill in observing patients and reporting their findings to physicians.

Dr. Paul D. White, Professor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School and a noted heart specialist, also stressed the need for an improved medical charting of sick persons. He said that "perhaps the most important advance of all in modern diagnostic procedures has been the improvement in the recording of the actual history of the patient."

Speaking on mental disease, Dr. White also said that "a return to the more rugged virtues of bygone days, such as courage, optimism, patience, equanimity and fortitude, may reduce somewhat the great mass of psychoneurotics of today, fostered in some instances, at least, by the soft pushbutton existence and the national paternalism that have become bad habits in this country during the last decade or two."

Founder's Day exercises, commemorating the establishment of the institute seventy-two years ago by Booker T. Washington, were held in conjunction with the opening session of the medical conference. The speaker was Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Johnson said that if lawsuits attacking the constitutionality of racial segregation in the South's public schools were upheld by the Supreme Court, the people of the South should exhibit patience and "those who believe in the Christian way of life and the principles of American democracy [should] not hesitate to stand up and be counted, lest the rabble-rousers and the race-baiters lead the public to believe that they are in the majority."

500 Expected to Attend John Andrew Clinical Society Meeting at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Some of the nation's leading medical and surgical specialists will address about 500 physicians from all over the nation who will attend the 41st annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society at Tuskegee institute here, April 12-16.

In conjunction with the clinic the society's dental section also will meet for its annual Dental Health assembly.

One of the highlights of the week will be a banquet on Wednesday evening, April 15, which will be attended by members of the clinical society, the staff of the Veterans hospital, Tuskegee institute, and members of the community. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, will be the speaker for the occasion.

A feature of the session will be the contribution of the dental service for the Veterans hospital to the meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society. This unit will present an exhibit, "The Growth And Development Of The Negro In Dentistry In The United States."

This exhibit will be presented in four parts, which are entitled: Crude Dental Practices During Slavery, Encouragement of Dental Apprentices to Study Dentistry, Negro Medical Societies Stimulate Formation of Negro Dental Societies and Functioning of Ladies Auxiliary to NDA.

Material for the exhibit is taken from a book by Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief, dental service, Veterans hospital, Tuskegee institute.

On the medical side, the local public will attend a lecture on, "What You Should Know About Your Heart," on Sunday, April 12. This lecture will be given by Dr. Paul White, noted heart specialist of Harvard Medical school.

The names of those medical personalities who will attend the meeting reads like a "Who's Who of Medicine." Among them are: D. T. Wolfe, dean of the School of Medicine, Meharry Medical college; Claude S. Beck, professor of Cardiac surgery, Western Reserve university school of medicine; Milton Davis, Jr., University of Wisconsin school of medicine; John B. Johnson, head of department of medicine, Howard university; Robert Elman, Washington university school of medicine; M. Jack Frumin, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia university;

Also Harold D. West, president of Meharry Medical college; R. Frank Jones, Howard university school of medicine; Carter L. Marshall, Yale university school of medicine; Reuben L. Kahn, University of Michigan; W. C. Atkinson, president of the National Medical association; Austin Smith, editor and managing publisher of the Journal of the American Medical association; W. F. B. James, Meharry Medical college.

And Robert R. Smith, National Cancer institute and also of George Washington university school of medicine; Joseph F. A. McManus, Medical college of Alabama; Lloyd H. Newman, Howard university; A. Charles Posner, Harlem hospital, and Aaron Pristot, Harlem hospital.

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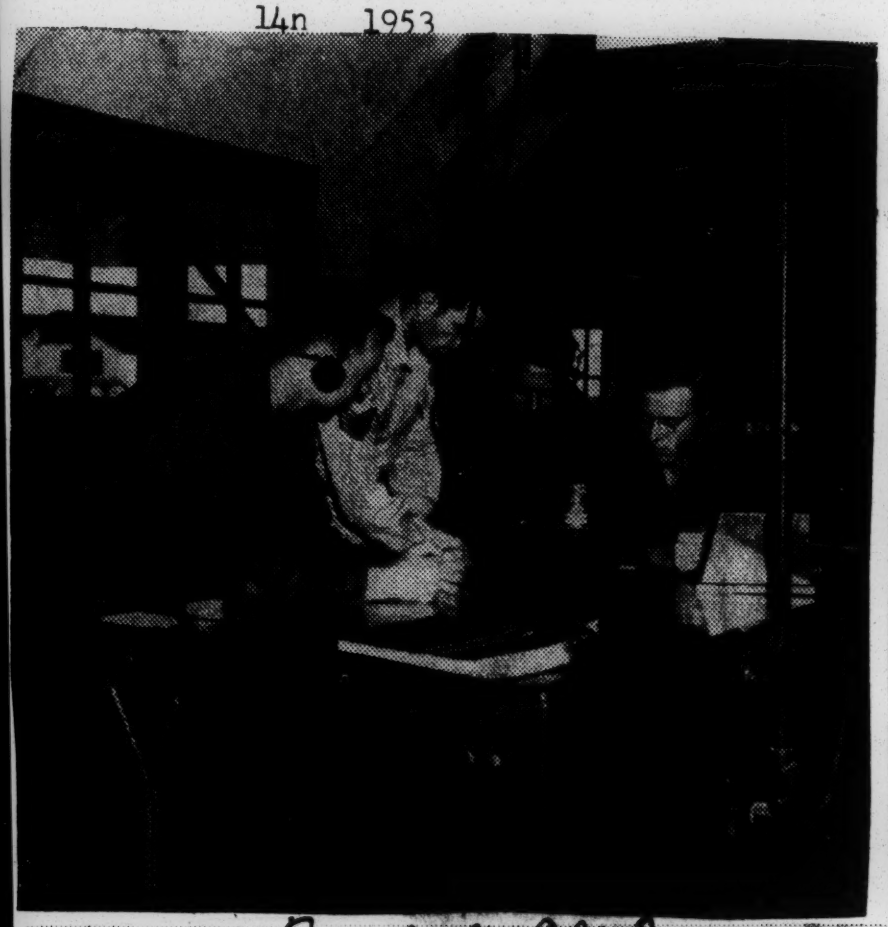
John A. Andrew Society to Meet

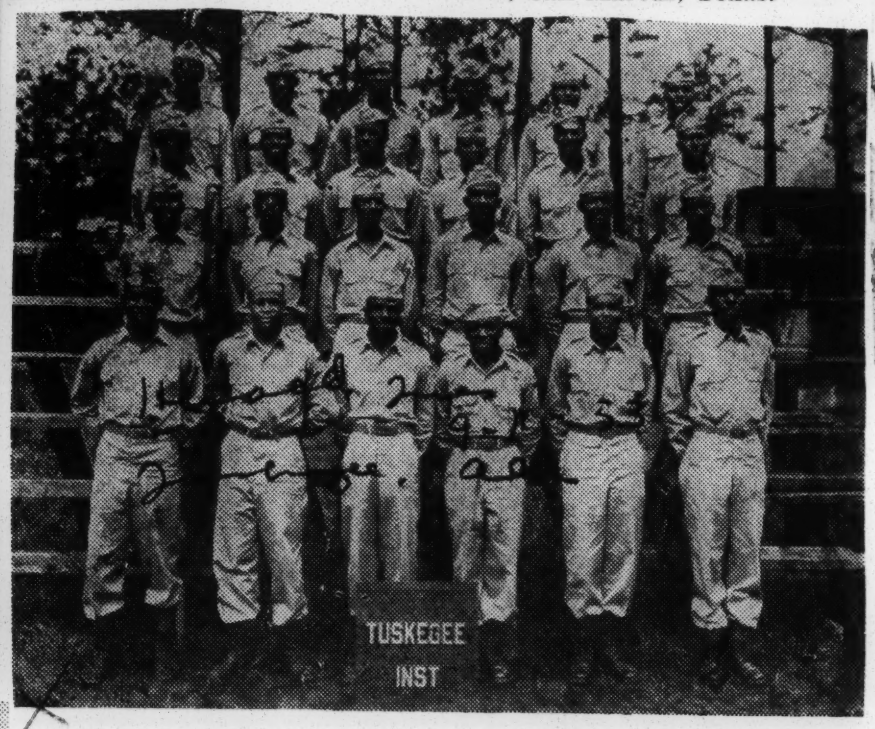
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)—The forty-first annual clinic and the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will meet at Tuskegee Institute here April 12-18, it was announced last week.

14n 1953

ROTC



of AFROTC in summer encampment at Gary AFB, San Marcus, Texas. One is a Tuskegee Institute AFROTC cadet. The picture below shows Tuskegee Institute Cadets Sidney McLaurin and Charles H. Lawson examining apparel worn by firemen during aircraft fires and crashes at Gary AFB, San Marcus, Texas.



INSTITUTE ROTC AT CAMP—The Tuskegee Institute Infantry ROTC, headed by Maj. Walter H. Dabney, sent 24 cadets to the six-weeks Summer camp at Fort Benning, Ga. Of the several hundred college students enrolled for the Summer camp, Johnnie Carter, Tuskegee Institute student from Houston, Texas, was designated as the most outstanding cadet. He is a junior in the department of physical education. Shown above are left to right, front row: Wilford M. Bailey, Clayborn Williams, Lawrence Wilson, Raymond J. Tilghman, Willie Richards and Vernon Bethea. Second row: James Reddick, Donald Greene, James Glenn, Jimmy Clark, James Hardin, and Leo Powell. Third row: James Tyson, James Jackson, Willie Brundage, Amos D. Farrar, Norvie Oliver and Albert Jackson. Fourth row: James Harris, Milton ward, Joe Trawick, Aaron Kennebrew, John Jones, and Johnnie Carter.

Herald Tuskegee, Ala. Inst. 8-4-53

ATTENDS SUMMER CAMPS—Tuskegee Institute Infantry and Air Force ROTC Cadets attended five different camps this summer as a part of their training program. Many favorable reports have come in on their accomplishments. The picture above shows the operation of the Link Trainer being explained to three members

Reserve Company On Training Tour At Camp Rucker

14n ROTC

Officers and enlisted men of Company B, 926th Engineer Construction Battalion, at Tuskegee Institute, are taking two weeks training at Camp Rucker, Ala. They were joined by the Headquarters and Headquarters and Service Company from Opelika at Tuskegee. The 926th Engineer Construction Battalion, is training with its parent unit, the 412th Engineer Brigade, which consists of units from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. The officers and enlisted men will receive refresher training in all phases of military instruction.

Lt. Bennie T. Lyman, Jr., is the commanding officer of Company B. The other officers are Lt. Theodore Jones, Jr., Lt. George Brooks, Jr., Lt. Pedro Pointer and Lt. Sim Bellamy, Jr. Just prior to leaving for training, Lt. Jones was promoted to first lieutenant. n.m. 4-14-53

The enlisted men receiving training are M-Sgt. Wilson H. Richburg, SFC Harvey J. Guinn, SFC Charlie W. Hayden, SFC Cecil R. Walker, Sgt. Fred D. Brown, Sgt. Robert L. Gardner, Sgt. Francisco C. Herrera, Jr., Sgt. Elmer Jackson, Cpl. Jesse B. Gullante, Cpl. Wilson Moore, Cpl. Grant Pickins, Jr., Pfc. Ceotis Barrow, Pfc. Henderson Freeman, Pfc. Edward Harrison, Jr., Pfc. Otis Smith, Pvt. Edgar M. Crawford, Pvt. Ira L. Foster, Pvt. David McNeil, Jr., and Pvt. Miles, Jr.

ROTC System At Institute Due For Change In Fall

Herald June 7 1953

ROTC students at the Tuskegee Institute will find a change when they return to school in the Fall. Tuskegee has been picked as the first college in the state to try a new type of Reserve Officers Training Corps training system in an effort by the Army to streamline its ROTC program, announces Col. Herbert G. Sitler, chief of the Alabama Military District.

Previously, ROTC graduates from Tuskegee were commissioned only in the infantry. Under the new program, they will get a chance at other branches of the Army dependent on new tests, interviews and other criteria being set up by the Department of the Army.

Instead of specializing in one particular branch of the Army, such as infantry, the new program will be called general military science and will be designed to prepare an ROTC graduate for several branches of the Army.

Under the present system, after a cadet has finished two years of basic ROTC, required by most colleges for non-prior service students, and accepted for senior ROTC his last two years, he begins immediately to prepare for the branch of service he selects.

There are many drawbacks to class standing, his major subjects this system, such as an overflow in school, his leadership abilities, of officers in certain branches classification tests and interviews such as quartermaster, signal corps by Regular Army and College and others. Choices of branches representatives.
of service now at Tuskegee will
depend on the student's ROTC

14n 1953

See Other Side-SCHOOL OF NURSING

ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION

House Zooms Appropriation Bill Approval

P. 1

$46,000,000 Measure Passed In 6 Minutes; One Question Asked

By GEOFFREY BIRT

The House of Representatives took only six minutes yesterday to give its stamp of approval to an almost $46,000,000 general appropriations bill.

Only one question was asked about the bill. No amendments were offered. No one in the state capitol can remember when the general appropriations bill, from which most state agencies will live for the next two years, was passed with such speed and ease.

The bill authorizes expenditures of $22,689,699 for next year, and $23,229,354 for 1954-55.

The speed with which this big money bill passed the House staggered former Lt. Gov. Clarence Inzer, of Gadsden, visiting here yesterday on business, and interested in some railroad bills.

With a surprised look Inzer left the House as soon as the 90-0 vote was announced, and went to the Senate, where he told friends that he didn't think it could happen here—but it had.

Twenty members of the state Senate signed an agreement yesterday to work 'til 5 p.m., with only an hour off for lunch.

So at 12:10 p.m., the Senate recessed for chow.

But when the hour was up and Lt. Gov. James B. Allen called the Senate back to order, only six members answered the roll call. That wasn't enough to transact business, so they recessed for another 50 minutes until 2 p.m.

One of those who didn't make it back on time was Sen. J. M. Bonner, of Wilcox County—the man who originated the "get down to work" petition.

As lieutenant governor, Inzer had presided in the Senate during the stormy 1947 and 1949 sessions of the Folsom administration. In 1949 the appropriation bills were only passed at the last minute after weeks of heated debate, and even one almost all night caucus in a Montgomery downtown hotel.

Time Table For Passage

Yesterday's time table for this record breaking passage of the general fund's appropriation bill was as follows:

Speaker Roberts Brown, Lee, resumed his seat on the dais where Speaker pro tem Bob Kendall, Conecuh, had been presiding.

It was 11:50 a.m. He gave the floor to Rep. Noble Russell, of Morgan, one of Gov. Gordon Persons' two chief floor leaders in the House.

Russell took up the money bill. He said that the members had reecived a copy of the big document last Friday and no doubt had now read and studied it.

He drew attention to the fact that the House Ways and Means Committee had been working on the bill for months; had held many public hearings; had heard from every affected department. Acknowledging that "you can't please everyone" he thought that, by and large, most interested parties were satisfied.

Russell said the bill before the House was a substitute bill. He said that it called for an expenditure of some $490,000 more than that recommended by the governor for the first year (1953-54), and $445,120 more than the chief executive had proposed for 1954-55.

The Morgan legislator warned the House: "If we go much higher we'll affect two things—appropriations proposed for the tuberculosis sanitariums and hospitals for the mentally sick, and monies proposed for welfare."

He said further that he had talked with the governor, and that the chief executive had concurred in the bill's proposals, and had thought the money would be available.

At this point Rep. Sam Engelhardt, Macon, asked: "As we all know, the Korean War is over. . . . Is consideration being given to the possibility that revenues may be down?"

Russell assured him that the matter had not been overlooked. He did not know if revenues would be affected. But he pointed out that "revenues supporting the general fund are from a fairly steady, stable source — not like some of the trust funds . . ."

The House voted to adopt the substitute bill, on Russell's motion, at 11:54. It did so unanimously.

Then Russell moved passage of the bill. There was no objection. Legislators pressed the switches on their desks to record their votes on the electrical voting register. Ninety green lights at once flashed on the board. No "nay" votes were cast. Speaker Brown called for the machine to be locked and the vote tallied.

At 11:56 a.m., Brown announced the bill was passed, and the gavel fell. The 1953 general appropriations bill was en route to the Senate.

Afterwards Rep. Russell was asked: "Were you surprised there was no opposition, no amendments?"

Russell replied: "Just say I was very pleased. I think it's a good bill, and one which can be paid. It will take care of the most crucial needs of the day.

Outside the House chamber, members were besieging the elevators to go to the capitol cafeteria, or downtown, for lunch.

And many were saying they had never before heard of such a bill passing with such ease and speed.

The House came along later to approve another to appropriate $225,000 a year to Tuskegee Institute for undergraduate and graduate instruction in engineering and veterinary medicine and for graduate work in home economics and agriculture.

A bill to take away employment rights of state employes who join labor unions or participate in them while working for the state touched off a floor battle in the lower chamber that lasted nearly two hours.

It finally passed 58-17 after opponents ran out of ammunition in the form of amendments and proposed substitute bills to modify its provisions.

Rep. Emory Solomon of Henry, the sponsor, said the people who pay the tax bills are entitled to protection against disruptions that can come from public employes being members of labor organizations.

Opponents, led by Rep. Ed Morgan of Tuscaloosa and Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah, contended the bill aimed at taking away constitutional rights of the employes to join any organization they please provided it was not subersive.

Rep. Morgan argued that a person doesn't have to give up any citizenship rights when taking a job with the state. He and others opposing the Solomon bill said they believed it was clearly unconstitutional.

Across the corridor, Sen. J. M. Bonner of Wilcox tried in vain to force another labor measure, the "right to work" bill, up ahead of schedule. Defeated, he said he will try again Friday.

Bonner sought to compel the Rules Committee to meet by objecting to immediate consideration of a House resolution adjourning the legislature until Friday. His obpection sent the resolution to the Rules Committee.

Had the committee met, Bonner could have moved for a special order calendar giving priority to the "right to work" measure, but Chairman Preston Clayton of Barbour declined to call a meeting and the two houses recessed separately.

Bonner said he will use the same strategy Friday on the theory that a joint resolution will be necessary to recess over the week end until the following Tuesday. The constitution prohibits adjournment for more than three days except by joint approval of both Houses.

The Senate meanwhile passed and sent to the House a compromise bill to put more teeth into Alabama's anti-stream pollution law. It would give the present water improvement commission much wider authority to control pollution from all sources instead of merely as a health menace.

Also approved, and sent to the governor, was a House bill raising the pay of supernumerary (retired) Supreme Court justices from $4,000 to $6,000 a year, plus $300 a month while actually on the bench.

Killed was a Senate bill to make dual wheel trucks use med flaps or shields to keep them from slinging rocks against cars behind them.

After lunch the House quickly passed a series of smaller appropriation bills which go along with the general spending measure, all without opposition.

They provide $34,000 a year to the Southern Industrial Institute, $13,000 to the Alabama Vocational School for Girls, $2,500 to the support of the Council of State Governments, and $2,000 to the State Employes' Suggestion Committee.

The House approved a $225,000 appropriation for Tuskegee Institute for undergraduate and graduate work in engineering and veterinary medicine, and graduate work in home economics and agriculture.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Karl Harrison, Shelby.

Rep. Dave Mathews, Clarke, raised the question that a suit had been filed in Birmingham for Negroes to enter the University of Alabama. He thought that this appropriation should be voted only if the "segregation laws of Alabama" are "not broken down."

But when the vote was taken, only Mathews and Rep. Gregory Oakley, Wilcox, were recorded opposing the appropriation.

The oft-recurring poll tax question arose again, meanwhile, with the introduction of companion bills in the House and Senate to permit the payment of the tax any time during the year except within 30 days prior to an election.

The proposed constitutional amendment to give more time was sponsored in the House by Reps. Vester Bush and Willard Pienezza, of Elmore County, and across the hall by Sen. Truman Reneau, also of Elmore.

Raising School Revenue

Another constitutional amendment, aimed at raising more school revenue, made its appearance in the Senate under the names of Sens. E. W. Skidmore, of Tuscaloosa, Elvin McCary, of Calhoun, John Will Johnson Jr., of Chambers, and Herbert A. Byars, of Hale.

It would permit any county to raise its property tax limit to 12 mills. Along with it came companion bills providing for use of the additional revenue and for holding elections.

As the Senate moved along its calendar, Sen. Albert Boutwell, of Jefferson, sought in vain to get the controversial barber shop regulation bill passed as a gesture of friendliness toward Sen. Amos Jones, of Lauderdale, who is ill.

Opposition Too Great

But the opposition to the measure was too great, and it was recommitted to the health committee. The bill would regulate the barbering profession and set up sanitary standards in all counties except those which already have local laws.

The Senate killed a proposed constitutional amendment to require the advertising of general bills of local application which are used to get around the present constitutional provision that strictly local bills must be advertised.

Sens. John Pinson, of Sumter, the author, George Quarles, of Dallas, and Judson Locke, of Perry all appealed for passage of the amendment, but it lacked six votes of getting the required 21.

Quarles challenged his colleagues:

"If we want to pass local legislation, let's have the guts to advertise them and let the people know what we intend to do."

Locke protested that local bills "are getting worse all the time" and that the legislature is "abusing the courtesy privilege" of passing such legislation without question.

General bills with local application are handled on a population basis without mentioning any county, but usually breeze through the legislature with the same courtesy rule that prevails for local measures.

Sen. E. W. Skidmore, of Tuscaloosa, defended the practice on the grounds that it is necessary to meet problems that arise when it isn't enough time to advertise local legislation.

Although the proposed constitutional amendment is dead now, it could be revived Friday. Sen. John Whatley, of Lee, who voted for it, changed his vote so he can be in position to ask for reconsideration.

For Nursing Education At Tuskegee

Representative Frank Tennile, of Montgomery, and Senator John Pinson, of Sumter County, are serving the public interest in backing legislation that would establish a School of Nursing at Tuskegee Institute.

The shortage of well qualified nurses in Alabama is widely recognized. There can be no doubt that Tuskegee would find a wealth of applicants for training in this important humanitarian service.

The Tuskegee Institute record of accomplishment justifies the expansion proposed by Mr. Tennille and Mr. Pinson. Approval of the plan by the Legislature would be good for Alabama.

Work Slows Up In Legislature

House Unit Approves Tuskegee Nurse Bill

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 2 (AP)—Committee work tapered off sharply in the Alabama Legislature today as lawmakers shuffled through the few bills with any chance of passage this session.

With only three more legislative days left, measures which haven't passed one house or the other and can't make special order calendars are as good as dead.

While it is technically possible to get bills up for final passage if they come out of committee by next Tuesday, there is not much hope for them at this late hour.

A $40,000 conditional appropriation for graduate nurse training at Tuskegee won approval of the House Ways and Means Committee today. It goes on the calendar for final action next Tuesday.

The Senate Finance Committee gave clearance to a House-approved $100,000 conditional appropriation to compensate owners for livestock destroyed under the state campaign to stamp out deadly livestock diseases.

This group also approved a House-passed bill to hike the pay of the State Archives and History director from $4200 to $7500 a year.

The sponsor, Rep. Frank Tennille of Montgomery, said the salary for this position hasn't been raised substantially in 33 years.

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owens, who has held the job since 1920, has announced she will not seek reappointment when her present term runs out in March, 1955.

State Money For Tuskegee Institute

According to newspaper stories, Tuskegee Institute, a private institution, is seeking to triple the amount of money it has been getting from the State. It seeks annually for the next two years $1,195,191 instead of the $300,000 it is getting each year at the present time. Used p. 8

There is the question of how much state money Tuskegee can accept and still remain independent. Another question is whether those who seek to assist Tuskegee in getting this money do so with the thought of denying to Negro citizens benefits provided in the state universities. Regardless of how much money the state puts into Tuskegee that does not lessen the obligations of the public institutions to its citizens regardless of race.

A further danger is that Tuskegee will come to look upon this state assistance as a necessity. Others hostile to Negro citizens having what is due them could eye that institution as a way of depriving Negro citizens of a right established by the federal courts.

Tuskegee Institute's fine president, Dr. F. D. Patterson is quoted as giving the impression to the budget planners in his testimony April 1 that certain courses offered to white students are not offered in Alabama state schools which admit Negroes but at all—Negro Tuskegee. Such testimony, if it is quoted correctly, could one day place that institution in the predicament of being asked to turn itself over to the state. Birmingham Ala.

It is a sad commentary on the Negro leadership of this state that the court decisions which could be used as a key to open the doors of the state-supported institutions to Negro schools are allowed to remain idle. No Negro is seeking admission to the state law school. No Negro is trying to get into the medical school. No Negro is insisting on attending the engineering school at Auburn.

It is obvious that this state cannot bring its education for Negro citizens up to that provided white citizens without new sources of money. Nor can increased appropriations to Tuskegee Institute catch up all of the racial inequality slack in higher education. This problem, we think, should be faced honestly and intelligently. Ms 4-3-53

This newspaper recognizes the excellent work being done at Tuskegee and believes that this institution can make a case on its merit for more money. To involve the appeal for more funds in the question of integrated higher education serves no useful purpose, it seems to us. It has nothing whatever to do with the grade school, cases pending before the Supreme Court, except in a larger way.

Let Tuskegee have an increased appropriation on merit.

Patterson Seeks More Funds For Tuskegee Inst.

Used Ms. 4-3-53 Birmingham Ala.

EARLIER IN yesterday's budget hearings Tuskegee's Dr. F. D. Patterson, its president, asked that the Legislature raise the state's appropriation to the graduate schools at the Negro college from the current $300,000 yearly to $1,194,191 for each of the next two years.

In asking this 300 per cent increase, Dr. Patterson warned that it probably would be wise for the Legislature to appropriate money for higher education for Negroes where there is a need for it.

He said that although some might be reluctant to appropriate more money for Tuskegee because of the impending segregation ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court, "it would be money well spent."

Dr. Patterson said that regardless of how the high court rules on racial segregation, there will be Negro students who will want to attend Negro schools.

Tuskegee's president urged more state support particularly for the school's veterinary medicine, nursing, agricultural and engineering programs.

Backing Dr. Patterson's plea before the commission was State Sen. John H. Pinson, Sumter County's veteran lawmaker and Tuskegee Institute board member, who has done much to help obtain state appropriations to the Negro school.

Sen. Pinson pointed out that "no Negroes are knocking on the door at Auburn or University of Alabama to get in as students," adding that he thought the state ought to do everything it can to aid in providing adequate facilities at Tuskegee for training Negro students.

"TUSKEGEE IS basically an Alabama institution and is not controlled and run by a bunch of rich Yankees," said Pinson. "It is not anti-Southern. As a matter of fact, it is pro-Southern.

Dr. Patterson told commission members Boutwell, Rep. Noble Russell, State Finance Director D. W. Hodo and State Budget Director Jake Jordan that the two largest gifts to the Negro school had come from Southerners -- an Alabamian and a Georgian. He said these would soon be announced.

"I hope you will go along with Dr. Patterson's request," added Sen. Pinson, "especially to provide more funds at Tuskegee for nursing and veterinary medicine."

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Reminding educational budget makers that Alabama is providing training for white citizens in certain areas not available to Negro citizens, Dr. F. D. Patterson asked that appropirations for his institution be tripled over that of last year.

He asked a budget study committee April 1 for $1,195,191 for each of the next two years in contrast to the current yearly outlay of $300,000. This would amount to an increase of $894,191 annually.

Dr. Patterson suggested to the legislative budget committee that Tuskegee needed the money increase to bolster its courses in agriculture, home economics, engineering, nursing, natural science and medical technology.

The Tuskegee Institute head was quoted as saying that the committee should not wait to determine its course in finance for Negro-available education because there is a need for additional education for Negro people. (The cases pending before the United States Supreme Court have nothing to do with higher education. That question has been settled by the courts. It is possible that Negro students could legally win admission to the University of Alabama and to Auburn should they apply. Two Birmingham Negro students are currently awaiting admission to the University of Alabama although they have been refused enrollment.)

State Senator John H. Pinson who represents Pickens and Sumter Counties pointed out that Tuskegee, despite the fact that most of its trustees are from outside the South, maintains "the Southern outlook." He is one of the six state appointed trustees. He urged the committee to do everything humanly possible to provide better educational facilities.

14n 1953 ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION

BILL S. 68 by PINSON
CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATION
SCHOOL OF NURSING- TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Both general, local measures—

Senate, House push 133 bills through on final day

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 12—Working at a steady pace from 9 a.m. until well after dark, the House and Senate passed scores of general and local bills Friday, on the concluding day of the 1953 legislative session.

Among the wide assortment of Senate bills given final passage by the House was S. B. 317 which requires the sale of gasoline tax anticipation warrants by counties on a strict bidding basis.

Speaker Roberts Brown was so interested in passing the bill he surrendered his gavel and took the floor to debate.

The bill was regarded of particular significance in that it is expected to bring about a better price for county securities than under the so-called negotiated contract sale procedure now generally used by county governments.

During Friday's closing legislative session, 133 bills were passed —87 in the Senate and 46 in the House.

Among the House measures given final passage by the Senate was a measure prohibiting the State Planning Board director from accepting outside jobs.

Another bill passed Friday was the somewhat watered down version of Rep. James B. Morgan's bill which originally banned books and other writings in the public schools by Commies.

PASSED BY HOUSE:

S. 122, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 571, Title 37, so as to clarify the provisions under which bonds may be issued by muncipalities to pay the cost of public improvements after completion of the work.

S. 123, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 519, Title 37 to amend provisions pertaining to the items of expense which may be included in the cost of public improvements constructed by a municipality.

S. 126, by Andrews: Making further provisions respecting the payment of directors' fees to members of the board of directors of any corporation heretofore or hereafter organized pursuant to the provisions of Secs. 394 to 401, inclusive of Title 37, etc.

S. 130, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 3 of Act 648 of 1949 so as to eliminate therefrom any requirement for publication of notices of meetings of the board of directors of industrial development boards organized under provisions of said act so as to permit the filing for record of leases made by such boards without the payment of any tax thereon.

S. 127, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 279, Title 37, relating to the conduct of municipal bond elections so as to provide that in cases where voting machines are used the election officials shall be appointed and the election shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions contained in the statutes pertaining to use of voting machines.

S. 129, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 447, Title 37.

S. 188, by Andrews: Authorizing any and every city or town to assess for the costs of street improvements and sewers any lot or lots, parcel or parcels of land purchased by the state at any sale for non-payment of taxes, and to provide that any redemptioner or purchaser at any sale by the state of any lot, parcel or parcels of land upon which an assessment has been levied shall take the same subject to such assessment.

S. 408, by Foster and others: Authorizing municipalities to create and establish municipal waterworks utility boards, etc.

S. 400, by Andrews: Providing for the validation, prior to the issuance of bonds, warrants, certificates of indebtedness nd notes of certain public corporations and public boards, etc.

S. 330, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 364, Article 1, Chapt. 7, Title 37.

S. 187, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 483, Title 37, relating to the filing of census reports so that the said election shall not be limited to municipalities of 7000 or less.

S. 214, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 793, Title 37, relating to the procedure to be followed by city or regional planning commission when adopting a plan for physical development of the municipality.

S. 271, by Farmer: Amending Act. No. 388. of 1945, which provides for the insuring of employes of the State Department of Public Safety, so as to provide for additional benefits not to exceed $10,000 per employe for the payment of hospital and medical expenses.

S. 68, by Pinson: Making a conditional appropriation to the state superintendent of education of $40,000 for the purpose of contracting with Tuskegee Institute for undergraduate instruction of Alabama residents in a four-year course leading to the bachelor of science degree in nursing.

S. 427, by Johnson: For the relief of Paul Strength.

S. 154, by Bocke of Perry: Providing that the day set by law for holding the regular primary in Alabama shall be a legal holiday, to provide for the dismissal of schools and state supported institutions of higher learning on that day, etc.

S. 302, by Wright: Amending Sec. 85, Title 22, relating to the promulgation and enforcement of rules for the operation of food-handling establishments.

S. 420, by Byars and McCary: Further relgulating the granting of certain scholarships to the University of Alabama.

S. 303, by Hollis and others: Making an appropriation for the erection of a permanent marker on the highway in front of the home site of the Hon. John Hollis Bankhead at Sulligent.

S. 473, by Boutwell: Authorizing the Birmingham Waterworks Board and all other waterworks boards in Jefferson County to collect sewer rentals or service charges authorized under the provisions of Act 61 of 1949.

S. 507, by Jones: Altering the boundary of Rogersville in Lauderdale County.

S. 508, by Johnston: Providing funds for the maintenance and operation of a county health department under the direction of the Mobile County health officer.

S. 484, by Jones: Permitting certain state banks in Lauderdale to operate branches.

S. 500, by Todd: Fixing the pay of the Franklin County commissioner of public schools.

S. 409, by Foster and others: Authorizing municipalities to create municipal gas utility boards, etc.

S. 71, by Robison: Amending Title 51, Sec. 504, relating to licenses for dentists.

S. 163, by Whatley: Amending an act of 1943 known as "the bread, flour and corn meal enrichment act."

S. 436, by Boutwell and Richardson: Defining the words, term and phrase "truck trailer and semi-trailer" when used in Art. 10, Title 51, relative to the use tax.

S. 22, by Boutwell and Phillips: Providing for the transfer on Sept. 30, 1955 of any surplus in the state treasury to the credit of the Alabama Special Educational Trust Fund, to the Alabama State Building Commission Fund.

S. 49, by Johnson and Skidmore: Amending Sec. 1 of Title 42, by providing for the appointment of the members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

S. 148, by Foster and others: Providing that in every primary, general or municipal election in which candidates are to be nominated or elected to two or more offices of the same classification, the candidates shall be elected by places designated by number. (Jefferson County excluded from the bill.)

S. 435, by Boutwell and Bonner: Amending Sec. 1 of an act of 1945 which created the Commission on Education with Respect to Alcoholism, etc.

S. 317, by Johnson, Whatley and Robison: Regulating further the issuance and sale of gasoline tax anticipation warrants by counties. (Requires sale on strict bidding basis.)

S. 149, by Hollis and others: Prescribing the purpose for which and the manner in which the seals of voting machines may be broken.

S. 150, by Foster and others: Requiring that all keys to voting machines not in the possession of election officials on election day be delivered to the authority having jurisdiction over the election by not later than 7 o'clock p.m. the day on which the election is held.

S. 151, by Foster and others: Amending Sec. 279, Title 17, relating to the itemization of statements of campaign expenditures and contributions, the swearing to such statements and the time of filing the statements.

S. 152, by Foster and others: Prescribing the rights of watchers at elections in which voting machines are used, etc.

S. 235, by Johnson and Whatley: Amending Sec. 299, Title 55, relating to the powers and duties of the director of the State Personnel Department, etc.

S. 456, by McCary: Providing for the city of Anniston in Calhoun County a civil service system of governing the appointment, removal, salaries, tenure and official conduct of employes of the city, etc.

S. 239, by Gamble: Amending Sec. 298, Title 61, which provides for notices on settlement of estates.

S. 344, by Robison: Ameding Sec. 65, Title 58.

S. 324, by Faulkner: Ameding Title 2, Sec. 661, relating to soil conservation.

S. 485, by Hollis: Amending Sec. 44, Title 23.

S. 324, by Faulkner: Amending Title 2, Sec. 661, relating to soil conservation districts.

S. 511, by Phillips: Amending Title 15, Sec. 343.

S. 415, by Andrews: Amending Sec. 587, Title 37, relating to appeals from recorder's court.

PASSED BY SENATE:

H. 194, by Harrison (Shelby): Further regulating the handling of statutory deposits heretofore or hereafter made by insurance companies with the state treasurer, etc.

H. 597, by Martin (Greene) and Branyon: Authorizing the governing body of each county which during the next preceding fiscal year collected as much as or more than $40,000 from the special tax of one fourth of one per centum levied under provisions of Sec. 215 of the constitution, etc.

H. 826, by Payne and Leonard: Relating to the boards of education of Talladega County; providing that such boards may secure insurance on school property, etc.

H. 1024, by Leonard and Payne: Further prescribing the duties of the sheriff and solicitor in the enforcement of laws in Talladega County.

H. 1012, by Malone (Houston): Authorizing the Houston County Board of Education to provide insurance for school properties.

H. 1011, by Mathison and Solomon: Amending Act 36 of 1953, which fixed the boundary lines of Abbeville.

H. 1013, by Malone: Authorizinz the Dothan Board of Education to insure school properties.

H. 978, by Plott: Amending Sec. 4 of Act 222 of 1949, which established the Chilton County Law and Equity Court.

H. 1010, by Burkhalter: For the relief of John H. Garrett.

H. 1025, by Grouby: Amending Sec. 3 of Act 445 of 1947 which established the Autauga County Court of Common Pleas.

H. 1009, by Denton: Altering the boundary of Blountsville.

H. 979, by Coburn: Authorizing night time hunting of raccoons and opossums in Colbert County.

H. 1014, by Oden: Providing for payment of certain traveling expenses incurred by the Franklin County sheriff.

H. 987, by Miller and Hawkins (Etowah): Abolishing the Etowah County fine and forfeiture fund.

H. 1020, by Dumas and others: Amending Sec. 302, Title 37, so as to exempt from the operation of some of the provisions thereof the official charged with the duty of collecting local improvement assessments in Birmingham.

H. 1026, by Meeks and others: Amending Act 929 of 1951 so as to make of such system retroactive as well as prospective.

H. 973, by Johnson and others: Providing for the use of certain fish as bait for fishing in the waters of Tallapoosa County.

H. 1017, by Black and Fite (Walker): For the relief of Maude Mooney.

H. 1016, by Black and Fite (Walker): For the relief of Mrs. Herman Treece.

H. 598, by Martin (Greene): Amending Sec. 43 of Title 23 so as to change the time within which the payment of the contract price for the construction or repair of public roads and bridges may be paid.

H. 673, by Molette and others: Empowering municipalities and other political subdivisions to promulgate, administer and enforce airport zoning regulations limiting the height of structures and objects of natural growth.

H. 632, by Wooten and others: Proposing a constitutional amendment relating to special elections to fill vacancies occurring in either house of the Legislature. (No election would be held if just one candidate is running.)

H. 778, by Malone (Houston) and Brannan: Amending further Act 183 of 1943 establishing the State Planning Board. (Bill would prohibit the director from doing outside work and prohibit a board member from holding a job under the board.)

H. 9, by Summerlin and others: Amending further Sec. 17 of an act of 1949 providing for absentee voting, etc.

H. 280, by Roberson: Further prohibiting the condemnation and forfeiture of prohibited liquors and beverages.

H. 649, by Harrison (Shelby): Providing for the disposition of the revenues derived from the sale of sand and gravel taken from public water bottoms and state lands, etc.

H. 813, by Roberson: Making the holding, owning or having in possession of or paying the tax for a federal wagering occupational tax stamp prima facie evidence of violation of the Alabama laws against gambling.

H. 336, by Garrett and Engelhardt: Authorizing the operation of four-wheel trailers on the highways.

H. 617, by Garrett and others: Authorizing the State Highway Department to construct, repair and maintain roads on land owned by the state.

H. 378, by Givhan: Eradicating the spread of disease of honeybees.

H. 525, by Englehardt and Harvey: Amending Secs. 2 and 3 of Act 560 of 1943, by prescribing the time in which the test to determine the percentage of germination must be made for vegetable seed sold in certain quantities.

H. 638, by Harrison (Shelby) and others: Repealing an act which created and established a legislative committee to investigate the granting of pardons and paroles.

H. 28, by McCoy: Amending Sec. 10, Title 42, which relates to the taking of paroled prisoners, etc.

H. 668, by Pfleger and others: Amending Sec. 732, Title 51.

H. 684, by Harvey and Lee: Authorizing the commissioner of agriculture and industries to adopt rules and regulations for the prevention of fungi diseases and noxious weeds from seeds and grains, etc.

H. 669, by Pfleger and others: Amending Sec. 744, Title 51, which defines "registered taxpayers."

H. 577, by Adams (Jefferson): Amending Sec. 673, Title 2 which relates to rules and regulations promulgated by the State Board of Agriculture governing persons engaged in entomological, pathological, etc., work.

H. 249, by Gallalee: Amending Sec. 202, Title 26, relating to unemployment compensation contributions by employes.

H. 553, by Martin (Greene) and others: Amending Sec. 50, Title 45, which relates to the labor of convicts on holidays.

H. 727, by Martin (Greene): Amending Sec. 1 of Act 534 of 1943 which provides for deductions from penitentiary and hard labor sentences for good conduct.

H. 728, by Martin (Greene) and Meeks: Amending Sec. 32, Title 45.

H. 43, by Malone (Houston): Amending Sec. 253, Title 45, relating to deductions from sentences for good conduct.

H. 409, by Sellers: Amending Sec. 85, Title 36.

H. 548, by Branyon and Martin (Greene): Amending the caption and Secs. 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the farm-to-market road act of 1943, so as to provide for payment out of the State County Aid Fund of sums equal to the interest on or depository's fees with respect to securities issued by a county etc.

H. 549, by Branyon and Martin (Greene): Amending Act No. 856 of 1951, pertaining to issuance of warrants by counties in anticipation of the receipts of monies under contracts with the State Highway Department under the farm-to-market road act of 1943.

H. 550, by Martin (Greene) and others: Amending Sec. 54, Title 45.

H. 551, by Martin (Greene) and others: Repealing Sec. 98, Title 45.

H. 562, by Pfleger and others: Amending further Sec. 69, Title 36, which prescribes penal ties for violation of the laws relating to drivers' licenses.

H. 567, by Langdon and Scruggs: Amending further Sec. 87, Title 36, relating to measurements and weights of loads of vehicles on highways by providing that certificates issued by the Department of Agriculture relating to scales on which such vehicles are weighed shall be received in courts as prima facie evidence under certain prescribed conditions.

H. 626, by Martin (Greene) and others: Amending Sec. I of Act 662, which amended Sec. 6777; pf the code of 1923, relating to payment of per diem of members of county governing bodies. (Permits payment out of gas tax proceeds.)

H. 627, by Martin (Greene) and others: Providing that in the discretion of county governing bodies a part of the compensation of members of county governing bodies may be paid out of the county gas tax revenues, etc.

H. 342, by Meeks: Amending Sec. 486, Title 51.

H. 375, by Adams (Jefferson): Providing limitations on the time in which actions at law may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges against common carriers, etc.

H. 345, by Garrett and Oakley: Relating to eminent domain, amending Sec. I of Title 19, which provides for the institution of condemnation proceedings in the probate courts.

H. 374, by Faulk: Amending Sec. 94, Title 11, which relates to coroners' fees.

H. 239, by Scruggs: Amending Sec. 618, Title 51.

H. 240, by Scruggs: Amending Sec. 619, Title 51.

H. 162, by Meeks and others: Amending Sec. 542, Title 51, which relates to privilege licenses.

H. 667, by Pfleger and others: Amending Sec. 745, Title 51.

H. 652, by Harrison (Shelby): Amending Sec. 496, Title 51.

H. 652, by Harrison (Shelby): Amending Sec. 496, Title 51.

H. 629, by Russell and others: Amending Sec. 268, Title 55. (Boosts annual pay of Archives & History Department director from $4200 to $7500.)

H. 920, by Miller: Exempting tangible personal property purchased for the sole use and benefit of public county, state or city schools, etc.

H. 806, by Beatty and Baker: Amending Subdivision 3, Sec. 3 of Act 402 of 1945, providing for the promotion of aeronautics, etc.

H. 872, by Brannan: Appropriating $15,000 for each of the next two fiscal years to the Department of Agriculture for control and eradication of the white fringed beetle.

H. 215, by Brannan and others: Amending Sec. 29, Title 11, by eliminating the provision which prohibits a probate judge from receiving a fee for discharging his duties, etc.

H. 565, by Davis: Exempting fuel oil purchased and stored or consumed as fuel for kiln use in manufacturing establishments from the sales tax, etc.

H. 504, by Scruggs: Making a conditional approproation out of any funds in the sum of $5000 for each of the next two fiscal years to the State Department of Conservation, etc.

H. 722, by Dawkins: Providing for the issuance of special license tags upon the payment of an additional fee of $1 to owners of motor vehicles who hold a valid amateur radio license, etc.

H. 408, by Scruggs and Kendall: Making it a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation with intent to defraud to wilfully destroy, change or remove the manufacturer's serial number or motor number on any item of heavy farm machinery, etc.

H. 300, by Russell and Wooten: Authorizing city boards of education to purchase school buses, etc.

H. 859, by Engelhardt and Beatty: Conferring on each city having a population of 6000 or more the same powers for the construction of street and sidewalk improvements, etc.

H. 801, by Dumas and others: Providing for the procedure for calling and holding an election in any school district and levying the school district tax authorized by any amendment to the constitution.

H. 802, by Dumas and others: Providing for issuance of warrants by school districts.

H. 954, by Harrison (Shelby) and others: Amending Sec. 44, Title 23.

H. 1008, by Harrison (Shelby): Amending Sec. 25, Title 34, relating to suits for divorce.

H. 644, by Morgan (Jefferson): Prohibiting use of certain text books and writings in public schools, etc.

H. 514, by Dawkins and others: Permitting payroll deductions from salaries or wages of public employes.

H. 923, by Gallalee: Amending and re-enacting Sec. 663, Title 7.

H. 800, by Dumas and others: Providing that all actions against physicians, surgeons and dentists for malpractice, error, etc., must be commenced within two years next after the act or omission, etc.

H. 522, by Hawkins and Miller: Providing that papers and documents pertaining to an appealed case shall be filed with the clerk of the court to which the appeal is taken within 60 days after the appeal bond has been filed.

H. 68, by Baker and Romine: Amending Sec. 374, Title 51, which relates to income tax.

H. 738, by Shelton: Providing for appointment of members of the advisory council for the state vocational trade schools, etc.

14n 1953

ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION

H. 182. by Tenille and others: Making an appropriation to the state superintendent of education for the purpose of contracting with Tuskegee Institute for undergraduate and graduate instruction of Alabama residents in engineering and veterinary medicine and for graduate instruction of Alabama residents in home economics and agriculture.

Bill- H.182 by Tenile and Others:
Tuskegee Institute
Engineering, Veterinary Medicine.
Graduate Instruction Home Economics
and Agriculture.(Alabama Residents)

Right-To-Work Bill Approved By Committee

Funds For Tuskegee Might Help Racial Woes, Pinson Says

By a single vote margin, the Senate labor committee yesterday gave a favorable report to the hotly-contested "right-to-work" bill and sent it on to the Senate.

This moves the House-passed measure into position for a possible floor vote in that chamber next Tuesday where opponents openly concede there likely are enough votes to pass it.

Senate approval would put the issue squarely in the lap of Gov. Gordon Persons for his signature or veto.

The labor committee divided 5-4 on the bill, sponsored by Rep. Vernon Summerlin of Crenshaw County and some 40 other House members, after a sub-committee couldn't agree on it.

The measure proposes to outlaw union shops, closed shops or other contract provisions which seek to guarantee union membership.

Meanwhile, it was learned that three other members of the legislature beside Wilcox's Sen. J. M. Bonner, refused to accept their pay for the Fourth of July vacation.

Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery turned his check back to the state treasury. Two others, Reps. Wallace Malone of Houston and Hugh Kaul of Jefferson, arranged in advance not to be paid.

Sen. Bonner dramatically tore up his check in the Senate yesterday to express his disapproval of the vacation with pay.

An opponent of the "right-to-work" bill, Sen. Elvin McCary of Calhoun, chairman of the subcommittee which had it, conceded that supporters probably have more than enough votes to pass it in the Senate.

He observed that 18 senators, a majority of the 35-member body, signed a resolution yesterday asking the labor committee to send the bill back for a showdown in the Senate.

Proponents were claiming as many as 23 votes for final passage when the time comes.

Foes Fail In Strategy

The committee voted the "right to work" bill out after foes failed in two strategy moves. They first tried to keep it in the subcommittee two more weeks, then moved for an adverse report.

If the group had reported it adversely, the backers would have had more trouble passing it.

McCary's motion to delay action another two weeks was tabled 5-3. Then his move for an adverse report was turned down 5-4.

With the preliminaries disposed of, Sen. George Quarles of Dallas moved for a favorable report and it carried by the same 5-4 margin.

"I don't consider this an anti-labor or a pro-management bill," Quarles said. "To me it is a bill to guarantee the individual his right to make a living."

Representatives of labor and industry turned out in full force for the committee session.

Other committees went through their routine of passing on bills mostly of minor importance.

Meanwhile, a member of a legislative committee was told yesterday that a $390,000 annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute might be influential in getting two Negro women to withdraw a court suit for admission to the University of Alabama.

Sen. John Pinson of Sumter County made the suggestion to the House ways and means committee and volunteered to undertake the task of presenting the matter to the Negroes' attorney.

The offer came while the committee was considering a renewal of the present $300,000 annual appropriation to the famed Negro school, plus another $90,000 for a school of nursing.

No immediate committee action was taken because the members are considering all educational appropriations together and will decide later.

Argued Favorable Action

Pinson, who is a member of Tuskegee's board of trustees, argued that favorable action on the appropriation would show that the legislature is trying to equalize facilities at Negro and white colleges.

When Rep. Paul Meeks of Jefferson County asked if there was anything the committee might do to influence the Negroes' suit for admission to the all-white university, Pinson replied that approval of the Tuskegee appropriation might help.

"I believe if it is shown to Arthur Shores (Negro attorney who is representing the two women) that they have the same facilities at Tuskegee that they would have at the University, he will agree to withdraw the suit at least until the Supreme Court rules on segregation," the senator said.

Some Negroes would "rather go to Tuskegee than Tuscaloosa (home of the University) or Auburn," Pinson said, if they can get the same educational opportunities there.

The suit demanding entrance to the University was filed in U.S. District Court at Birmingham on July 3 by Polly Ann Myers and Autherine J. Lucy. They said they had tried to enroll but had been turned down because of their race.

Racial Relations

Pinson also told the House committee that racial relations in Alabama "have definitely improved in the past five years, and the work being done at Tuskegee has helped."

But the relationship between the races, he continued, is like a sensitive Brazilian plant which wilts and droops at the touch of a human hand.

"All the work done by men of good will, both white and colored, can be changed and clotted out in an instant by some untoward act or word," the Black Belt senator cautioned.

"Let the Alabama legislature and this committee go on record now and in the future that it believes in equal educational rights for all its citizens, white or colored, without regard to race or creed, even though it be segregated."

It would earn the respect and good will of the colored people everywhere, he added, and "they can show us how to get us out of these troubles."

"The day of the demagogue has passed, Sen. Pinson declared.

"No more Bilbos, and Rankins —no more rabble rousers — no more Tom Heflins who thought an emissary of the Pope was hiding behind every bush and rock to do him bodily harm."

In other Capitol news — State Finance Director D. W. Hodo yesterday said the Alabama Medical College has returned to the state treasurer $122,625 as "funds spent which were unauthorized under the medical center budget."

Hodo said the money was used during the 1951-52 fiscal year. He said medical college officials turned the funds over to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital not in accordance with original budgetary instructions.

Jefferson Hillman is operated by the Medical College at its Birmingham Medical Center.

Hodo had asked last February that the college be required to return $278,000 to the state. He said the rest of the funds now had been accounted for by the medical college.

The finance director had said the college officials "had not kept faith with the university trustees and the legislative interim subcommittee" in using the money.

The funds came from a state appropriation of $1,013,000 to the medical college for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1952. The legislative committee had specified how the money should be spent.

College officials denied there had been any wrong doing in disbursing of the money.

Pinson's Suggestion Rejected By Shores In 'Admittance Suit'

Sumter County Senator John Pinson's suggestion to withdraw a class suit challenging the banning of Negro students from public-financed universities and similar institutions in Alabama has been flatly rejected by Attorney Arthur D. Shores, it was learned this week.

Shores, chief counsel in a test suit filed July 3 by two Negro college honor graduates seeking admission to the graduate school of the University of Alabama, indicated that State Senator Pinson telephoned him Tuesday with a similar proposition to the one widely publicized last week in the daily press in connection with a proposed $390,000 annual appropriation for Tuskegee Institute.

It is understood that Shores explained to Mr. Pinson (1) that the Tuskegee appropriations have nothing to do with the suit; (2) that the litigation was a class suit on behalf of the whole Negro group; (3) that it dealt with a constitutional right; (4) that he was one of three lawyers in the case; (5) that his clients desired to continue with the suit and (6) that the pending school segregation cases before the Supreme Court are irrevelant to the issue in the university case which has been settled by the court.

The Sumter Senator is quoted as indicating that he would try to get Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute board of directors to talk with Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, the two associates of Shores, all of New York City. Marshall is director and counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and Carter is his chief assistant.

Mr. Pinson, a powerful Black Belt senator, testfying July 15 before a House legislative committee argued for adding $90,000 to the present $300,000 outlay for Tuskegee Institute because it might entice two Negro litigant to give up their legal effort to win admission to the University of Alabama.

Jefferson County Representative Paul Meeks of Birmingham asked Senator Pinson what the committee could do to influence the litigants to quit their admission suit. He (Mr. Pinson) suggested that passing the increased appropriations for Tuskegee might do the job.

He added: "I believe if its shown to Arthur Shores that they havethe same facilities at Tuskegee that they have the University, he will agree to withdraw the suit." Mr. Pinson promised to get in touch with Mr. Shores himself on the suit withdrawal proposition. He did but it did not work.

In the meantime, U. S. Judge Seymour H. Lynne, issued Tuesday his formal order granting a 40-day delay to the University of Alabama following the July 20 hearing to get its answer in to the enter-the university suit. The university asked for 60 days. The press and spectators were barred from the hearing on the motion held in Judge Lynne's office.

The case is sponsored by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Court's decisions removing racial bars from around state-supported institutions of higher learning. The other four states are Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Alabama is one of the five remaining states of the 48 which has not fallen in line with the Supreme

Tuskegee's Continuing Service

Tuskegee Institute's continuing service to Alabama is greatly appreciated. The record of administration under Dr. F. D. Patterson, who recently resigned, is certain, as we see it, to be ably carried on by Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, who has an impressive record of business management at the school for the past 11 years.

This week it is expected that the Senate finance and taxation committee of the State Legislature will consider renewing appropriations for a portion of the support of the school. As most persons know, Tuskegee is a private institution. Through the years, Alabama has become ever more conscious of Tuskegee's considerable values to the state generally, and hence the amount of appropriation over that period has grown. The current appropriation is for $300,000, and Tuskegee Institute is not now pressing for any increase in that basic amount. At least that sum is in order.

The institute faces, however, real financial problems in continuing to keep up standards in several areas of graduate study, such as work in veterinary medicine, graduate home economics, engineering and agriculture. Very high standards now are being met, but it is only by virtue of the closest management that funds are made to cover the necessary outlay. In the future, Tuskegee may be expected to face still more of financial challenge, as is the case with most institutions of higher learning.

For years Tuskegee has maintained a school of nursing. This year a special bill is to include a proposed appropriation of $90,000 to provide for operating expenses of the nursing school. The institute already has good facilities, integrated with the rest of the school, of course, and the projected amount would go only to operations.

That is an appropriation entirely merited, in our view, for Alabama has, itself, no facilities for Negro nurses' training, yet it is clear that need in this field is great and ever growing.

Nothing could be clearer, we believe, than the strong sentiment in behalf of continuing the maximum degree of feasible aid to Tuskegee, for it is very aptly said that there is no way to measure absolutely what Tuskegee has meant to and done for Alabama and Alabamians. The debt is, indeed, ours, and when Tuskegee, as it must, requests certain sums—the amounts asked are moderate, in our view—we would urge upon the Legislature that it continue to show its customary understanding of the great service rendered.

Institute Is Given $180,060 From Negro College Fund

Tuskegee Institute received $180,060 last week from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The announcement was made by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, who stated that the grant brought the total received by the Institute to .564,188 since the inception of the Fund's National Mobilization program two years ago.

President Foster said that the three grants made to Tuskegee Institute since July, 1952, made possible improvement of facilities for commercial dietetics training, the first wing of the engineering building, and a new dormitory for faculty and staff women.

Stressing the role which Tuskegee Institute has played in its 72 years of operation in bringing about improved standards of living to the many thousands whom it reaches, Dr. Foster expressed gratitude for these additional funds. In the past 10 years the college has graduated over 3,000 students who are serving today in every part of the United States and in many foreign countries, as nurses, home economists, agriculturists, veterinarians, teachers, tradesmen, and operators of independent business establishments.

The Fund's National Mobilization program is headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute and president of the United Negro College Fund. He heads a seven-man board, including such well-known businessmen and industrialists as Harvey Firestone, Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Robert E. Wilson, and Robert W. Woodruff.

Institute Given $180,060 Grant By College Fund

Tuskegee Institute received $180,060 last week from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The announcement was made by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, who stated that the grant brought the total received by the Institute to .564,188 since the inception of the Fund's National Mobilization program two years ago.

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Institute Is Given $180,060 From Negro College Fund

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14n 1953

MONEY FOR

Tuskegee Gets $180,000 From United Negro College Fund

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (—) — Tuskegee Institute received $180,060 today from the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 five-year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

The announcement was made by Dr. L. H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute, who stated that today's grant brought the total received by the Institute of $564,188 since the inception of the Fund's National Mobilization program two years ago. Sun. 7-5-53

President Foster said that the three grants made to Tuskegee Institute since July, 1952, made possible the following improvements: (1) Facilities for Commercial Dietetics training; 2) the first wing of the Engineering Building; and 3) a new dormitory for faculty and staff women. P.1

STRESS ROLE

Stressing the role which Tuskegee Institute has played in its seventy-two years of operation in bringing about improved standards of living to the many thousands whom it reaches, Dr. Foster expressed gratitude for these additional funds. In the past ten years the college has graduated over 3,000 students who are serving today in every part of the United States and in many foreign countries, as nurses, home economists, agriculturist, veterinarians, teachers, tradesmen, and operators of independent business establishments.

SEVEN MAN BOARD

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Institute Given $180,060 Grant By College Fund

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Ala.
Thurs. 7-9-53

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14n 1953

MONEY FOR

$100,000 GIFT FOR NURSERY SCHOOL
BENJAMIN RUSSELL ESTATE

SEE- CARD "FOUNDER'S DAY"

Advertiser
P.1.
Montgomery,Ala.
Mon. 4-13-53

14n 1953

MONEY FOR

$500.00
GIFT FROM GROUP OF NEGRO EMPLOYEES
CAST IRON AND PIPE COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SEE- CARD "FOUNDER'S DAY

Advertiser
p.l.
Mon. 4-13-53
Montgomery,Ala.

14n 1953

MONEY FOR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
RECEIVES $10,000
GRANT FROM LADD FUND

Tuskegee Institute
received $10,000
from the Kate Macy
Ladd Fund for the
Rehabilitation Program
at John A. Andrew
Hospital.

Campus Chat
November,1953
P.1

14 o 1953

South Labeled 'Most Dynamic' Area In Nation

Vocational Training Needs Big Expansion, Industrialist Says

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 19 (AP) — The South was described by a New Jersey industrialist here tonight as "the most dynamic and vigorous section of the United States—with a rising population and standard of living."

Edwin J. Schwanhausser, South Orange, N.J., told the Alabama Chamber of Commerce Executives Association in a prepared speech the South "is only beginning its industrial growth."

But he said to assure the South would continue to grow industrially, Schwanhausser said this section must expand its vocational training school program to provide more trained workers.

Schwanhausser is executive vice president of the Worthington Corp., which recently built a big air conditioning manufacturing plant at Decatur, Ala.

Some statistics listed by Schwanhausser indicating indicating industrial growth of the South:

1. More than half of the expansion in chemical manufacturing since the outbreak of the Korean war has come to the South.

2. This area is getting two-thirds of the new installations for processing aluminum and well over half of the new gasoline plants.

3. At the turn of the century 70 per cent of the nation's cotton spindles were located in New England; today 77 per cent of the spindles are located in the South.

A traffic specialist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce told the group there had been a 50 per cent increase in street traffic load in the last 10 years.

Henry K. Evans, Silver Springs, Md., urged businessmen to pool their efforts in moves to "stretch our streets" so as to solve the traffic squeeze gripping shopping areas.

Evans recommended that cities of more than 50,000 population employ a traffic engineer to help work out traffic problems.

The meetin gof the Chamber of Commerce executives preceded start tomorrow of the 16th annual convention of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce.

Principal speakers at tomorrow's convention will be Richard L. Bowditch, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Rep. Tuck, (D-Va.) and Rep. Andrews (D-Ala.).

Bowditch will speak at the annual dinner of the State Chamber of Commerce tomorrow night. Thomas D. Russell, Alexander City, president, will preside at the sessions.

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Conroe Normal and Industrial College

Bulletin Issued by one of the Texas Educational Schools Down in Conroe

The National Baptist Union-Review received last week the Conroe Normal and Industrial College Bulletin for 1953-54. It carries information for prospective students and is released for publication without charge.

Conroe Normal and Industrial College will open for the 1953-54 session Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1953 at Conroe, Texas.

Registration: 9:00 A.M. - 11:45 A.M. Special Chapel Exercise 11:55. Come and bring a student from your church. We major in preparing young people for leadership in the Christian Faith.

The graduates of Conroe College are leading in the areas of Pastoring, Preaching, Training, Church Music, Agriculture and Industries.

We offer courses lelading to completion of high school for those who wish to finish their high school work in order to enter college.

For those who wish to discover their field of work we have a special course.

We arrange our programs to fit the needs of our students.

We offer courses leading to the Bachelor of Theology Degree and Bachelor of Arts in Christian Education Degree.

You may attend Conroe College for $25.00 entrance fees, plus $30.00 per month, for room, board and tuition. The fees for non-resident students are $10.00 per month.

The first Quarter starts Sept. 16, 1953 and ends December 8, 1953. The second Quarter starts December 9, 1953 and ends March 2, 1954. The third Quarter starts March 3, 1954 and ends May 29, 1954.

For further information write the Registrar, Conroe Normal and Industrial College, Conroe, Texas.

L. Brown To Remain At Fargo Girls School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—Lloyd Brown last week reversed his plans to retire as head of Fargo Training School for girls here and will remain indefinitely.

Brown, the only superintendent the four-year-old state institution has had, submitted his resignation several months ago, effective on July 1.

Board Acts To Improve Negro Training School

From Friday's Late Editions.

Frankfort, Ky., June 11 (AP)—A detailed plan for improving Kentucky's only vocational-training school for Negroes, target of criticism by investigators in the past, was adopted by the State Board of Education tonight.

The board approved the plan submitted by a committee that studied conditions at the West Kentucky Vocational Training School, Paducah.

James L. Patton, State vocational-education director, said the plan is designed to define clearly responsibility for operation of the school. Before, he said, there had been "divided authority."

Under the plan, the school will report directly to Patton instead of through the trades-education section of his division. And the outline states specifically that C. L. Timberlake, president, "is the recognized head" of the school, to whom subordinates must make reports, and who is "clothed with the responsibility of personnel and other administrative functions . . ."

The investigating committee was headed by A. E. Meyzeek, Louisville. It included Patton, who became vocational-education director this year, and Whitney Young, administrative head of Lincoln Institute, the State's Negro high school near Simpsonville.

Saying Patton "will be the individual (in the State Education Department) responsible for working with the school," the report added that:

He will visit it twice every three months and at other times he deems necessary. He will make studies and recommendations for improving administrative procedures, budgeting, and purchasing, co-ordination, curriculum construction, maintenance of buildings and grounds, instruction as it relates to trade-school philosophy, public relations, and staff meetings. And he is to develop a program for upgrading and improving administration personnel and teaching staff.

He is to make a detailed report to the committee every three months on progress made by the school, and the committee will be required to check on the progress once a year.

Special reports will be made to the State board every three months to keep it informed of what is being done.

Trade School Case In Court

Pupils Denied Admission Sue

P-8 BALTIMORE

Seeking admission to Mergenthaler Vocational school of Printing two high school youths who were denied entry because of race took the matter to court today (Friday).

In an appeal filed for them by their parents, and presented by NAACP lawyers in Baltimore City Court, the teen-agers asked that the Court set aside the refusal and direct the school officials to reconsider their applications.

The plaintiffs are Carl Edward Smith, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Edward Smith, 1402 N. Carey st. and James Anthony Grove, 15, son of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Grove, 1100 N. Eden st.

NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshall, Jack Greenberg, Juanita Mitchell and Donald G. Murray prepared the petition and will argue the case.

They point out that Mergenthaler, intended for an all white student body, is the only city institution having a complete three-year vocational high school course in printing leading to a high school diploma.

Refused In May

Both boys applied for admission to the printing school on April 22, 1953 to enter the tenth grade in September. They were refused admission on May 14.

The Board of School Commissioners, John H. Fischer, superintendent of public schools; Charles Sylvester, assistant superintendent, vocational education and Howard E. Ziefle, principal of Mergenthaler, are defendants in the suit.

In the brief filed in court the NAACP lawyers stated:

"...The Ottmar Mergenthaler Vocational High School of Printing of Baltimore City is the only vocational high school of the City... planned, built, equipped and staffed to offer a vocational high school diploma for instruction in printing..."

Also that:

"The superintendent of public instruction and the Board of School Commissioners have had ample notice of the petitioners' application but have refused to admit petitioners to the said school of printing aforesaid."

Twelve Graduates Awarded B. S. Degrees

Mississippi Vocational Holds First Commencement Exercises

ITTA BENA, Miss. — President J. H. White conferred upon twelve candidates the degree of Bachelor of Science, at the first commencement exercises held at Mississippi Vocational College, on Monday, May 18, at 10 A. M.

The graduates were awarded B. S. degrees based on concentrations in elementary education, English and the social sciences, following an address by Dr. H. M. Ivy, superintendent of schools, Meridian, Miss., and member of the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning.

Baccalaureate service was held Sunday, May 27, at 3:30 P. M., with the Rev. Phillip E. Brooks, pastor, Mount Olive Cathedral, Memphis.

PLATFORM GUESTS during these ceremonies included the Revs. David Matthews, Indianola; S. W. Foster, Greenville; H. H. Humes, Greenville; W. M. Lindsey, Greenwood, and L. S. Rounds, Greenville; Dr. P. W. Hill, Clarksdale; Supt. L. S. Rogers, Greenwood, and Harry Carpenter, Rolling Fork.

Among the commencement events which precede the baccalaureate service were the junior-senior banquet on the night of May 13 and Senior Class Night on May 14.

State's Newest College

Miss. Vocational To Inaugurate Dr. J. H. White

ITTA BENA, Miss.—Young and progressive Mississippi Vocational College recently announced its plans for the inauguration of Dr. James Herbert White as its first president on Dec. 4-7. The school is a state-supported four-year college that has grown to amazing proportions during its three years of existence.

* * *

IN THIS educational center in the heart of the Mississippi Delta, one mile from the town of Itta Bena, the faculty, staff, and student body have been busy finishing their elaborate plans for the inaugural solemnities. All activites will be centered around the theme of the inauguration: "Balancing Agriculture with Industry Through Higher Education."

An educational conference is to be the center of attraction on Dec. 4-5, the first two days of the inaugural period. With President J. L. Reddix of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., presiding in the first session, and President J. R. Otis of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., in charge of the second session, the conference promises to be enlightening and entertaining in its presentation of the various aspects of the theme.

Dr. White is a native of Gallatin, Tenn.; a graduate of Tennessee State, Fisk, and Columbia Universities, and member of a number of professional and civic organizations including NEA, ATA, the American Council of Higher Education, Mississippi State Teachers' Association, and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Dr. White was president of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., from 1948-'50.

South's Newest State School Hails President

Itta Bena Is Scene For Inauguration of Miss. Voc'l Head

By VIRGIL ADAMS

ITTABENA, Miss.—(INS)—The South's newest major state-supported college, which appears destined to open a new era in Southern educational history, inaugurated its first president Sunday, Dec. 6, when Dr. James Herbert White was presented in the inaugural convocation program of Mississippi Vocational College.

An audience of about 2,000 persons, including about 250 white friends, witnessed the investiture of Dr. White and listened to inspirational addresses by Dr. John D. Williams, chancellor of the University of Mississippi, and by Dr. White.

The convocation was presided over by Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive of the board of trustees, institutions of higher learning, State of Mississippi, and an array of colleagues, who participated on the program and included graduates from thirty-two colleges and universities.

* * *

VISITORS FROM at least seventeen states attended, and some commented that the new institution is the most modern Negro college in the nation.

Chancellor Williams stressed as his central theme, "Ignorance is costly," and urged both races to take advantage of educational facilities at their disposal.

President White was accorded a special honor when he was presented with a medallion during the investiture service by Dr. H. M. Ivy, president of the board of trustees.

This honor has been accorded to only a rare few of the presidents of Negro colleges and universities, and represented the high esteem in which Dr. White is held.

* * *

THE PRAYER of consecration was led by the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville, Tenn., and the invocation was by the Rev. L. S. Rounds, Greenville, Miss. The act of inauguration was performed by Alvin J. McNeil, registrar of the college.

Salutations to President White were made by Harry G. Carpenter, vice president, board of trustees; Frank E. Petty, class of '55; Mrs. Mabel Walker Anderson, for the faculty; Frank Ellis Young, president Alumni Association; E. P. Rawson, assistant supervisor of Negro School, Mississippi; Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, for the American Teachers Association; President J. D. Boyd, Mississippi State Teachers Association; G. W. Brooks, executive secretary of the Tennessee Education Association.

The college choir furnished music, under the direction of Shelton J. McGee.

* * *

THE FOUR-DAY inaugural program opened on Friday, Dec. 4, with an educational conference on the topic, "Balancing Agriculture With Industry Through Higher Education."

Open house was held Saturday from 2 to 4 P. M., and at 7:30 P. M., a citizens banquet was held, featuring attendance by about fifty white friends of the colloge.

On Sunday, the inaugural worship service was held in the college auditorium at 10 A. M., and a band concert at 1 P. M. Following the convocation, a reception was held in the Home Economics Building.

THE INAUGURATION was concluded on Monday night, Dec. 7, with a very elaborate inaugural ball from 10 o'clock until 2 A. M. This event was held in the assembly hall and largely attended.

Among the distinguished persons attending the convocation, besides those who appeared on the program, were former Congressman Will M. Whittington, Samuel F. Marsh, alumnus, Oberlin College; Charles T. Morgan, alumnus, Berea College; Alan D. Daily, alumnus, Kansas State College; Marvin A. Riggs, Denver University; T. K. Martin, administrative assistant, Mississippi State College; William E. Riecken, dean, Millsaps College; Lawrence A. Davis, president, Arkansas A. and M. College;

Also, Johnny H. Davis, alumnus, Purdue University; W. A. Waters, dean, Rust College; A. A. Branch, dean, Tougaloo College; Hollis F. Price, president, LeMoyne College; J. B. Otis, president, Alcorn A. and M. College; H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State College; Cora L. Hall, alumna, Wiley College; Jean K. Norris, alumna, Prairie View A. and M. College; Jacob L. Reddix, president, Jackson College; J. W. Fisher, director agriculture, Southern University; J. B. Isaacs, dean, Paul Quinn College; Timothy W. Jones, dean, School of Mechincal Industries, Tuskegee Institute; Herman Stone Jr., professor, Lane College;

Also, W. S. Maize, dean School of Graduate Studies, Florida A. and M. College; J. R. Buck, president, Natchez College; H. P. Wilburn, president, Campbell College; Earl W. Banks II, alumnus, West Virginia State College; W. M. Frazier, president, Mississippi Industrial College; W. A. Bell, president, Miles College; Willis L. Moore, alumnus, American Baptist Theological seminary, and James E. Miller, instructor, Coahoma County Junior College.

ITTA BENA CEREMONY — Inauguration ceremonies for President White of Mississippi Vocational College were held recently. Shown here, left to right, are Henry G. Carpenter, trustees' vice president speaks; Dr. H. M. Ivy, trustees' president, puts chain and medallion on President White; Dr. John D. Williams, University of Mississippi chancellor, delivers a convocation address, and Dr. White makes his inaugural speech. Bottom inset is President White and his son.

MRS. O'KELLY Receives Memory Book and Congratulatory Letters and Telegrams From Mrs. Juanita Payton, of Newport News, Va.

$750,000 Invested In New Welfare Plant

By A Staff Writer

The recent testimonial ceremonies honoring Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of Janie Porter Barrett School for Girls, brought out a good deal that the public generally did not know about this institution.

The honor was paid Mrs. O'Kelly by the State Federation of Colored Women's Club. Joining in were Col. Richard W. Copeland, director, State Department of Welfare and Institutions; Dr. William H. Stauffer, a former state director, and Carol R. Minor, director of State Department of Youth Services, as well as many citizens from various parts of Virginia, and some from other states.

* * *

THE STATE of Virginia has builded on the foundation laid for this training school by the State Federation of Women's Clubs—the founders.

The story of this origin was told by Mrs. Wanser Bagnell Webb, of Norfolk, and appears on this page.

Shown on this page also are three new buildings completed by the State at a cost of approximately $750,000. There is an administration and class room building and two "cottage" buildings for girls. These buildings have individual rooms for the girls, where they have all of the health-giving, physical, mental and social improvement facilities and instructors needed for such a program.

The interest of the State in this institution is what this article is intended to emphasize. It demonstrates a rapidly changing approach to the problems of delinquent youths, and other social problems. It is the enlightened approach.

THE STATE was fortunate in the selection of a successor to Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, for whom the school was named, after her death.

Mrs. O'Kelly is an alumnus of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. Speaking of her at the public testimonial, Dean Foster Perry Paine, of Shaw, said among other things:

* * *

"I CONGRATULATE the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs upon preparing for and bringing to fruition this significant occasion, honoring Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelley. It is indeed fitting and proper to recognize publicly those who through untiring sacrifices and efforts have made and are making significant and unique contributions to the well-being of our social order.

"It is this unseen but felt spirit that Mrs. O'Kelley acquired at Shaw University along with a degree, attendant honors and a husband. As a student and in after years, she has been ever alert to the steady voice of humanity amid the din and noise that would drown it out. She has kept ever before her the vision of what ought to be and through preparation and hard work has sought to make the vision manifest.